The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 24.

REAL ESTATE.

ONLY TEN CENTS TO Morgan Park.

CHEAP RIDES.

The Blue Island Land and Building Co. will, for TWO YEARS to come, sell TEN RIDE tickets for One Dollar, to and from Chicago to Morgan Park to all residents of Morgan Park who may hereafter purchase a house of the said Company, or a lot upon which they shall build a house. After that time yearly commutation tickets at a less price. By this arrangement persons doing business in the city can live at Morgan Park just as well as in any portion of the suburbs of the city. Don't forget that but a trifle more than the rent of a city house will make the monthly payments required by the Company on a three or four thousand dollar house at Morgan Park. Sixteen houses sold there in the last month to be built this fall, and still the call is for more. Builders are invited to call at No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, and give their figures for building new houses. Plans and specifications can be seen there. GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS!

We are offering several very choice and desirable acre tracts of Grove and Ridge Property, located at and adjoining this charming and rapidly-growing suburb, at prices and terms that must certainly command the attention of buyers. Call and examine our lists. Parties desirous of visiting the different tracts will be furnished free transportation. C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Lots on Oakwood Boulevard.

Easy Terms and Perfect Title.

Oakwood Boulevard is the connecting link between the Grand and Drexel Boulevards, and is therefore the most desirable east and west street in Hyde Park. It is, in common with the other Boulevards, to be kept improved for all time by the Park Commissioners. It is destined in the near future to gain a prestige as an elegant residence quarter, equal to that of any other of the splendid avenues in connection with Chicago's elaborate Park system. Call for plats and for the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

Desirable Inside City Lots FOR SALE

In the Block Bounded by Paulina, Wood, Evans (Eighteenth), and Van Horn-sts.,

only one block west of Ashland-av., and two blocks from the Halsted-av. These lots are centrally located, in a thoroughly healthy locality, and possess the advantage of gas and water in the vicinity. Price, $300 and $900, according to location. Terms easy. The title is perfect and guaranteed. The neighborhood is rapidly filling up, and this property being right in the nucleus of the most thriving part of the West Division, the present will be found an excellent opportunity for the speculator or speculator to invest in good inside lots. For terms, etc., apply to W. J. O'HARA, 119 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Artesian Well vs. Lake Water

For Suburban Towns.

LAWNDALE is supplied with the latter, and there is no diminution in quantity, pressure, or purity. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms, or monthly payments. Apply to MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5 Republic Life Ins. Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

TEXAS EXCURSION!

Excursion train leaves Hannibal, Mo., on Sept. 25, taking passengers through to Dallas, Texas, and return, for $15. Tickets good for twenty days. Parties joining the excursion, who intend to purchase land, can obtain all information, and have facilities afforded them of calling with the reliable resident agents of the Texas Land and Emigration Co., at all the principal points in the State, by applying at the Chicago office. 500,000 acres for sale from $1 to $5 per acre.

JOHN A. FRANCIS & CO., 151 LaSalle-st.

SEE BARGAINS IN ACRES,

OFFERED ON ANOTHER PAGE BY

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

BOULEVARD LOTS.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD. I have for sale some of the best property in this suburb. A new railroad is just commenced to South Chicago, where lumber for building can be purchased cheaper than in the city. Those are all daily trains arriving in the city before 7 a. m. and leaving after 5 p. m. Corner lots cheap. Terms—$10 cash and $5 every three months. HENRY W. BROOKS, 122 LaSalle-st.

Given Away!

50 LOTS, 25x125 feet, in a beautiful suburban village. Foundation firm, 15½c. We charge only for Deeds, Abstracts, and Improvement of streets. Tickets furnished to view this property. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WORSTEDS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, YARNS AND HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITTENS,

Ladies' Underwear and Fancy Goods.

KIRKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,

Wholesale—117 Franklin-st.
Retail—68 State-st.

NOVELTIES

In Great Variety, of

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

LACES—All Kinds. JEWELRY—The Latest Styles. FANS, RIBBONS, &c., &c. Just Arrived at

C. MENDELSON'S,

84 Washington-st., near State.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

For Sale Cheap.

Parlor Suite, Lace Curtains, Piano, Rosewood Case, Marble Top Table, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, etc. Also, a Second-hand Piano, cheap. Sale positive. Store to rent. HARTMAN BROS. 838 and 838 South Halsted-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION,

BY

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

CHOICE

BOULEVARD PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

FIRST

GREAT AUTUMN SALE

BY

Clarke, Layton & Co.

Of Choice Boulevard Property, AT AUCTION. We will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, in lots, the five acre tract on Drexel-av., fronting east, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., next adjoining the beautiful residence and grounds of James Stinson, Esq., and

Four 50-Foot Lots

ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV.,

S. E. Corner of Forty-sixth-st.,

On Wednesday,

The 17th Day of September,

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

This Block is subdivided into large, deep lots, plats of which can be seen at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st. Title perfect; certified copies of abstract will be furnished all purchasers. Terms of sale, 20 per cent on day of sale by check or cash, 20 per cent in 30 days, and the balance at the end of 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually, and subject to all Park taxes on and after 1873.

75 feet west front on Drexel-av. Boulevard, between Forty-third and Forty fourth-sts.; 86 17-100 feet on Forty-fifth-st., located 125 feet east of Drexel-av. Boulevard; 75 feet, full depth, on Egandale-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.

For full particulars call at our office.

Terms easy, to be given at time of sale.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

FINE 4-STORY & BASEMENT

Marble Front Store,

AND LOT,

NO. 222 WABASH-AV.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Afternoon, Sept. 22,

At 3 o'clock, on the Premises.

We shall sell without reserve, the new and handsome Marble Front Building, with lot 27 feet front by 171 feet deep, to 20-foot alley, being No. 222 Wabash-av.

This building is 27 feet by 160 feet, 4 stories and basement. French plate windows and doors, stone sidewalk, gas and water lights, basement with concrete bottom. The foundation is built of stone, the timbers throughout are oak; the whole is built of the best material in the best manner, under the direct superintendence of the owner. It is perfect.

TERMS—$7,500 cash, $7,500 in 30 days, $25,000 due June 30, 1877; balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Sherman-st.

AT AUCTION

On Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.,

ON THE PREMISES.

We will sell without reserve, Lots 11, 14, 17, and 20, 25 feet front each:

North half of Lot 23, 15 feet front.

South 24 feet of Lot 5, making 139 feet on Sherman-st., in Block 102, School Section Addition.

This property is located between Harrison and Polk-sts., opposite the depot grounds. Title perfect.

Terms: $8,000, payable in four yearly equal payments, from Sept. 1, 1873; $7,500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

ENGRAVING.

WEDDING

Invitations, Notes, Cards, Envelopes, Monograms, etc.

Before ordering, call and examine all the latest styles. Angular Script and Old English. We use PIRIE'S Paper and Cards exclusively, the best manufactured.

S. D. CHILDS & CO., 115 Franklin-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

SCHOOL SITE,

Near Corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Wentworth-av.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, Room 26, Nos. 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., till Saturday, Sept. 20, 1873, at 12 m., to sell to the city a school site, not less than 150 feet front, near the corner of Wentworth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Property to be described "Committee on Buildings and Grounds," and indorsed "Proposals for School Site."

S. JOHNSTON, Clerk of Board of Education.

FOR SALE.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

A large amount of Household Furniture, consisting of Chamber and Parlor Sets, will be sold by Auction on Monday Morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, on southwest corner of Randolph and Canal-sts.

J. C. SCANLAN, Agent for A. L. Hale & Bro.

ROGERS' & WOSTENHOLM'S Pocket Knives,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 186 Clark-st.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

FINE CLOTHING

Our stock is now complete, and we would ask buyers to call and examine our goods and get prices. Our stock is the largest and most complete ever exposed for sale in this city, and embraces all the Latest Novelties for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR.

We have also a very large assortment of MEN'S and BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

In our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT we have a great variety of the very latest IMPORTATIONS of FINE WORSTEDS and WOOLENS, which we will guarantee to make in a style not to be surpassed by any house in the city.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

(Formerly EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.),

Northwest Corner

State and Madison-sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

A. H. MILLER

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH,

183 & 185 Wabash-av.,

Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.

Purchasers of Furniture will do well to call at No. 213 Wabash-av., where the balance of the BANKRUPT STOCK is being sold out. The goods are sold regardless of cost.

N. B.—A few fine Cylinder Desks left.

FINANCIAL.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We now have more than one thousand clients for whom we are making collections throughout the United States and Canadas. No charges unless collections are made. No at'orney's fees in suits. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

MME. HOFFMANN,

Thanking her customers for their past patronage, begs to inform them that she has moved her business to

449 Wabash-av.,

Where she hopes to meet with the same kind support with which she has always been favored during her residence in Chicago.

REMOVED!

J. NEWMAN'S

Great Corset and Hoop Skirt House

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 90 STATE-ST.,

Opposite Field, Leiter & Co. The ONLY CORSET FACTORY IN THE WEST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FEATHERS RENOVATED AND CARPETS

Cleaned and relayed by the Chicago Steam Feather Renovating and Carpet Cleaning Co. Feathers renovated by steam, and made equal, if not superior, to New Feathers, and warranted free from smell and dust. Carpets taken up, cleaned and relayed, and returned the same day if necessary. Our facilities for doing the above work are superior to any other establishment in the city. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Leave orders at Field, Leiter & Co.'s, and at P. Stone & Co.'s, 125 State-st., or at Factory 1247 Prairie-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

W. J. BARNEY,

163 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Buys and sells lands and pays taxes throughout the West. A large list of fine unimproved farming lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas. References—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New York; Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secty of War, and my customers generally. In sending for lists please specify County and State desired.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SMITH & NIXON,

No. 162 STATE-ST.,

General Northwestern Agents for

STEINWAY'S

Matchless Pianos, universally conceded to be the best in the world.

GABLER'S

Splendid Medium-priced Pianos, with the Improved Ball-Metal Agraffe Arrangement. The

"PARLOR GEM,"

A small-sized and low-priced Piano, celebrated for its remarkable durability and capacity for standing in tune under the most trying changes of temperature.

☞ In addition to the above our stock includes a number of second-hand Pianos at $100 and upwards.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use.

Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

☞ These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

THE

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.

For absolute security, place your Money, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and other valuables in the VAULTS of the

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK AND Safe Depository.

The Safe Deposit Vaults of this Institution are the strongest in the world, being built of Heavy Masonry, and lined with Hardened Steel Plates and Burglar Metal of immense thickness, a single door weighing four tons. These VAULTS withstood successfully the great CHICAGO FIRE, and are guarded by armed men day and night.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have just opened a special order, containing many choice things in Fall and Winter Woolens, to which we would respectfully invite public attention.

MATHEWS & MASON, Tailors, No. 441 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The change of gauge between Stratford and Montreal, to conform with the standard of State roads, will take place early in October, and, to avoid detention and re-translation of property, it has been decided to discontinue shipments for places east of Stratford on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

This will in no way interfere with our International Line, or freight destined to places west of Stratford, where the change is already perfected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873. F. A. HOWE, Agent, 35 and 36 Lake-st.

Beth Hamedrosh Hagsdol Uhne Jacob.

The above Congregation will celebrate the opening of their new Synagogue, 134 Pacific-av., on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 9 a. m., and invites all their friends to attend.

N. B. ETTELSON, President.
ABR. WILKENS, Vice Pres't.
SOL. WEINGART, 1st Trustee.

To Whom it May Concern.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1873.

By mutual consent Martin Denham this day withdraws from the firm of Oberne, Mellenhild & Co. The remaining partners will continue the business under the old name, at Chicago, Ill., Des Moines and Council Bluffs, Iowa, Omaha, Nebraska City, and Lincoln, Nebraska, and will collect all debts and assume all liabilities of said firm.

GEO. OBERNE,
D. E. McDANFELD,
M. DURHAM,
H. M. HOSICK.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the firm of Adams & Bowles will please call at the house of Michael Burke, No. 67 Oak-st., near Wells, pay bills, and save cost of court.

MICHAEL BURKE.

WANTED.

STEAM WANTED.

Important to Machinists.

I will give half of my double basement, RENT FREE, for a term of years, to any responsible party who will furnish steam for manufacturing and heating purposes at a going rate, for my buildings, 194 and 196 Fifth-av., southwest corner of Arcade-court; has chance to furnish steam for five houses north. Address or call at 196 Clark-st., Fourth story. H. H. HOFFMANN.

MEN WANTED

On Crib work for Government Pier, Chicago Harbor. Apply at east end of Illinois-st.

FITZ SIMONS & CONNELL.

DRESS GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

BICKERTON & JEFFERY

Will offer on Monday, Sept. 15, the Latest Novelties in

Ladies' Redingotes, Jackets, Sacques, Dolmans, Talmas, and Cloaks.

Ladies' Costumes in Beautiful Shades of the new colorings in

Diagonals, Serges, Reps, and Biarritz.

Black and Colored Silk Suits in very Beautiful Designs.

A full line of Ladies' Underwear and Corsets.

36 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,

Two Doors East of State-st.

The Oldest Dry Goods House on the North Side.

SHOENFELD BROS.,

101 & 103 North Clark-st., cor. Indiana.

OPENING DAY,

MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Having completed the arrangements of our new and elegant Store, we are prepared to show an elegant assortment of the Latest Novelties in DRESS and DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, &c., &c., at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGING.

[illegible]ER, JENKINS & FAXON,

Successors to E. G. L. FAXON & CO.,

10 STATE-ST.,

Four doors south of Washington.

PAPER HANGINGS

Decorations,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Lambrequins, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Mattresses, and all Kinds of Bedding,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARRIAGES.

Large Variety

OF ELEGANT

CARRIAGES,

Consisting in part of the following: Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences, Coaches, Coupes, Broughams, Four and Six-seat Rockaways, Park Phaetons, half and extension tops; T Carts, Dog Carts, Mail Phaetons, Doctors' Phaetons, Light Road Wagons on Elliptic and Side-bar Springs, Kimball Jump Seats, Pony Phaetons on C Springs, with Calash and Canopy Tops, Concord Buggies, Omnibuses, etc. HILL'S CELEBRATED CONCORD HARNESS.

COAN & TEN BROEKE CARRIAGE MFG. CO., RANDOLPH AND ANN-STS.

MILLINERY.

FALL STYLES!

HATS, BONNETS, LACES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY,

Gems of beauty, at MRS. T. J. DEVOY'S, 104 West Madison-st.

Direct from Europe. ELEGANT! CHEAP!

CORN STARCH.

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC

IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.

It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.

For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.

Genuine has the ORIGINAL PREPARATION, and T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INSURANCE.

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

Insurance Agency,

Office 156 & 158 LaSalle-st.,

H. S. TIFFANY, CHICAGO. J. W. J. CULTON.

Representing these First-Class and Reliable Companies:

NORTH MISSOURI INS. CO.,

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Assets, June 21, 1873, $1,030,413.81.

ALLEMANNIA INS. CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Assets, Sept. 1, 1873, nearly $400,000.00.

MILLVILLE M., M. & F. INS. CO.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1873, $1,093,742.67.

These Companies have all been lately examined personally by the Commissioners of the Insurance Departments of Illinois and Missouri, and hold certificates from each of full compliance with the laws.

Risks written at fair and equitable rates.

RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Assets.....$1,800,000

Star Fire Ins. Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets.....$400,000

WESTCHESTER FIRE INS. CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets.....$700,000

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INS. CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets.....$300,000

Atlas Fire Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets.....$225,000

For Insurance in above Companies apply to

TEALL & FISHER, Agents, 148 LA SALLE-ST.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INS. CO.,

OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

ASSETS OVER $1,800,000 GOLD.

Insures Commercial Buildings, Stocks, Dwellings, Furniture, Leases, Rents, Grain, and other insurable property.

CONRAD WITKOWSKY & CO., AGENTS,

Staats-Zeitung Building, N. E. cor. Washington-st. & 5th-av.

AUCTION ROOMS.

New Real Estate Rooms

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers,

HAVE LEASED

Rooms 2 and 3 in Hawley's Building,

Nos. 144 & 146 Dearborn-st.,

S. W. COR. MADISON-ST.,

For the purpose of conducting the

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Special attention will be given to AUCTION SALES of property on the ground, or DAY and EVENING SALES at their Rooms.

They now have on their books a large list of property for AUCTION and PRIVATE SALES, to which they invite the attention of the public.

WM. A. BUTTERS has had thirty-five years' experience as General and Real Estate Auctioneer (seventeen of which he has held in Chicago), and will give his personal attention to this branch of their business.

HOTELS.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan, and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.

PARTIES VISITING CHICAGO

either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.

FRED. H. GOULD, Proprietor.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL,

COR. CONGRESS-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

The Billiard Hall, with four entirely new J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., Billiard Tables, and Bar, with everything complete, is open for inspection and custom of our friends.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The St. Julien Dining Rooms, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st., the largest, lightest, best ventilated, most central and popular Dining Rooms in the city. The entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Restaurant, ready for immediate use, will be sold to the tenant. This Restaurant has the entire patronage of the St. Julien European Hotel, which is one of the best managed and most successful of all our fine hotels.

GALLUP & PEABODY, 146 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Much Speculative Inquiry, but Comparatively Few Sales.

The Most Activity Southward and Southwestward.

Rebuilding on the North Side.

Suburban Railroads—Sales of Acres and Dwellings.

Recent and Forthcoming Auctions.

Transfers for the Week.

While there is unquestionably greater confidence in the prospect of a steady increase in the value of both city and suburban property than there was a few months ago, we find that the aggregate of actual transfers is small yet, and particularly so during the past week. As was mentioned in our real estate article of a week ago, it can not be expected that real estate will feel the full effect of the present commercial prosperity of the West until some time about February and March of next year, though the general belief that there will be an active demand for investment then is stiffening up the price of every piece of property in the market now, and in some cases has induced holders to advance their prices.

The general directions in which speculative buying and speculative inquiry are most active are southwestward and southward. This applies to both inside and suburban property. Those who attempt to forecast the future growth and extension of the city naturally fix their attention on two or three points in those directions which are evidently concentrating the manufacturing business. First of these—and for the present the most important—is the concentration of manufacturing industries being effected by the liberal inducements offered by Mr. S. J. Walker in and near Canalport, and extending northeastward from the Bridewell nearly to the junction of Reuben and Twenty-second streets. This new manufacturing district will soon extend southward to Bridgeport, as the latter is also gradually extending still farther southeastward to the Stock-Yards.

The next most significant concentration of manufacturing interests is at Cornell and South Chicago, and though these points are new yet, as compared with the first-mentioned manufacturing districts on the South Branch of the river, their influence in determining the direction in which the city will be projected into the suburbs is more potent than almost any others.

Each of these projections of the manufacturing exercises an influence to increase the value of a parallel belt of residence property. Altogether, these causes are extending the city southward and southwestward more rapidly than in any other direction. Before the fire the centre of population was about the junction of Twelfth-st. and Halsted-st. Now it is probably at least as far south as the junction of Twelfth and Halsted streets.

REBUILDING ON THE NORTH SIDE

is progressing in a manner that must be gratifying to owners of fire-scarred residence property in that quarter of the city. We hear of three lots, sold during the last week to as many different buyers, all well-known citizens, who propose to build homes for their own occupation, viz.:

Corner of State and Ohio streets, 119x119 feet, for $22,000 cash.

Corner of LaSalle and Maple streets, 31x110 feet, for $8,700.

Oak street, just west of State, 50x180 feet, for $1,500.

The purchasers of all the above lots will build on them either this fall or next spring. These are only a few out of many similar instances during the past month or two, which go to show that, to a greater extent than any other quarter of the city, the North Side is being built up by people who expect to occupy the houses they erect.

DWELLINGS.

We hear of sales of a good many cottages and larger dwellings at prices ranging from $3,000 to $5,000, some of the latter being in a second tier in the city. This is the class of dwellings most in demand, and, therefore, the easiest to sell. Nevertheless, builders seem to be erecting an excessive supply of more expensive houses, costing from $6,000 to $10,000, thus making the house and lot cost from $10,000 to $15,000. There is a probability that this class of houses may sell better next spring than now, but the cheaper class of houses first mentioned sell more quickly at any time.

Many persons send us mentions of the sale of houses which we should be glad to publish if the descriptions were sufficiently definite to be of any value. The main point in the designation of a city house is its street number, yet this is just the thing that is never mentioned in the memoranda we refer to. The more statement of the fact that a house on Wabansea avenue, or Park avenue, or at Woodlawn, or at Washington Heights has been sold, without any other particulars, is of no value. Even the statement of the price paid is of little importance, unless the accompanying description is sufficiently particular to identify the house.

SUBURBAN RAILROADS.

The work of grading for the South Shore Railroad, from Parkside Station to South Chicago, has been completed for two miles from Parkside Station, along Seventy-first street and Railroad avenue to Seventy-fifth street. The ties and the iron have been purchased, and the builders say they will have the road completed to Seventy-fifth street, and in operation, within thirty days.

The branch of the Rock Island Road from near Washington Heights to South Chicago is progressing slowly, but will be completed this fall. This branch is also to be extended west from its junction with the main line of the Rock Island Road to a junction with the Great Eastern. This will furnish a means of transit for freight-cars from almost any railroad in the suburbs to South Chicago.

The grading on the branch of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad from Blue Island into the city was begun ten days ago.

ACRES.

Among sales by the acre made within the last few days, we note:

Twenty acres, corner Wilcox and Western avenues, in Sec. 13, Town 37, 13, at Washington Heights. Sold by George A. Chambers at $1,250 per acre.

Thirty-nine acres, located one mile south of Park Ridge Station. Sold by Gustin & Wallace for $10,000.

Five acres, corner of Waverly and Taylor streets. Sold by W. D. Kerfoot & Co. for $18,000.

One hundred and twenty acres on the Illinois Central Railroad, at One Hundred and Third street. Sold by Snyder & Lee for $800 per acre. The seller bought it last July for $400 per acre.

Two and a half acres on the south side of Sixteenth street, sold last week by W. D. Kerfoot & Co. for $25,000, was west of Brown street, instead of Western avenue, as stated in our real estate article of last week.

Fifty-five acres in Sections 17 and 18, Town 37, Range 13, being at Washington Heights. Sold by C. C. Thayer & Co. for $1,200 per acre.

Three and one-half acres in Morgan Park, Washington Heights. Sold by Larkin & Jenks for $6,500.

MOUNT FOREST

is a new station, 9 miles from the city limits, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A handsome depot has been erected, at a cost of about $1,000. Three hundred acres have been subdivided into lots, and several houses have been built and occupied. Streets are being graded, sidewalks built, and all the other conveniences of a first-class suburban town provided.

AUCTION SALES.

William A. Butters & Co. sold at public auction on last Monday, 18 lots, located on Wabash avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth street. Prices ranged from $50 to $63 per foot, and sales aggregated $25,407.

At auction during the past week Messrs. Ellson & Foster made sale of South Lyman on Tuesday of forty lots, aggregating $6,000. On Thursday a very successful sale was had of property belonging to Messrs. Commons & Best, when sixty-eight lots were sold, the total sale amounting to $21,000. The attendance at the sale was very large, filling eight cars, the bidding spirited. The prices were very satisfactory, averaging $8 per front foot. For the coming week Messrs. Ellson & Foster announce for Monday the sale of a marble front house at 1182 Wabash-av., the sale which was postponed from Friday on account of the storm. On Tuesday the same firm will sell, at 3 o'clock, five residence lots, situated on Thirty-seventh-st., near the Great Union Stock Yards.

Messrs. T. S. Fitch & Co. will sell at auction, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m., twelve lots 25x150, fronting south on Fifty-third street, near Pitt. The Madison avenues, in the Village of Hyde Park, on which lots are half a block west of the Park, will be opened for public use.

William A. Butters & Co. will sell, at 3 p. m. on the ground, Monday, Sept. 15, a frame [illegible] and dwellings and lots corner of [illegible] same hour, the California avenue [illegible]. Also on Thursday, the 18th, the Edgerton & Walker new real estate rooms, 144 stated near Hun[illegible] forty-eight residence lots, and Washington [illegible] Park, on California, and the balance in one, two, three, four, and five years, at 7 per cent interest. The sale will be peremptory, and to go, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Clarke, Layton & Co. will sell at public auction on the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., on the ground, five choice lots, fronting on Drexel-av. Boulevard, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets; also 4 lots on Cottage Grove avenue, between Forty-sixth street and Forty-seventh avenue; also 2 lots on Cottage Grove avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; also 75 feet on Egandale avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets; also 75 feet on Forty-fifth street, between 125 feet same street, 75 feet on Forty-third street, 200 feet east, between Drexel avenue and Egandale avenue.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Sept. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wood st, 163 ft s of North-av, w f, 50 ft, dated Aug 1; consideration, $600.

Norton st, 340 ft n of West Polk st, e f, 29½x75½ ft, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $2,000.
West Taylor st, 100 ft w of Clinton st, n f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $1,625.
Townsend st, 333 ft s of White st, e f, 24x125½ ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $2,800.
Larrabee st, 50 ft s of Sophia st, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $4,000.
North av, 332 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 24x108 ft, with building, dated Sept 4; consideration, $4,000.
Clayton st, 141 ft e of Western av, s f, 25 2-10x125 ft, dated Sept 13; consideration, $750.
Langley st, 194 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, in rear, f on private park, 38 80-100x85 ft, dated Sept 12; consideration, $6,000.
Noble st, 174 ft n of West Huron st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov 16, 1871; consideration, $800.
N ½ Lot 18, and s ½ of Lots 6 and 19, in Block 1, Grant's Addition, dated April 22, 1872; consideration, $900.
Western av, s w cor of Chicago av, 10 13-100 acres, dated July 11; consideration, $50,000. James H. Gilpatrick to Elijah B. Sherman.
Crawford av, between Chicago av and Huron st, w f; 50x125 3-10 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,100.
Lexington st between Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f; Lot 6, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,000.
Lot 10 in n ½ Block 10, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $800.
Twenty-third st, between Wentworth av and Buddan st, s f, 25x50 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $650.
North Wells st near s w cor of Superior st; e f; 20 x110 ft; dated June 18; consideration, $4,500.
North Clark st n of and near Goethe st, e f; 25 ft to alley; dated Sept. 10; consideration, $3,700.
Lots 10 and 11 in Walker & Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, in Smith's n e ¼ of Sec 18, 39, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $6,250.
Ogden av, between Polk and Taylor sts, s e f 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $2,000.
Lot 24, in Field's Block 8, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $1,625.
Lot 7, in n e ¼ of Block 41, in Sec 33, 40, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $1,200.
Lots 1 to 18, and Lot 28, in Block 26, Elston's Addition, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 71, in Fish and Young's part of Lot 8, w of Wallace st, in s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 4, 1872; consideration, $450.
Lot 79, in same, dated Nov. 4, 1872; consideration, $450.
Lot 15, in Block 3, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $900.
South Park boulevard, near Fiftieth st, w f, 250 ft to centre of block, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $54,000.
W 155 86-100 ft of Lot 10, of "Forrestville," dated Sept. 1; consideration, $11,689.
Sub-Lot 1, of Bogue's Lots 6, 7, and 10, in Block 13, of Lyman, Larned & Woodbridge's Subdivision, in Secs. 11 and 2, 38, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $10,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 13: City property—Number of sales, 159; consideration, $892,911. North of city limits—Number of sales, 4; consideration, $6,125. South of city limits—Number of sales, 24; consideration, $227,254. West of city limits—Number of sales, 1; consideration, $5,000. Total sales, 200. Total consideration, $931,290.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

Further Testimony Before the Royal Commission—A General Concurrence in the Matter of the Election Fund—What the Opposition Propose to Prove.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—At the opening of the Royal Commission, yesterday, it was ascertained that several alterations had to be made to the official report of D. H. McMullen's evidence. This done, the witness was not discharged until again submitted to a rigid cross-examination at the hands of the Premier, who did not succeed in affecting his testimony in any way, though his evident aim was to assertain how G. W. McMullen got the copies of certain damaging telegrams, and what had become of them:

The Hon. J. C. Chapais, an ex-member of the Cabinet, was next placed on the witness stand, and, in common with several other previous witnesses, testified that what he knew of the Pacific scandal was wholly obtained from reading papers. Fred. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railway, one of the Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railway, deposed that he had been Provisional Director in the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company, which had been organized on the principle that it should contain only British and Canadian interests; that it was antagonistic to the Pacific Railway; that he was made a Director of the Pacific Company while absent in England, and had no knowledge of who the instigator of this appointment was, though he had his suppositions. Besides himself, two other Inter-Oceanic Directors were placed on the Pacific Board. Witness agreed to go on the Board as a public duty and from patriotic motives only. His contributions to the election fund were as a member of a party, and in no way a consideration for railway interests.

D. McInnis, of Hamilton, another Director of the Pacific Railway Company, admitted spending money in that city for election purposes, which he swore he did of his own accord, but not as a price of being on the Pacific Board.

Senator Cochrane, in his evidence, admitted that the firm of which he was a member had contributed to the last election fund, which they had been in the habit of doing previously. The fact is worthy of note that both Cumberland and Innis, two Directors of the Pacific Company, admitted before the Commission that they had been placed on the Board by Sir John A. Macdonald. He had acted as attorney without legal authority. This goes to prove the accusation made at the time, that the Company was a mere committee of Government nominees. In the evidence it was not elicited whether Cumberland, Innis and Hall had made good their claim to the Directorship by the actual deposit of $76,000 each, or whether the credit of the Company was launched, as is believed, on the credit of Sir Hugh Allan, with Government backing.

The refusal of the Commission to permit Sir Hugh Allan to be represented by counsel gives rise to much comment. The appearance yesterday and to-day of Judge Ramsey, Allan's counsel, points to the correctness of the opinion prevailing, that Sir Hugh would not be examined, but that his sworn statement, some weeks ago published in the newspapers, would be accepted as his contribution to the evidence upon which the Commissioners will found their report.

The Royal Commission resumed its inquiry at 11 o'clock to-day. Before being dismissed Senator Cochrane testified that on several occasions before the Pacific contract of 1872 was signed, the Hon. Mr. Pope told him that on no account would Americans be allowed to have anything to do in the matter.

Mr. Hamel, a Quebec merchant, a friend of the Government, persisted in the statement that he knew nothing whatever of the arrangements referred to in Huntington's aspersions, and thought the personal friend of the Government had never conversed with them on the subject. He, however, admitted his knowledge of the fact that between $5,000 and $6,000 were expended on the constituency of Kalaurska, supplied by friends of the Government in Quebec. He was not aware whether Sir Hugh Allan employed any of that money.

E. B. Burke, of one of the Lower Provinces, had his name entered as a defaulting witness. This closed the business of the day, with the exception of the signing of depositions, which took place later in the day.

It will be noticed that all the important Government witnesses admit their knowledge that large sums of money were expended in different municipalities in the interest of the Ministerial candidates, but claim that this money was contributed by friends of the Government in these places. It is understood that the Opposition will be prepared to show in the course of time that the money advanced by the Ministerial supporters was previously sent to trustworthy supporters, by Allan and the Government, to be subscribed, as appears by evidence to have been done. Time will tell, however.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—The Investigation Commission met at 11 to-day to close the depositions made yesterday. Senator Cochrane added to his testimony that, in the fall of 1872, the Hon. Mr. Pope repeatedly assured him that the Government were unanimously determined upon the exclusion of Americans from the Pacific Railway.

The testimony of Hale, Cumberland, and McJunes was read and signed. Mr. McJunes wished to make an addition to his deposition. He said he had seen in the papers that he was to receive $50,000 in stock of the Canada Pacific Company. No such proposal or promise was ever made to me by Sir Hugh or any one else.

Mr. Hamel was examined, and testified in French. He did not know why he had been put on the list of witnesses. Knew nothing about the matter.

Edward B. Burpee was next called, but did not appear.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 13.—The following is the record of the Supreme Court to-day: Mary C. Worrell et al. vs. J. A. Patten et al.; motion for supersedeas to be allowed when rule of Court requiring the filing of abstracts and briefs shall have been complied with. Rising et al. vs. Carr; writ of certiorari allowed. McCoy vs. The People; on motion, transferred to civil docket. William A. Robinson vs. David Robinson; motion to dismiss appeal with 10 per cent damages allowed. O. & F. R. V. Railroad vs. J. P. Black et al.; leave asked to file copy of appeal bond as additional transcript, and certiorari allowed. J. H. Bissell et al. v. William Terry et al.; suggestion of diminution of record and leave to file additional record and certiorari allowed. Motion made to strike certificate of evidence from the files.

The following young attorneys were admitted to the Bar: O. Bonner, F. M. Baker, N. Bacon, J. J. Dyer, William Douglas, R. M. Dorman, William H. Grimes, C. F. Gee, A. Keller, T. A. F. Hills, J. Holdon, J. P. Harrah, C. A. McDonald, Kershaw, O. G. Lovejoy, W. B. Moore, [illegible]ville, C. J. B. McConnell, C. O'Neill, J. B. Prin[illegible], Chicago, [illegible] Thornton, L. J. White, J. H. Edwards, of [illegible] deficient in [illegible] reading, and the student had never read any work on equity. This alone would defeat any applicant, the rule of the Court requiring thorough reading of [illegible] as of other subjects. The Court in a friendly [illegible] absent at the time, [illegible] colored party, who was [illegible].

The Court adjourned [illegible] o'clock p. m. on Monday next.

A Young Lady Atte[illegible] Money on Her Father[illegible] to Raise [illegible]arm.

[illegible]EGAN, Mich., Sept. 13.—A young [illegible], residing with her parents at Brady, named [illegible] good two mortgages of [illegible] and [illegible] on her Mich., [illegible], and succ[illegible] getting away, was arrested [illegible] cashier's [illegible] to the House of Correction for nine months, and sent [illegible].

Freight Car Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13.—A car of the Western Dispatch Company, filled with merchandise from New York, burned at the Michigan Southern Depot here this morning. The car and contents were destroyed. Origin unknown. The cost of the train was saved. Loss, [illegible] to $4,000.

FOREIGN.

Seventeen Persons Killed and Seventy Injured by the Spanish Railway Accident.

Spanish Insurgents Make a Successful Sortie from Cartagena.

Unsettled State of Affairs in Central America.

Two Citizens of Colombia Murdered in Panama.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Later intelligence from the scene of the accident yesterday to the express train from Vittoria for Madrid shows that the disaster was far more serious than was at first announced. The number of killed was seventeen, and seventy were wounded. Scarcely a person on the train escaped uninjured.

All the clauses of the bill increasing the powers of the Government have been adopted by the Cortes.

It is reported that Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has left his command and returned to France.

Several persons who took an active part in the insurrection at Alcona, have been tried and condemned to death.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—A report is current that the Intransigente Deputy Galvez has placed crews, numbering in all 1,000 men, upon the frigate New Mancia and the steamer Fernando el Catasio, and that these vessels have sailed for Cartagena or Torreviga.

The Intransigentes made another sortie from Cartagena yesterday, and met with more success than on the day before. They captured a number of mules and several pieces of artillery. They also burned the fascines of the works of the Government forces.

Various bodies of Republican troops in the north are about to take united action against the Carlists.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The British steamer Bolivar arrived to-day, bringing the following from the correspondent of the Associated Press, dated Panama, Sept. 2:

The ends of the Aspinwall and Jamaica cable were recovered in mid-ocean Aug. 28, in 1,700 fathoms, and buoyed. No further communication has been received since that date.

Since the departure of the steamship Rising Star, on the 25th ult., for New York, Panama has been the scene of intense political excitement and further bloodshed. For many years past society here has not been in condition so unsettled and unsatisfactory as at present. A complete want of confidence and a feeling of insecurity pervades the entire community, and rumors of expected outbreaks and fresh revolutions are never wanting. On the afternoon of the 28th ult., one of the most disgraceful acts of bloodshed known to Panama occurred, by which two respectable citizens of Colombia were hurled into eternity—Col. Uscategui and Senor Manuel De Jesus Bermudez. The facts are as follows: Col. Uscategui for years past had been commander of the national troops stationed on this isthmus for the protection of transit and foreign property. During the State revolution of the 5th of April last, he called out his troops and took an active part in protecting the life of the deposed President of the State of Panama, Gen. Neira, although, as commander of the national forces, sent here in accordance with existing treaties with the United States, for special national purposes, he had no right whatever to do so. Again, on the 7th of May, he led out his forces against the revolutionary party, defeated them, and was the cause of the recall and reinstatement of President Neira, who, in the meantime, had been banished. After the events of the 7th of May, a coldness sprung up between Uscategui and the reinstated Government of Neira, and the latter had sufficient proof of the Colonel's disaffection and his collusion with the Opposition party, to feel itself justified in issuing an order for his arrest. Accordingly, at 3 p. m. on the afternoon in question, an order was issued by the Executive to arrest Uscategui and place him in confinement. An hour or two later the unfortunate man was sitting in front of the Grand Hotel, when a squad of police, armed with rifles, approached and informed him that he was a prisoner. Uscategui entered the hotel, drew his revolver, and said he would not allow himself to be so degraded by such an insult as to be carried to a felon's prison by a squad of common police, but would willingly give himself into the custody of any respectable citizen, naming several then present. An order was given to take him at all hazards. The police fired a volley into the hotel at their victim, one shot taking effect in his arm, and another entering and passing completely through the body of Manuel De J. Bermudez, an innocent spectator, killing him almost instantly. Uscategui then fled and tried to make his escape through the rear of the hotel, but was met in the patio by Mr. Florencio Arosemena, a leading citizen and supporter of Neira's Government, to whom he surrendered himself unconditionally. Whilst passing out of the main entrance of the hotel, wounded and a prisoner of Mr. Arosemena, he was confronted by another squad of police, who, regardless of Mr. Arosemena's protests, fired another volley into the hall-way of the hotel. One shot took effect in the head of Col. Uscategui, and he died in twenty minutes after. This disgraceful outrage in a country where the most heinous crime is not punishable with death, is severely commented upon by all parties, and has unstrung and unsettled political matters here more than ever.

A report from the Valley of Cauca, in this Republic, is to the effect that the politicians of that State are preparing to invade the State of Panama, in order to control the elections here for President of the Union for the ensuing term. The move will hardly be necessary, as yesterday's mail brought news that the State of Boyaca has cast its vote for Dr. Santiago de Perez, which gives him five votes and a majority. He is therefore elected.

Another rumor, apparently better founded, is that Gen. Corerosco, ex-President of Panama, is now in Costa Rica, preferring to invade Chiriqui and reinstate himself in power. Yesterday a body of troops and a large quantity of extra arms were sent to Chiriqui to oppose him.

The United States steamer Benicia is in port.

The Enrique Palacios Filibustering Exposition, which left Aspinwall in the American steamer Gen. Sherman, to operate against Guatemala and Honduras, has been completely defeated in both Republics. The name of Gen. Sherman has been changed to Gen. Arias. She was last heard of hovering off the coast, likely waiting to take off Palacios and the remnant of his party, should he be too closely pursued.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The final meeting of the planters to discuss propositions to be submitted to the Government of Madrid for the abolition of slavery in Cuba will be held on the 15th inst.

Two hundred insurgents attacked the eastern fort at Vista Hermasa on the night of the 9th inst., but were repulsed.

The advance troops at Los Michas, occupying a small fort, were attacked by 100 insurgents, who were also repulsed.

Skirmishes are reported near Colodado, Manacal, and Gibas.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Verdun was evacuated by the German troops this morning. Immediately after they had left the streets were filled with rejoicing residents, and numberless French flags were displayed from the buildings.

SPRINGFIELD.

Amount of Harper's Defalcation $106,748.19—Additional Facts Regarding the Case—Harper's Probable Successor—State-House Contract.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—The exact amount of the defalcation of Collector Harper was ascertained today, if the vouchers on file in the office are duplicates of those sent to Washington. It is found that the cash defalcation is $85,300; stamps, $1,948.19. Harper admits that he received from parties who had compromised suits which the Government had instituted against them in all $19,500, making a total of $106,748.19. The last item is not shown on the books of the Collector's office, as it was no part of his duty as Collector. It is not certain, therefore, the amount given above is correct, and it cannot be verified until the constitution of all the suits brought by the Government is ascertained. The parties engaged in the investigation are still anxious to show that they are in nowise to blame for the defalcation, and have given out just such evidence as will show that the Government and its officials had been after Harper for a long time; but this does not change the fact that they did not detect him until he had gotten the "swag" and decamped. Mr. Yaryan who was in this city three times within the last three months, specially to look after Harper's books, is especially anxious to escape his share of the responsibility; and, in this connection, it is rumored that, when he was in this city in July, he was a candidate for Deputy-Commissioner, and so stated to Mr. Harper. Mr. Harper, of course, was glad to hear it, and assured Mr. Yaryan that he could bring all the Illinois delegation to his support, and it is further said that his examination of Harper's books for that month, if made at all, was casual, and in his visit to Pekin he was not as determined to collect the taxes from the distillers as it has been made to appear, and at that time he recommended that they have twenty days in which to pay. What all this means I do not undertake to say. It seems, also, that Mr. Collom, last June, went to Washington to intercede for the distillers; but, against Mr. Collom's and Mr. Yaryan's intercession, the Government ordered the peremptory collection of the back taxes. These were tax under the old law, which expired in August, 1872, against the distilleries, and not taxes on distilled liquors, for these are paid with stamps sold by the Collector, and then it was that Harper was forced to borrow his $36,000 to square up his accounts, and on the [illegible] of August his books showed him square. During August he collected $106,[illegible]2.11. He deposited $4,400 [illegible]. The difference he placed where it would do [illegible] most good. Mr. Smith has three certificates, [illegible] for $5,000 and one for [illegible], dated July 14, 1873, payable Jan. 1, 1874. The bank has been notified not to make payment of them until it is ascertained if they represent the Government. Mr. Smith held no official position, it is said, under the Government, but was simply the clerk of Mr. Harper.

The succession to Mr. Harper, it is believed, is already settled in favor of Gen. Bates, although Col. Merriam, of Tasewell County, is looming up. The latter is strongly supported by Gen. McNulta, who knows that unless he can dispose of Col. Merriam before the next Congressional election, that he (McNulta) would stand no chance to be his own successor. Col. Merriam is a large farmer, and controls that element in McNulta's district. Thus his anxiety.

The contract of Smith & Eastman, the Chicago firm who bid off the plastering of the new State-House for $65,000, was forwarded to them to-day, with a request to complete and file their bonds at once. It is supposed that they will refuse to do it. Should they do so, it would involve readvertising, or it would pass to the next highest bidder, whose bid is $124,000.

Gov. Beveridge to-day appointed F. G. Petrie County Judge of Ogle County, vice Aaron Barnum, deceased, and J. C. Boyle, of Randolph County, Trustee of the Southern Insane Asylum, in the place of John Stevenson, resigned.

NEW YORK.

Suspension of a Prominent Firm of Brokers—Daniel Drew One of the Partners—A Cemetery Squabble Over a Corpse—Miscellaneous News Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Kenyon, Cox & Co., bankers and brokers in Wall street, suspended to-day. Daniel Drew was a special partner in the house, it is said, and rumor has it that the difficulties of the firm were caused by the operations in the interest of Drew.

The business of Kenyon, Cox & Co. was not the cause of their suspension, as they were carrying very few stocks compared to their usual complement. Only 3,000 shares were sold out under the rule to-day, and of this Lake Shore sold at 91@91¼. The real trouble has been large advances to the Canada Southern Railway, some of which are now beginning to fall due. Messrs. Kenyon, Cox, and Daniel Drew, and others, it is understood, loaned their paper to assist in completing the road, trusting to the further negotiation of bonds at London. Last Monday advices were received from London, stating that it was impossible, at present, to negotiate more bonds, and a consultation was held of parties in the interest of the Canada Southern. Kenyon, Cox & Co. resolved to suspend. A decline of 4½ cents in Wabash this morning was based on the supposition that the firm and their friends were large holders; but it appears that they had been relieving themselves for some time past, and hence there was comparatively little stock sold. In regard to the suspension of Mr. Cox, when questioned this afternoon, he said the Canada Southern Railway owes $2,250,000, and has $3,250,000 of first mortgage bonds of its own and connecting roads. As late as last Monday favorable advices were received by cable in regard to the placing of bonds abroad. A difficulty had occurred very suddenly, and occasioned as much surprise to Mr. Drew as to any one. Cox denied that there was any foundation for the Wall street rumor that Drew permitted the suspension of the firm for some ulterior object. He said Drew had, thus far, acted fairly and honorably in the matter, and would, could he have foreseen the complications three weeks ago, have prevented the suspension by converting some of his assets into cash. Cox said the notes of the Canada Southern Railway to the amount of $1,500,000, bearing indorsement of himself and Drew, will mature within thirty days, beginning today. Although they could not be met immediately, he believed that every creditor would obtain one hundred cents on the dollar. Wealthy men who are interested in the railway, although they might at first be unwilling to make sacrifices for the benefit of the poorer stockholders, would eventually lift it up and make the project successful. He insisted especially that it would be an act of folly for holders of bonds to sell them at a sacrifice because of the present excitement. Parties connected with the Canada Southern Railway are among the richest and most influential railroad men of the country, including John F. Tracy, Milton Courtright, Hadley Dillon, and Wm. L. Scott. One Wall street writer says Daniel Drew is a general partner in the house; that he has frequently quibbled and compromised when caught by some of the cornering operations of Wall street, but this is the first time he has actually suspended. It is stated he took this course by urgent advice of his counsel, who advised him to stop immediately so as to learn the exact position of affairs. The troubles of Kenyon, Cox & Co. are supposed by many to date back to the ancient transactions of Danniel Drew in the famous Northwest corner of last year, in which Drew was worsted. He is said to have permitted Kenyon, Cox & Co. to pay up the difference on stocks, and as the firm, according to rumor, have not been able to get settlement with Drew, a contributive cause of suspension therefore existed.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Massachusetts, will take place in Grace Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday next. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Smith, Presiding Bishop of the United States, assisted by about fifteen associate Bishops, and 160 clergymen. At the conclusion of the services, the Bishop and clergy will partake of a collation in the Pierrepoint House.

The war continues between the lady managers of the Beulah Mission and masculine managers of the Sea Cliff Camp Association, well-known organizations of the Methodist Church. A gentleman dying in New York, his family wishes to bury the remains in their lot in the Beulah Cemetery, purchased from Mrs Landon, Chief the Mission. The Sea Cliff people hearing of the proposed interment, and not recognizing the right of Mrs Landon to sell any portion of the property, sent an agent to prevent the digging of a grave. He was supported by a 'Squire and Constable of the town, but, notwithstanding their protests and commands, Mrs. Landon had the grave dug, personally superintending and assisting in the work, and the body was interred. The 'Squire then informed the friends of the dead person he would remove the body at the first opportunity, when the family, anticipating his action, had the grave opened, and carried the remains to New York, where arrangements were made for interment in Greenwood cemetery. They now propose to sue the Mission and Association to recover damages.

Officer Gannon, on duty in front of the station-house in Thirty-first street, to-night, was fatally stabbed by John Hogan. Hogan was drunk and noisy, and the officer had ordered him to be quiet.

C. A. Keep & Co., bankers and brokers, who were, a fortnight ago, robbed of $30,000 in gold notes, bonds, and currency, by a young man in their employ, have had nearly the whole amount returned through friends of the embezzler. A small amount, that was withheld, was spent in paying traveling expenses.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Cars Thrown from the Track on the Northwestern Road by a Broken Rail—Fatal Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 13.—At 1 o'clock this morning, a broken rail, a mile this side of Caledonia, threw from the track and overturned down an embankment the Pullman sleeper and two passenger-cars of the train which left Chicago at 9:30 p. m. yesterday. Though two of the cars were turned completely over, the train was held together by the Miller coupling, and, with the aid of the air-brakes, the locomotive and baggage-car, remaining on the track, stopped almost instantly. Men, women, and children were hustled about pretty lively, and many somewhat bruised, including Col. S. V. Shipman and Edward Sumner, of this city, but no one was hurt badly or bones broken. The preservation of the passengers' lives is almost miraculous. Among the persons receiving injuries worth mentioning were Mrs. Peebles, of Baraboo, badly bruised on the side and on the head; Mrs. J. B. Robbins, of Menominee, shoulder dislocated. Supt. J. H. Stewart, whose headquarters are here, was immediately informed of the accident, and sent relief from Beloit, and with cars obtained there and of the down train sent the passengers on their way as soon as the track was clear, providing them a breakfast here between 8 and 9 o'clock, the train being only four hours and a half late.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 13.—Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning a frightful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile east of Wilmore, by which one man was killed and several wounded. All trains east and west were delayed, and a large amount of property was destroyed. The accident was unmistakably the result of violations of regulations in reference to opening and closing switches from the main track. At the point named a freight train bound East was switched from the main track to a middle siding, according to orders, so as to allow the Philadelphia express, which left that city at 4:40 p. m. yesterday to pass. A westward-bound freight train came darting along. Before the switch at the east end of the siding could be turned to the main track the westward train ran on the siding, and collided with the train which was lying there. About the same moment the Philadelphia express passenger train came along, and passed safely until the rear of the sleeping-car was reached, when one of the cars of the eastward-bound freight struck it and badly wrecked it. One lady who occupied a seat in the rear car received a number of bruises from flying debris, but was not seriously injured. The express train was not seriously damaged, but the escape from destruction was almost miraculous. The engineer of the westward freight-train, William Green, a resident of Altoona, was caught in the cab of his engine and received such injuries as to cause death instantly. The engineer and fireman of the eastward train were also injured badly, but not fatally. Three locomotives—one pusher and two engines—were almost totally destroyed. A number of freight-cars were also demolished. The different tracks around the siding and the ground for a considerable distance were torn up.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Philadelphia dispatch says the Philadelphia express, which left Pittsburgh at 5 p. m. yesterday, met with a [illegible] accident. When 10 miles west of Cresson, two freight trains, one moving on the main track and one on the siding, came in collision just as the express was passing on the other main track. One of the freight-engines was thrown off the track, and raked the side of three rear Pullman cars, throwing the last one off the track, and crushing it badly. The passengers were thrown in all directions, but none killed. Mrs. William Sheets, an old lady residing in Indianapolis, was badly but not dangerously bruised and cut. The engineer of one of the freight-trains was killed, and the other engineer and his fireman were badly hurt.

Horse-Thieves Lynched in Louisiana.

NEW IBERIA, La., Sept. 13.—The Parish of Vermillion has been for years infested with cattle-thieves. The people have been unable to obtain redress by process of law, and last month organized a Vigilant Committee as a last resort. A large number of thieves and their confederates were given notice to leave within a specified time, but, instead of doing so, armed themselves, and threatened to destroy the Town of Abeville. The Vigilantes pressed them, and they scattered. It is reported that three of the band were hung on Friday, the 5th inst. On Wednesday night, the 10th inst., one of those who were endeavoring to escape was arrested under civil process at Brashear, and while en route here, was taken from the steamer Avery, at Jeanesville, by a squad of armed men, and hung in front of Dr. Dungen's residence, 3 miles above that town. All kinds of vague rumors are afloat here concerning the number executed, but no positive information can be obtained.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Testimony of New York Merchants and Railroad Men Before the Congressional Committee—Want of Storage Accommodations at the Seaboard—Arguments in Favor of the Improvement of the Water Routes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Senatorial Committee on Transportation were in session to-day, Senator Windom presided. Mr. Hayes, General Manager of the Blue Line, made a supplementary statement, showing that local traffic in short hauls costs more in proportion than traffic in long hauls, he said the through lines, in order to cheapen transportation to the producer and consumer, were compelled to inaugurate a system of through freightage. In reply to questions with regard to receipts given without guaranteeing amount contained in the car, Hayes said there are many points at which railroad companies are too poor to build warehouses. Private persons own these warehouses, and sometimes the land around them, and are purchasers of produce. They handle and load their own property when it arrives at its destination. It passes from the hands of the railroad companies into the hands of persons not connected with the roads; therefore the companies neither weigh in or out. From an elevator owned by the railroad company, in loading a given quantity, and sending it to Boston or any other point where the company owned an elevator it is weighed out by the company. They have guaranteed weights, deducting 1 per cent for shrinkage. It was Hayes' opinion that if a company could receive and discharge, they should assume the shrinkage, so as to deliver the quantity loaded at its value. He also said that New York must build elevators to meet the competition of other seaport towns, otherwise New York must lose its business. Many of the railroads centering in New York end in Jersey, while the New York Central ends in New York. There is consequently a difference of opinion as to what point can be called New York. The railway companies claim that New York is where the road ends—from where they discharge into barges in five-carload lots, and delivered to any ship, warehouse, or inspection yard, whether in New York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These barges are controlled entirely by persons outside of the railroad companies. The expenses of this ranges from 60 cents to $1 per ton, for which neither the producer nor consumer pays anything. This is one of the Credit Mobilier arrangements by which companies pay, but get nothing in return. The railroad companies are compelled to compete with other lines centering in other towns. Hayes read a brief paper, showing that no section of the country is more prosperous than the Western country, notwithstanding the cries of oppression of railway monopolies.

A delegation from the Cheap Transportation Association made statements with regard to railroad monopolies, their control of water fronts, and their legislative jobbery.

Mr. Walker, Statistician of the Produce Exchange, said that the most promising competing routes will be through the Central of New York and through the St. Lawrence route when the canals are enlarged. The State of New York must be prepared to meet competition by the St. Lawrence at a rate not to exceed 10 cents per bushel from Chicago to Montreal. The remedy for exorbitant rail rates is the improvement of water routes and increased facilities by rail. Many lines are now doubling their tracks, and they can scarcely do so fast enough. The canals since 1837 have transported over $7,000,000,000 worth of property, and have produced a revenue sufficient to pay for themselves. The tonnage of the canals for twenty-three years has been more than double the tonnage of all the vessels entering the port of New York. The greatest capacity of the canals to move property Eastward is 4,000,000 tons. A lock should be able to accommodate a boat of 2,600 tons.

The Railroad Fight in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 13.—The railroad fight reopened early this morning, and the offices were all at once besieged by buyers. The Hannibal & St. Joe and Missouri Pacific made common cause during the day against the North Missouri. The Chicago rate remained at $7.50, the lowest figure of yesterday's reduction to that point, but the fare to St. Louis was cut down to $4, and some tickets sold at $3. The rate to Cincinnati, Louisville & Indianapolis was also reduced. Tickets were in great demand. Every firm of the city received dispatches from their customers throughout this State and Missouri ordering the purchase of tickets. Thousands of applications were received by telegraph and mail, but the railroad agents endeavored to evade the sale to speculators. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Missouri River Railroads did not recede from their regular rates, though every effort was made to get them in the fight. Ticket Agents, A. B. Ford, Groats, Dawes, and Parker held a conference about dark, and agreed to restore the regular rate. The cut on local fare last night between Kansas City and St. Joe was made by the Hannibal & St. Joe and Missouri Pacific, to punish the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad for assisting the North Missouri; and the Chicago reduction was made by the latter road to retaliate on the Hannibal & St. Joe for joining the Missouri Pacific. It is believed the war is now over.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer James Howard on the Mississippi—The Boat Scuttled and Sunk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 13.—We have another steamboat disaster to record, but not so serious as many that have been reported from this point. The splendid steamer James Howard, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, caught fire in her hold at Commerce, Mo., yesterday, at noon, or a little later, when the hatches were closed, and an effort made to extinguish the fire with steam. In the meantime, every passenger soon reached the land in safety, and much of the freight was removed to a barge. The night was spent in an effort to save the boat from burning, and this morning, as a last resort, she was scuttled. The steamer Eckert has gone to her relief, and, as the water is not deep and the boat lies straight, it is expected she will be easily raised. The First Clerk, who was in this city this afternoon, says that the origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—A brief dispatch just received at the Associated Press office from Commerce, Mo., says: The steamer James Howard caught fire in her hull yesterday while lying at that place. The passengers and baggage were taken ashore safely, and the steamer was being scuttled, which was the only hope of saving her. No further particulars have been received. The Howard was the largest steamer on the Western rivers, being 3,300 tons burden. She was owned by Capt. B. R. Pegram and J. H. Chassing, of St. Louis, and James Howard, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and cost, two years ago, $160,000. She was insured in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, but for what amount and in what offices is not yet ascertained. She left here on Wednesday for New Orleans with 1,600 tons of freight and a barge in tow.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Makes Its Appearance in Memphis—The Scourge Unabated at Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 13.—For two days past, rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city have prevailed. The officers of the Board of Health were reticent and non-committal on the subject; but at a meeting of that body, this afternoon, at which there were present nearly all the prominent physicians of the city, the following address was prepared:

To the Citizens of Memphis:

We regret to announce to the public that yellow fever exists in our city. It is confined to a few blocks in the northwestern portion of the city, and we trust that it will not become epidemic. We have instructed our Secretary to make daily report of deaths from this and other causes, and we will from day to day furnish such information concerning the progress of the disease as we deem necessary. Up to this time there has been about thirty deaths from this disease since the 1st instant.

By order of the Board of Health.
(Signed) J. H. NUTALL, Secretary.

The infected quarter is known here as the Pinch, and is principally composed of tenement houses occupied by Irish families. So far there has been but one case south of Poplar street. There is but little excitement as yet, but the publication of the foregoing in the morning will doubtless cause many to leave the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator West, of Louisiana, received the following dispatch to-night from the Mayor of Shreveport:

"The people are panic-stricken, All that could have left. The poor are nearly all on our hands. No money in the City Treasury. All pecuniary aid will be thankfully received. Fever increasing."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—L. M. Jackson, telegraph operator at Shreveport, died to-day. Mr. Rae, the telegraph manager, is not expected to recover.

FAIRS.

Des Moines County (Ia.) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 13.—The Des Moines County Fair opens here next Tuesday, Sept. 16. This is one of the finest county airs in the State of Iowa, offering $7,000 in premiums, and has a very nice race track. There is a purse of $1,000 offered for trotting, which usually brings very fine horses to this race. The entries are still open, and a fine diplay of speed is expected. Matilda Fletcher will deliver the address. These fairs are well managed and sucessful.

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—The Provincial Exhibition opens at London on the 22d inst., and continues during the week. The entries in the classes of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and implements are now complete, and show a total of 3,769 entries as against 3,196 last year, and 2,607 in 1871. The entries in other classes will be complete in a day or two.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—John Bunn, Treasurer, and A. M. Garland, Secretary, of the State Board of Agriculture, leave here to-night for Peoria to be present at the opening of the State Fair on Monday next, which promises from all accounts to be one of the best ever held in the State.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—John A. Parker, engaged on the part of insurance companies in the prosecution of the Alabama claims, died in this city to-day.

POLITICAL.

Lee County (Ia.) Republican Convention.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 13.—At the Lee County Republican Convention, held at Warren, to-day, H. W. Rothert, of this city, was nominated for State Senator by acclamation, and Absalom Anderson, E. A. Layton, and George E. Kennedy for Representatives. J. W. Froro, of Fort Madison, was nominated for Treasurer, B. Z. Woodman, of West Point, for Auditor, B. P. Creel, of Keokuk, for Sheriff, and Thomas Welch for Supervisor.

Resolved, That while we claim for the State full power to control all railroad corporations operating within its territory, and demand that this power shall be exported by the prompt passage and execution of the necessary State laws, we also claim that the Congress of the United States has full power to regulate and control such corporations as are engaged in carrying freight and passengers upon lines of railroad extending through more than one State.

Resolved, That the power granted by the Federal Constitution to Congress, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and along the several States, confers upon that body the power to regulate such commerce as is carried from State to State by railroad, and we hold that the time has come when Congress should exercise this power; and we declare, in the language of Mr. Justice Miller, in the United States Supreme Court, in his opinion delivered in the Clinton bridge case, that to refuse to do this is a refusal to discharge one of the most important duties of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the doctrine announced in the resolutions of the so-called Anti-Monopoly Convention in this State and county, that Congress can only regulate and control such corporations as are chartered by act of Congress, and we insist that Congress may and should control by Federal law all railroads engaged in inter-State commerce, and particularly those great and powerful corporations which are beyond the control of the law of any single State because they operate a line of transportation extending through many States.

Resolved, That we are unqualifiedly opposed to any further appropriations by the Legislature for the erection of a new Penitentiary in Iowa.

Oregon Republicans Indorse J. Hipple Mitchell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The following is the resolution of the Oregon Republican State Convention alluded to in the dispatch last night:

Resolved, That whatever may have been the misfortune, faults, or short-comings of J. H. Mitchell, United States Senator from this State, in his early life, we neither apologize nor pass judgment upon, nor justify him, but express the unqualified belief that, by his many years of consistent, upright, and honorable conduct in this State, he has outlived any imputations cast upon him; that to-day not only the Republican party, but a large majority of the people of this State have entire confidence in his integrity, ability, and patriotism, and that he will faithfully and ably represent them in the United States Senate.

Minnesota Grangers and the Advanced Railroad Freights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Merchants and shippers here are bitter in expressions concerning the advance of freight rates by railways, denouncing it as outrageous, and taking advantage of the necessities of the country caused by large crops, low water in the river, and the proposed early closing of the Lake Superior route. If the feeling here prevails over the State, the Grangers will elect the next Legislature and find a way to regulate rates and fares. The advance at this time inaugurates a contest which will result in no good to the capital invested in railroads, and may injure other interests.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Stanford Hopkins addressed a meeting of workingmen in the shops of the Central Company, at Sacramento, yesterday, on the subject of the recent election. The people having decided against railroad bonds, the bonds of the Company are therefore not saleable at the East or in Europe, and construction must be stopped. Many workmen have been discharged, and others must follow. It is not the intention of the Company to remove the shops from Sacramento.

Gov. Booth has been tendered a public reception tonight by the people of this city.

Ohio Republican County Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Sept. 13.—The Republican County Convention met to-day, and nominated the following ticket: Representative, Cyrus Courtright; Prosecutor, Bruder; Commissioner, L. E. Scoville; Infirmary Directors, Job R. Remick, John Brown, James Reber.

The People's Movement in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 13.—In the Jackson County Democratic Convention, held recently, a resolution to ostracise Democrats who had signed a call for a Farmers' and Laborers' Convention was voted down, and some of the candidates of the latter Convention were nominated by the Democrats.

The primary meeting of the Democratic party of this county will be held to-morrow night.

A Question of Veracity.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—Senator Thurman utterly denies the statement of Senator Morton, at Dayton, that he requested Mr. Morton to withdraw his motion to strike out of the Salary bill the clause increasing the salaries of the Senators and Representatives in Congress. He says that he did not say one word to Mr. Morton about that motion. He will notice this and some other points of Mr. Morton's speech next Tuesday at Batavia.

Wisconsin Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 13.—Indications thicken that if any preferable candidates are nominated there will be a break from the Republican ranks on two or three of the regular candidates; also, that Gov. Washburn will receive very considerable support outside of the Republican ranks.

Farmers' Picnic in Knox County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 13.—The farmers of Henderson, Knox County, hold a grand picnic on Friday, the 19th instant, 4 miles north of Galesburg. The Hon. M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, better known as "Rural," has been invited to address the multitude.

People's Ticket in Brown County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. STERLING, Ill., Sept. 13.—At a meeting for consultation held by representative men of this (Brown) county, irrespective of old party lines, it was agreed that a People's Mass Meeting be held in this place on Saturday, the 27th instant, to nominate a People's ticket. The dying Democracy have nominated a county ticket, which we have no doubt we will defeat at the polls.

MICHIGAN.

Work of the Constitutional Commission—Abstract of the Bill of Rights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 13.—The Constitutional Commission adjourned this morning until Monday noon. Articles were submitted to-day on Legislative Department and cities and villages, together with a bill of rights. The article on Legislative Department provides that Senators serve four years, to be chosen biennially, alternately between the even and odd number districts. The House may contain 110 instead of 100 as now; representation districts to contain 4,000 inhabitants; reappointment every five years; all elective State officers except Regents of the University and members of the State Board of Education, as well as Federal and principal county officers, ineligible to the Legislature; bills may be introduced after fifty days in the Legislature on the Governor's recommendation (the present limit is forty days, without modification) payment of members to remain as now; extra compensation prohibited; no charges allowed for constructive labor or printing contracts. The prohibition in the present Constitution against compensating for religious services in the Legislature is stricken out.

The article on cities and villages requires the Legislature to provide for their incorporation by general law. This was done at the last session. It prohibits special charters for villages, but allows them for cities, and the Legislature must restrict the powers of each in the matter of taxation, contracting debts, and lending credit. Executive and Legislative municipal officers to be elected.

The bill of rights is the same as recommended by the Constitution of 1867, with slight additions and changes. The main provisions are as follows: The Legislature may revoke or alter any special privilege. Freedom of conscience is assured, and support of the clergy to be purely voluntary. Religious belief not to incapacitate witnesses from testifying; speech protected; bills of attainder, *ex post facto* laws, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts prohibited; habeas corpus not to be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion; trial by jury assured by the Legislature, which may permit five-sixth verdicts; speedy trial; counsel and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses granted to those accused of crime; suitor may prosecute or defend in person or by counsel; unreasonable search or seizure forbidden, and warrants must, on oath or affirmation, be exact in description; no second trial on merits after acquittal; all persons bailable, except traitors and murderers; no conviction for treason, except by two witnesses, or on confession; excessive bail, fines, and punishments prohibited; but depositions may be taken before trial, if accused be present; no one compellable to criminate himself; no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, breaches of promise and of trust, and embezzlement; no imprisonment for military fine in time of peace; every one may bear arms in defense of himself and State military, subordinate to the civil powers; soldiers not to be quartered on inhabitants in peace nor in war except according to law; peaceable gatherings and petitions to the Legislature for redress of grievances allowed; slavery forbidden; aliens to have the same rights of property as natives; private property not to be taken for public use without just compensation. Finally, providing that all courts shall be appellate. The section contains a somewhat rhetorical flourish, saying justice shall be administered freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, speedily and without delay.

Death from Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—An explosion in the stone-quarry in Franklin street, this morning, caused the death of two workmen.

The Recent Disastrous Storm at the East.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—Additional particulars of the recent disastrous gale are being received. A Brooklyn schooner went down off the Magdalen Islands, and all on board, twelve in number, were lost. The bodies of the officers and crew of the brig Ellen were found in the wreck. A coal-laden schooner and five persons on board went down off Devil's Island. Ship Scotia, laden with pine, is ashore at Port Rich, and the wreckers are apparently endeavoring to do all the damage possible. They threatened to kill the crew of the Government schooner guarding the vessel. Bodies are daily washed up on the beach.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SEAL-LOCK QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The seal-lock controversy has been temporarily settled by the adoption of the patent of Miller, an expert of Philadelphia. The Committee hesitated several hours between this and the patent of the Buffalo inventor, but promptly rejected the specimen offered by the American Seal-Lock Company, whose patent has been in use by the Treasury Department for about two years, and for the readoption of which it is alleged certain mysterious influences are at work.

HARLAN AND THE BACK-PAY.

Ex-Senator Harlan editorially denies, in the *Chronicle*, this morning, that he has drawn his back-pay. He says that he voted in the Senate steadily against the proposition to increase the compensation of Senators and Representatives, and at the close of the session, which was also the close of his Senatorial term, he settled up with the Government under the old law, at the previous rates of pay, and has never since applied for or received one dollar of the back-pay grab.

TREASURY DECISION CONCERNING VESSEL TRANSFERS.

In accordance with a decision given by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, there is no provision of law that requires the recording of bills of sale of vessels before new marine papers can be issued, although it is advisable that such bills should be recorded, to insure their validity against parties other than the grantors.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

Another is added to the numerous recent stoppages in the trade of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, the last having been occasioned by the breaking of the lock.

ARRIVALS.

About a dozen members of Congress have already arrived here, and settled down for the season. Thrice as many more will follow the lead within a week or ten days.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

will be ready for occupancy next week, and the President and the rest of the Administration will then return to remain for the season.

BABCOCK GONE TO EUROPE.

Gen. Babcock's departure for Europe to-day was wholly unexpected, and unexplained. A movement is on foot to investigate him as soon as Congress meets.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President has appointed Alexander R. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia, vice Henry D. Cooke, resigned.

Henry A. Willard has been promoted to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Public Works in the place of Shepherd, appointed Governor, and who hence becomes President of the Board. The President has tendered the appointment of a member of the Board to Dr. John B. Blakelow, President of the Metropolitan Bank, who was Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds under President Pierce, and in other days known as a prominent Democrat, but of late years as a friend of President Grant. The President, in a letter to Cooke accepting the resignation of that gentleman as Governor of the District of Columbia, says: "I am aware of the labor you have been called upon to perform in organizing and systematizing new forms and modes of administration, and also how zealously and ably you have performed those duties under your administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia. Assisted, as you have been, by able and energetic subordinates, the National Capital has advanced towards what it should be with a rapidity that astonishes and pleases everyone who has been away from it for a few years and returns. If your successors in office give the satisfaction you have, the property owners of the District of Columbia, people at large, and all who have an interest in the National Capital, will have reason to congratulate themselves on the new form of government given them."

Gov. Cooke says in his letter of resignation: "I am urged to this action by the fact that the combined demands from my private business and my public duties have been so exacting that I am no longer able to meet both or either of these demands as thoroughly as I could wish."

TAX REMOVED.

The Post-Office authorities here have been informed by the Government of Germany that newspaper taxes are no longer collected from persons in the Kingdom of Prussia, to whom may be addressed newspapers printed in the German language in the United States.

LAND-OFFICE REMOVAL.

The President has directed the removal of the Land-Office at Oak Lake, Minn., to Detroit.

BOILER EXPLOSION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners on Steam Boiler Explosions have prepared a circular letter containing questions to be settled by the approaching experiments at Sandy Hook, and requesting communications from all who have positive knowledge relating to the causes of such explosions, to be addressed to George W. Taylor, Treasury Department. It is the desire of the Commissioners also to determine the best form of construction and dimensions of safety-valves, in order that they may be made to operate automatically without failure.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Custer's fight with the Sioux Indians is likely to lead to a Cabinet consultation upon the return of the President. Both the heads of the War and Interior Departments are of the opinion that decisive steps must be taken to reduce these redskins. Not only the peace of the West, but the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad are dependent upon the attitude of the large body of Sioux in that section, and the opinion is freely expressed that a considerable force of military will be sent to punish them. Gen. Sherman is anxious to begin the work this fall.

OF INTEREST TO VESSEL-OWNERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In reply to the question whether an American vessel which clears from an American port on the Northeastern or Northwestern frontier for a port on Lake Michigan, and touches at an intermediate foreign port to discharge or take on cargo or passengers, is required to clear at Mackinaw or Duncan City, the Secretary of the Treasury says under the instruction in the circular of May 22, 1857, such vessels would be required to report at Duncan City.

Secretary Richardson left to-night for New York on a brief visit to his family.

WEATHER AND WATER.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.10	46	69	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.13	55	56	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.14	54	49	N., brisk.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.15	53	48	N., brisk.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.20	50	58	N. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.20	48	..	N. W., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 59; minimum, 46.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 14—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.10	41	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.98	47	W., fresh.	.29	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.16	56	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.10	60	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Chicago	30.20	48	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.14	60	N. E., gentle.	.02	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.04	61	N., brisk.	.07	Fair.
Davenport	30.20	51	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.16	59	S., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.10	48	N. E., gentle.	.01	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.17	47	W., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.21	38	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.93	40	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.19	53	Calm.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.30	42	N., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.21	40	W., fresh.	.04	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.24	45	N., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.19	50	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.05	42	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	30.21	42	N., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.10	53	W., clearing.	.....	Clearing.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—For New England, rain will prevail to-night, winds veering to fresh and brisk northwesterly, with clearing but partly cloudy weather and falling temperature Sunday morning. For the Middle States, Lower Lake regions, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, on Sunday brisk to fresh northerly and northwesterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and lower temperature than Saturday. For the South Atlantic States, rain areas to-night, with winds veering to westerly and northerly, but followed Sunday by lower temperature and clear and clearing weather. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, northerly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with coast rains. For the Upper Lake regions, Missouri, and Iowa, light and fresh winds, probably shifting to southeast and southwest, and generally clear weather.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 13.—The second visitation of frost this fall was visible this morning, and blighted the tender vegetation. The damage is light. Corn is beyond injury in this section of Iowa.

OMAHA, Sept. 13.—The first frost of the season occurred last night.

DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER
(With changes in the 24 hours ending Sept. 13, 1873).

	ABOVE LOW WATER.			CHANGE.			
				Rise.		Fall.	
Cairo	7 ft.	5	in.	.....		5	in.
Cincinnati	6 ft.	4	in.	.....		5	in.
Davenport	1 ft.	10	in.	.....		.....	
Keokuk	1 ft.	4	in.	.....		1	in.
Leavenworth	2 ft.	5	in.	.....		.....	
Louisville	4 ft.	5	in.	2	in.	.....	
Memphis	5 ft.	6	in.	.....		1	in.
Nashville	8 ft.	0	in.	.....		4	in.
*New Orleans	13 ft.	8	in.	.....		.....	
Omaha	4 ft.	10	in.	.....		.....	
Pittsburgh	1 ft.	11	in.	.....		2	in.
St. Louis	7 ft.	10	in.	.....		.....	
St. Paul	3 ft.	3	in.	1	in.	.....	
Vicksburg	7 ft.	11	in.	.....		.....	
Yankton	5 ft.	11	in.	.....		1	in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Counterfeit of the New Fifty-Cent Currency.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A counterfeit of the new fifty-cent currency is in circulation, and is said to have made its appearance two days after the issue of the genuine.

Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.—The Committee having charge of the coming reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, received letters assuring them that the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Sherman will all be present at the meeting. The letter announcing the purpose of the President comes from Gen. Babcock, and is as follows:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 8, 1873.

The President directs me to say that it is his intention to be present at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at Toledo, and that he trusts nothing will occur to prevent. I hope to be with him. Yours truly,
(Signed) O. E. BABCOCK.

DUBUQUE.

Threshing Machine Accident—New Catholic Diocese.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 13.—Mr. Harry Farley, son of the railroad man, J. P. Farley, of this city, was brought here last night, dangerously injured by being caught with a threshing machine at Mona. The wound is a dangerous one.

The boy mentioned in these dispatches yesterday as being dangerously injured by being run over, has since died.

A new Catholic diocese has been created in this State, with Davenport as the seat of the diocese. The Very Rev. Father Muhl Seipen, of St. Louis, is said to be the new Bishop. The boundaries of this diocese have not yet been made public.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gov. Booth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The reception of Gov. Booth to-night, when he arrived from the Capital was a perfect ovation. Thousands of people assembled at the boat landing with music, and transparencies; Bonfires were kindled on Telegraph Hill and the houses on the line of the procession were illuminated. He was escorted by the enthusiastic multitude to Grand Hotel, where he made a speech congratulating the people on the complete victory over railroad monopoly. He referred briefly to Stanford's statement on Thursday, at Sacramento, that the bonds of the Company cannot be sold at the East or in Europe since the result of the election was made known. He said the bonds were worth as much now as ever, but if the credit of the Company depended on the pledge of the manhood and independence of the people of California, the sooner this credit was destroyed the better. About 6,000 people formed in procession and listened to the speech. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Seldom has so grand a popular demonstration been witnessed in this city.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A Card From Prof. Wise—The Graphic People to Try Again—A Philadelphia Scheme.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Prof. Wise publishes a card defending his theory of an easterly air-current, and announcing his readiness to start for Europe at any time in a gas-tight silk balloon. He also censures attempts to turn a great scientific experiment into an enterprise for money-getting.

Meantime, the *Graphic* people are arranging for the construction of a silk balloon for Prof. Donaldson, while the Philadelphia *Herald* announces a balloon enterprise in that city on an entirely new plan of inflation and construction, with no charge to the public.

HORRORS ON SHIPBOARD.

Capture of a Slave-Ship, on which, Out of 300 Slaves, 250 Died of Small-Pox.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch has just been received at the Admiralty Office from the commander of the British steam-sloop Daphne, announcing the capture, in the Indian Ocean, near the Zychelle Islands, of a slave-ship, upon which there had been horrible suffering. The small-pox had raged on the ship, and out of 300 slaves taken on board 250 died. The remaining fifty were terribly emaciated from disease and want.

Reduction in Salaries of County Officers.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 13.—The County Treasurer has had $2,000, and gives bonds of $36,000. The Board fixed $1,200 as the next year's salary. The office of Clerk of the Board expires by limitation next Tuesday. The County Clerk is hereafter to do the work heretofore done by two men, at $1,500 each, for $2,000, including $500 for clerk hire. The county pays $[illegible] for the work in the Circuit Clerk's office, that salary having been fixed a year ago. The scale of salaries just adopted provokes much comment.

Railroad News.

CAIRO, Sept. 13.—The excitement about the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad management has subsided to a great degree. Maj. Wilson, one of the attorneys for the late Manager, Gen. Winslow, left the city this morning. Up to noon Judge Baker had rendered no decision in the injunction case. The appointees of Gen. Burnside have quiet possession of the road, and no violent steps are likely to be taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Ground will be broken on the railroad from Tucson, Arizona, to Guyamas, about Nov. 9.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Arrived out, steamships Wisconsin and Washington, from New York; Arcadia, from Halifax.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Arrived, Celtic from Liverpool.

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Attorney-General Williams leaves to-night for Hartford, Conn., to look after the Credit Mobilier suits, which are to come up in the United States Court there on Tuesday next. After a conference with the Government counsel, the Attorney-General will return to Washington.

Escaped Ku-Klux Recaptured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—Razor and Walston, two Ku-Klux prisoners who escaped from the Owenton, Ky., Jail, on Monday, were recaptured yesterday by the Sheriff of Henry County, and returned to jail. The examining trial is set for Tuesday next.

Suspension of an Ann Arbor Banking Firm.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—Miller & Webster, bankers, of Ann Arbor, made an assignment to-day. Nothing yet known as to their liabilities or cause of failure.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Money easy throughout the day at 7 to 5, closing at the lower rate.

Exchange closed quiet and steady at 108¼@108½ for prime bankers 60-day sterling, and 110½@110¾ for sight.

Gold firm early in the day at 112, and then declined to 111⅛@111¼. Rates paid for carrying, 3, 2, 1, 4, and 4, and flat for borrowing. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $1,129,000 gold in redemption of bonds, $331,907 for interest, and the receipt of $3,116,665 for customs. General merchandise imports, including dry goods, same time, $6,676,605; produce export, $5,556,354; and specie exports, $510,962. Clearances, $78,772,000.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull and steady.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was weakened lower early in the day owing to the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Co. At first the impression prevailed that large amounts of stock would be precipitated on the market, but when this was found to be erroneous, a general recovery was insured. In one case the decline was 4½ per cent, but in the general list the fall was equal to only 1 to 2 per cent. The bank statement had only a temporary effect, and the decline caused by its announcement was soon recovered. Just before the close, however, another reaction ensued, the market leaving off steady at a decline. Wabash declined from 63⅛ to 59¼; advanced to 61½, and closed at 60⅛. Western Union dropped from 91 to 88⅜, recovered to 90⅞, receded to 89⅝, and still later sold at 90⅛@90⅜. Rock Island broke from 107 to 105, rallied to 105½, and sold finally at 105⅜. Lake Shore fell from 92 to 90¼, rose to 91¼, and sold at 90⅞@90⅞. New York Central sold at 104⅛@103⅞@103⅞; Northwestern common at 61⅛@58⅞@59⅛; St. Paul common at 47⅛@46@46⅞; Pacific Mail at 44⅛@42⅞@44⅛@43⅞@43⅝, and Union Pacific at 25@23⅛@25@24⅛. The remainder of the list was quiet and without important feature.

Sterling, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅜
Coupons, '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	115	10-40s	113⅜
Coupons, '65	115⅜	Currency 6s	113⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅜	New 5s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91⅝	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	37
Tennessees, new	80⅜	North Carolinas, new	15⅜
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	85	St Paul pfd	68
Western Union	90⅛	Wabash	60⅛
Quicksilver	30	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	91⅜	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	71	Terre Haute	15
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	38
United States Ex	67	Chicago & A., ex div	102
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
New York Central	103⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅜
Erie	59⅜	C., C. & C.	83⅜
Erie pfd	68	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	128⅞	Lake Shore	90⅞
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	28⅜
Michigan Central	85⅛	Illinois Central	108
Pittsburgh	85	Union Pacific stocks	24⅛
Northwestern	59	Union Pacific bonds	77⅜
Northwestern pfd	77⅛	Central Pacific bds	99⅜
Rock Island	105⅜	Del, Lack. & Western	94⅜
N. J. Central	101	B. H., & Erie	2
St. Paul	46⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 13—2 p. m.—Consols for money and account, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 95⅜; do of '67, 95⅜; 10-40s, 90⅜; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie, 47⅜.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—5-20s of '62, 97.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Rentes, 58f 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 65,000; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 41s.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,096; shipments, 1,773. Market active, with feeling firmer, and demand active for good shipping steers; good Texas cows, $2.10@2.25; wintered Texas steers, $2.30@3.00; through do, $1.90@2.05; good native cows, $2.85.

Hogs—Supply light, with brisk inquiry from shippers and packers at $3.75@3.85.

KILLED WITHOUT CAUSE.

A Young Bar-Tender Shot and Mortally Wounded.

His Only Offense Was to Ask Pay for His Beer.

The Murderer Escapes, With Three Others, and Is Unknown.

At 10 o'clock last night, the lager-beer saloon of Schwartz & Breitung, in the basement at the southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets, was the scene of one of the most cold-blooded and unprovoked murders that have ever been committed in Chicago. The terrible deed was witnessed by several men, not one of whom possessed sufficient courage to attempt the arrest of the perpetrator, or could command voice to call out to those who were passing along the streets to stop him after he left the saloon. The murderer escaped without encountering the slightest difficulty, and, as he is unknown, it is more than likely that he will never be apprehended, and that another name will have to be added to the long list of unpunished assassins which was published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. We call him a murderer, and the crime a murder, though the victim is not dead as we write, but the attending physician is confident that his patient cannot survive until morning.

There does not appear to have been any cause whatever even for an ordinary bar-room quarrel. There were no harsh words used, no blows, no scuffle, such as usually precede and incite murder,—nothing but a shot. Four young men entered the saloon, and one of them called for four glasses of beer. They drank them, and turned to walk away without paying. One of the bar-tenders asked them quietly to settle the bill, thinking that perhaps they had forgotten to do so, and a customer who was sitting near the door told them that it was not right to call for beer and then leave without paying for it. They walked back to the bar, and it is said one of them claimed that the beer had been paid for. Another bar-tender, known as "Charley," who was standing behind a lunch counter at the end of and separated from the beer-bar, said such was not the case. Then one of the four young men walked in behind the lunch counter, drew a revolver from his pocket and shot him in the head. The four then left the saloon, and, it is said, went toward the river.

It was all done in a brief space of time, and but little can be written about it beyond giving the actual facts. There were only two persons in the saloon who could give any intelligent account of it, and these were William Creggs, of No. 86 South Green street, who was perfectly sober, and Stephen McCudder, of No. 102 South Desplaines street, who was sober enough to know what he was talking about. Mr. Creggs says the young man who was shot said nothing that could in the least offend any of the customers, and that no offensive language was used by any of the others. He had spoken a few words to the murderer while the latter was eating some free lunch at the lunch-counter, and he spoke like an Englishman. He appeared to be about 22 years of age. Mr. Creggs had no idea that there was going to be any trouble about the beer, and it seemed to him that the party had decided to settle the disputed bill and say no more about it when the revolver was drawn and the shot fired. The man dropped the revolver after taking it from his hip pocket, but picked it up quickly. He was not more than 4 feet from his victim at the time. Mr. McCudder tells substantially the same story. The bar-tenders, however, give a different version. They were very drunk when our reporter conversed with them, and it is doubtful if they knew what they were talking about. One of them said that two of the four who drank and refused to pay for the beer, seized the young man who was shot and dragged him behind the lunch-counter, and that a third fired at him while he was being held. The other bar-tender said he followed the murderer east on Madison street, and was threatened with death if he did not desist from pursuit. It is hardly probable that this could have occurred while the street was full of people, without somebody's attention being attracted and an arrest made. Both bar-tenders agreed in the statement that the murderer and his companions were Swedes whom they had never seen before.

Dr. Farwell was sent for as soon as the witnesses of the shooting recovered from their fright, and when he arrived he had the wounded young man laid on the table. An examination showed that the ball entered at the top and a little to the right of the centre of the forehead, passing through the brain, and lodging in the back of the head. The Doctor immediately pronounced the case hopeless, and "Charley" was left to die in peace. The full name of the unfortunate youth could not be ascertained, as he was a new-comer to the city. His age was about 21 years.

A large crowd was attracted by the shooting to the vicinity of the saloon. They all pushed their way in until the police came and turned out those who appeared to have no other business but to gratify a morbid curiosity. The unfortunate victim was stretched on one of the beer-tables, in an unconscious state. He had no coat or vest on, and his white shirt was bespattered with blood. A swelling on the left temple surrounding a round hole showed where the bullet had entered. He was pale and motionless. A few persons stood around the rude couch, watching the pallid face and the hardly perceptible pulsations of the breast. Nothing was done to save him; perhaps nothing could have been done. The crowd in the saloon was quite large up to a late hour. They stood around discussing the event, and each recited his own tale. While the victim was lingering, seemingly, on the confines of another world, the heartless and cold-blooded bar-tenders continued selling beer, and equally heartless and cold-blooded customers were found to purchase and drink it. There was no respect for the victim. The beer-selling went on although the shadow of death was in the place. It was a revolting spectacle. The bar-tenders were evidently under the influence of liquor, and behaved themselves in a most unseemly manner. The calls for liquor grated harshly on the ear, and the traffic that, under the circumstances, was simply infamous was kept up for half an hour. At the end of that time, Mr. Tom Foley asked the bar-tenders if they were not ashamed of selling or giving away liquors under the circumstances. The sale was temporarily suspended, though beer was afterwards given away. An utter contempt of human life was shown by the manner in which the bar-tenders comported themselves. Instead of attending to the suffering man they coolly stuck to business, until a sort of spontaneous sentiment sprung up amongst a few men, and compelled them to desist.

Numbers of persons congregated on the sidewalk and hung over the railing. Policemen prevented them from invading the saloon, though one by one a large number stole in to catch a glimpse of the murdered man. Dr. Farwell was early in attendance, and subsequently Dr. Baxter and Dr. Powell were sent for. Neither of the latter had arrived up to the time the dying man was removed to the County Hospital. Mr. Wilson, of the City Law Department, who happened in, was useful in keeping order and in other respects. About 11 o'clock Capt. Buckley arrived and ordered the arrest of the two bar-keepers and another man as witnesses. Soon after the wounded man was taken to the hospital, the saloon was closed, and the crowd dispersed with the general remark, "*Only* a man shot."

LATER.—Officer Van Vellerden and Dr. Farwell took the wounded man to the County Hospital in a carriage. On the way thither he manifested signs of returning life, and when about half-way there, threw up a quantity of blood. After this, he began to talk incoherently, in German, and continued it until he was deposited upon a bed in the hospital. After he was laid there strength seemed to return to him rapidly, and he was able to turn himself over, as if seeking a position that gave him more ease. He still talked incoherently in German, but those who understood him said that he spoke nothing of importance, his mind seeming to be impressed with the idea that the saloon in which the shooting occurred was not properly managed. The latest opinion pronounced by the doctors at the hospital was to the effect that the wound would prove fatal by noon to-day, at the farthest.

At an early hour this morning, the murderer was at large. The only clue to him being a defective description, the police had little to work on. Capt. Buckley and Roundsman Barthelon were out with squads of men, endeavoring to secure the arrest of the villain, at 2 o'clock this a. m., and were determined to remain out till all hope was gone. It is known that the murderer was in the saloon where the affray occurred yesterday afternoon and left a package, saying that he would call for it. Other packages having been left there, the identity of this one cannot be established. The bar-tenders, and, indeed, almost everyone else in the saloon, were so drunk when the affray occurred that but little information of value could be learned from them.

STILL LATER.—It has been learned that the name of the man who was shot is Charles Breckenthall. At half-past 2 this morning he was rapidly sinking. It is reported that one Charles Winstrom, who lives near the North Chicago Rolling Mills, is the assassin.

PERSONAL.

W. A. Whitnell, of Liverpool, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. John Ford, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Capt. S. M. Bunting, U. S. A., is at the Commercial.

The Hon. Oliver Ames, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. E. M. McCook, of Denver, Col., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. James McCord, of Iowa, is at the Commercial.

The Rev. W. H. Fremandle, of London, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. C. Abbott, of New York, is at the West Side Briggs.

Mr. J. Austin, of Minneapolis, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. William Willard, of Lake Superior, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge E. Porter, of Massachusetts, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

[illegible] McManners, a prominent contractor, is in the city, and is at the West Side Briggs.

[illegible] Harrington, a prominent citizen of Bangor, Me., is at the Commercial.

[illegible] F. Beaumont, Mobile; L. A. Nesmith, U. S. A.; Gen. George M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield, Ill., and George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are registered at the Grand Pacific.

J. P. Tuckerman, Philadelphia; Henry Corwith, Galena; John A. Stewart, Jr., New York; W. W. Beckman, Cincinnati; T. F. Fuller, Salt Lake City; W. J. Fleming, Boston, and C. L. Fisher, St. Paul, are stopping at the Sherman.

John C. Coonley, Louisville; Dr. J. S. B. Allyne, St. Louis; John Lightbound, England, and C. Kelsey, Urbana, are at the Gardner.

The Rev. Dr. McMillan will deliver a temperance lecture, at 7:30 o'clock this evening, in the Church of the Holy Name, corner of Cass and Superior streets. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

Ex-Lord Mayor Sir William Dakin, of London, President of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by several of his daughters. They visited the different railroad offices, and left again in the evening by the Michigan Central Railroad.

The coalition party, having floated their platform, are now looking out for candidates to put on it. Various names are mentioned for the Mayoralty on that ticket. Mr. Hesing's first choice is understood to be the Hon. S. S. Hayes, but it is also understood that Mr. Hayes is not at all anxious for the honor. After Mr. Hayes, the Hon. John C. Haines is Mr. Hesing's favorite, and after Mr. Haines, Mr. Charles H. Curtiss, one of the Directors of the Third National Bank. Mr. Carter H. Harrison is frequently mentioned. It is now conceded on all hands that Mr. O'Hara will be on the ticket for City Treasurer, and it would not be surprising to find Mr. Henry Greenebaum nominated for County Treasurer. Among the gentlemen spoken of for Judge of the Supreme Court is Mr. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Caulfield, an old and experienced lawyer. He will make no pledges, except to administer the law as he finds it.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

On Thursday afternoon next there will be a trotting race for $500, at Dexter Park, between the following West Side roadsters: George E. White's bay mare Black Walnut; W. J. Brown's bay gelding Sleepy Dave; Thomas McNamara's black gelding Billy Black; J. Dumprey's bay gelding Phil Sheridan; M. Branock's bay gelding Butternut.

RACES AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 13.—The week's racing over the Association Course terminated to-day with three very good races. The first, a mile and a quarter dash, was won by Grinstead's b. f. The Gleaner, beating Lampi and Kavanaugh in 2:21¼.

The second race, mile heats, was won by Grinstead's b. c. by War Dance, beating Boyd's Nellie Giving, Reynolds' Elsie, and Knight of Lexington. Time, 1:55¼; 156¼. The third race, a dash of three miles, was won without any trouble by Grinstead's b. f. Waverly, beating Cadwallader's Fanny M. more than a hundred yards. Time, 5:58¼.

Track very muddy on account of a heavy rain during the night and up to an hour before the race.

Next month there will be a trotting meeting held at the same course by the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeding Association. The stakes are already filed, and good racing is expected. One stake is $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30.

PROSPECT PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—At Prospect Park to-day there was a large attendance. In the first race, a dash of one mile for $500, all ages, nine started. Hitchcock's chestnut filley, Quits, entered just before the start, and sold in the field, took the lead and kept it to the close, and won the race in 1:45, beating M. A. B. Carriboo's Maid of Orange and Camden.

The second race was a handicap for all ages, purse $800, two and a quarter miles. This was won easily by Village Blacksmith in 4:08, beating Ranson, Chickabiddy, Utica, and Mildew.

The third race was for the consolation purse, $400, one and a half miles. Five started. Coffee's gray Lightning Colt won in 2:41¾, beating Lizzie Lucas, Quits, Gerald, and Chickabiddy.

The fourth race was a hurdle handicap, purse $500, two miles, over eight hurdles. Three started. Revenge, the favorite, threw Pepper, his rider, at the second hurdle. Impecunious at the time was forty lengths ahead of Blind Tom, the race then being between these two. Blind Tom, however, was driven up and caught Impecunious, both going over the last hurdle at the same time. Blind Tom then steadily took the lead, and beat Impecunious by a length. Blind Tom's time was 4 minutes. The hurdles were considerably higher than at the previous race, which accounts for Revenge throwing his rider.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

A national amateur gymnastic and athletic tournament, to which all the amateur muscle-men of the country are invited, will be held at the Academy of Music, New York, during October. Handsome prizes will be the incentives to competition in the various feats of strength and agility which are on the programme. For the best written essay on physical culture a prize of $100 will be given. Those wishing to participate should send their names and address to the Secretary of the tournament, Mr. James G. Sands, specifying what prize or prizes they intend to compete for. Entries must be made fifteen days before the tournament. Any person who has appeared before the public for a salary in the capacity of a gymnast or athlete, or who is a teacher or assistant teacher in athletic or gymnastic exercises as a means of livelihood will not be eligible as a contestant.

BASE-BALL.

The Wheeler & Wilson nine yesterday defeated the nine of the Methodist Book Concern by a score of 20 to 12.

THE GAME AT THE EAST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Base-Ball—Mutuals, 7; Philadelphias, 2.

IS SHE MISTAKEN?

A Woman Named O'Hara Lays Claim to a Man Named Fitzsimmons.

We are not original in remarking that truth is stranger than fiction, but that neither adds to nor detracts from the truth of the saying. It would require a great stretch of the imagination to arrange a more remarkable chain of events than those related by Margaret Duggan to Justice Banyon yesterday morning. She produced the following certificate of marriage:

John O'Hara and Margaret Duggan, after due proclamation of banns, were married on 10th September, 1852, by me, in presence of William Meechan and Mary Hunter. [Signed] JOHN MCLACHEAN.

Extracted from the marriage register of St. Andrew's Church, Great Clyde street, Glasgow, by me, ALEX. MUNRO, R. C. C.

GLASGOW, 19th May, 1873.

And went on to say that she was but 15 years of age when they were married, and he 18; that they had six children, and were living happily until one morning she awoke to find her husband had deserted her, taking with him their second son. She struggled on and raised her children to be honest and respectable people, but could make no money, and, feeling a desire to see her boy, she came to this country, and went to Cleveland. After living there some time she came to Chicago, and, by a freak of fortune, she was employed as a cook by one Fitzsimmons, whom she says is not Fitzsimmons at all, but her husband, John O'Hara, who deserted her in Scotland. She accounts for her looking older than him in that she had been hard at work all these years, while he has been taking his ease. She says she can surely identify him, and has witnesses coming who will do the same. She does not want him nor his money, but she does want her boy, and means to get him. Mr. Fitzsimmons says he is not O'Hara, and that the woman is crazy or else is trying to blackmail him. Banyon continued the suit ten days in order that the woman can get her witnesses. It is, to say the least, a curious case, and the woman looks as if she was telling the truth.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Patrick Carlin is a miserable old rascal. He tries to entice young girls, a la McLaughlin, into his den on Randolph street. Scully sent him to Bridewell for three months.

The members of Sheet Anchor Division No. 842 Sons of Temperance will move into their new hall, on the corner of Michigan and Market streets, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The Congregational Theological Seminary opened last Wednesday, at which time rooms were assigned to thirty-six students, about the same number as last year. More are expected.

There will be religious service at the Newsboys' Home this evening at 7½ o'clock. The many friends of the Home should remember that they can do a great deal of good by attending this meeting, and so lending their example and influence to the good work.

Mr. Griswold, a dentist at No. 64 West Randolph street, lost about $600 worth of dentists' materials some two months since. Yesterday he had John Hill arrested and taken before Justice Van't Woud, who held him to bail to the amount of $3,000 to appear before him on Wednesday next.

The investigation in the Lull case is concluded so far as any public examination goes, but the Mayor will hear the testimony of one or two witnesses whose names have been handed him, if they choose to appear before him.

The congregation of the Church of the Messiah will meet to-day in the lower rooms of the Memorial Chapel in their new church edifice on Michigan avenue near Twenty-third street. The pastor, the Rev. Laird Collier, will officiate.

The Board of Police yesterday was busy in examining samples of cloth for police uniforms, and bedspreads for the Fire Department. No business of importance was transacted, and the Board was consequently harmonious and unanimous for once.

His Honor the Mayor received a petition for a license to open a theatre in old Aurora Hall for Sunday evening performances. The petitioner did not wait to hear the result of his request, but will probably wish he may get it next week.

The Committee on Fire and Water should have met yesterday afternoon, but only two members being present, they agreed, informally, to recommend the purchase of a lot in the Fourteenth Ward, and the purchase of heating apparatus for the First Precinct Station.

It is rumored that the Spiritualist Convention, next week, will be attended by a member of the Committee of Seventy, with a view of petitioning for the intervention of the police authorities in case Mrs. Woodhull and her followers should be indecent and disorderly, as they apprehend.

The Park Avenue Library Association will give an entertainment to-morrow evening, at 7:45 o'clock. There will be a general transaction of business, banjo solos by Charles Harris, and a debate upon the subject, "Christian church Edifices, and what may be properly said and done in them."

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have been engaged in renewing a part of their breakwater near Eighteenth street, by driving an outer row of piles. They had just got the pile-driver mounted on about a dozen of those piles when the storm of Friday night came and washed it off, making a most dilapidated wreck.

Evening schools will open at the Jones and Holden School buildings in the South Division, the Kinzie and Newbury School buildings in the North Division, and the Scammon, Foster, and Sangamon Street Railway School Buildings in the West Division, on Monday evening, Sept. 22. Fuller information can be obtained from the advertisement in another column of this morning's issue.

A meeting for permanent organization of the Philosophical Society will be held in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner Washington and Clark streets, next Tuesday evening, at half-past 7. The report of the Committee on Organization will be received, and an address made by the Rev. D. Thomas on the objects of the Society.

The Police Committee of the Common Council, to which was referred the charges made by Commissioner Sheridan against Superintendent Washburn, had no meeting yesterday, though one had been anticipated. Ald. Shaffner, the Chairman, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that, in all probability, the Committee would report, in conformity with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, that the Council had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that therefore there was nothing for the Committee to investigate.

The entire local force of the *Times*, from the city editor down, is now busily engaged in annoying the workmen employed by the National Printing Company. It seems that an annual report of the Board of Public Works for the year 1872 is being printed by that Company, and the *Times* is anxious to steal it, and thereby delude itself into the belief that it is perpetrating a "scoop" on this paper. If the printers are willing, the young lads can have the report and welcome. Having once published all the valuable matter that it contains, THE TRIBUNE is not at all anxious to see it again.

The brother and uncle of Dr. Teachout, who was supposed to have been poisoned, refuse to order the body to be exhumed and an analysis of the stomach made. They say they could not afford the expense, though they continue to think that he was foully dealt with. Mr. Hendrickson, who was the accused party, wrote to Coroner Stephens yesterday demanding an investigation, but the Coroner did not think it necessary, and probably nothing further will be done. Mr. Hendrickson's acquaintances at the Stock Yards, his place of business, have every confidence in his innocence.

The United Sons of Erin have long felt the want of a suitable place in which they might hold their annual picnics, and the members and their families might go and enjoy themselves. Such a want the Caledonians have supplied in their beautiful Caledonia Park, and now the United Sons of Erin propose to do the same thing. Friday evening, the Society held their regular monthly meeting, Mr. Redmond Sheridan, the President, in the chair. After the regular business was transacted, a committee of five was appointed to examine into the eligibility of locations offered for the proposed park. This park is intended to be large enough to contain, besides the picnic grounds, several country residences of members of the society. All proposals should be addressed to the President, Redmond Sheridan, No. 375 West Taylor street. This society is one of the oldest and most prosperous Irish associations in Chicago. It has effected a great amount of good among its members, and all needy Irishmen, and is a most worthy benevolent association.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Having accepted the management of the three-ball billiard tournament about which so much has been said, and having pledged himself to become responsible for the greater part of the $3,000 to be given in money prizes, Mr. Tom Foley has begun to devote some attention to the matter. He has decided to divide up the prize money in the following way: The winner of the first prize will receive $1,000; the winner of the second, $650; the winner of the third, $550; the winner of the fourth, $450; and the winner of the fifth and last, $350. The entries must not be less than six nor more than ten, and are to close on the 15th of October. Each entry must be accompanied by a fee of $100. A hall has not yet been engaged, but as the tournament will not occur until the early part of November, there is plenty of time in which to look for and secure a first-class place at reasonable rates. The Kingsbury Music Hall and one of the theatres are spoken of in this connection. It is needless to remark that Mr. Foley will get the best place to be had in the city, and so arrange the other details that the tournament cannot fail to be a success. His plans will have matured by the close of the week, and at that time the billiard-loving public will be told more about them.

KNOCKED DOWN.

A batch of foot-pads assaulted Miles O'Connell, an employe of the Board of Public Works, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock last night, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. They knocked him senseless, and robbed him of $180, a silver watch, and a gold ring. The victim of this outrage had just been paid off, and his assailants seemed to have learned of the fact. They all escaped, and the only clue to them is the very accurate description given of them at the Deering Street Police Station. Sergt. Hood was in hot pursuit of the rascals last night.

Rape Case at Circleville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Sept. 13.—Robert Coachman, colored, was brought before Mayor Miller to-day, charged with attempting to commit a rape on Rebecca A. Woodruff, white. The evidence produced showed that Coachman, with two white men, forcibly entered the residence of Mrs. Woodruff at 4 in the morning, and while the white men held her the negro attempted to accomplish his base design, but was frustrated by the appearance of a relation of the female. The white men both fled before a warrant was issued. Coachman was bound over to court in the sum of $300.

A Youthful Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—John L. Appledart, aged 16, of No. 214 Arch street, committed suicide to-day.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 13.—Business has been very light on the river and canal for the last three days. The steamer Katie arrived yesterday, towing the canal boats Mary O'Riely, light, and Gypsey Queen, with corn, both from Henry. The canal boat Progress was towed up from Peru, light. The steamer Last Chance arrived to-day, towing the canal boats Genevieve, light, from Peoria, and the Pallas, with corn for Chillicothe, and departed, light, for Peoria. The canal boat Gipsey Queen and Mary O'Riely, from Henry, and the Gold Rod, from La Salle, all with corn for Chicago, and the Progress, light, from La Salle, destination unknown, all passed into the canal. The Gold Rod, with lumber, and the J. H. Loomis, with hard coal slack, both for La Salle, and the propeller Depue, with lumber and hard coal slack, for La Salle, all passed out of the canal. Eight feet and five inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. Three feet reported on Kickapoo bar, and 27 inches on Lick Creek.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 13—12:55 p. m.—ARRIVED—Constitution, Lockport, 80 yds stone; R. E. Goodell, Morris, 4,900 bu corn; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal; prop Wasp, Summit, 33 yds stone; Excelsior, 85 yds stone; Galena, Willow Springs, 65 tons ice; Sligo, Willow Springs, 25 tons ice; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 66 yds stone, 50 brls lime; C. W. Walker, 89 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 82 yds stone; Harry, Lemont, 93 yds stone; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 86 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Col. Martin, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Arabia, Lemont, 81½ yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 86 yds stone; Erwin, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Nautilus, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn; Metropolis, Morris, 6,400 bu corn.

CLEARED—Ilidore, Seneca, Sligo, Willow Springs, J. Harrington.

CANAL OFFICE, Sept. 13.—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Frederick, Marseilles, 6,100 bu corn; Alida, Joliet, 71,375 lbs empty brls; Angola, Buffalo Rock, 5,900 bu corn; Paramount, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; M. L. Adams No. 2, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Commerce, Atlantic, 80,620 ft lumber, 5,400 lath; Orion, Marseilles, 10,123 ft lumber; Jennie, Morris, 50 brls salt; Isabella, Joliet, 72,054 ft lumber; J. Croley, Lockport, 6,000 ft lumber; Monitor, Morris, 22,000 ft lumber, 20,000 shingles, 8,000 lath; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 90,000 shingles; Hercules, Ottawa, 92,540 ft lumber, 7,700 lath; Ontario, Morris, 28,400 ft lumber.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers City of Boston, Amazon, Nashua, Inter-Ocean, Huron City; schrs Monticello, Surprise, San Jacinto, M. Grant.

PASSED UP—Propellers Badger State, Townsend, Champlain, Glasgow and barge.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—PASSED DOWN—Props Fountain City, May Flower, Gordon Campbell, Inter-Ocean, Egyptian, Birkhead, and barges Colorado, W. Cowie; barks Louisa Street, Peshtigo, S. Cloud, Parana, Nichols, Corning, Penesukee, Tanner, Aldrich; schrs Mary Perew, Milan, Knapp, Milwaukee Belle, William Grundy, Cortez, A. Rust, Granada, L. Parsons, Lincoln Dall, H. Baldwin, Youell, Jura, Otter, Joseph Paige, Homer, Walker, Col. Ellsworth, City of the Straits, H. A. Show, Winnie Wing, Grace Murray, Yankee Blade, Sunrise, Wright, F. Berriman, Roberts, Sophia Minch, Camden L. Hannah, C. Wall, Escanaba, Masher, David Wells, A. Norris, C. H. Johnson, Bell, Wallbridge, Fannie Neil, Whaling, C. Luling, Boody, Geo. Sherman, F. Palms, Groton, Bertha, Barnes, Ely, Rogers, Maderia, Selkirk, Red Wing, Halstead.

PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Townsend, Champlain, Benton, Roanoke, A. A. Turner; bark, Corsair.

WIND—Northwest.

MARRIAGES.

PRINCE—GREEN—On Thursday evening, Sept. 11, at 704 West Lake-st., by the Rev. W. H. Daniels, George L. Prince and Miss Alice E. Green, all of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

McCARTHY—In this city, at his late residence, No. 223 Blue Island-av., at 1 o'clock, Sept. 13, Denis McCarthy, son of deceased Denis McCarty, stevedore, aged 18 years. Funeral to take place on Monday at 11 o'clock. Carriages to Calvary.

☞ Buffalo and Cleveland papers please copy.

FLOOD—In Evanston, Ill., Sept. 11, of cholera infantum, Laura E. Flood, infant daughter of William and Jane Flood, aged 10 months and 1 day.

WILDE—At Waymouth, Mass., Sept. 4, suddenly, Miss Carrie Wilde, youngest sister of Mrs. Horatio Hill and R. F. Wilde, of this city.

SIMMS—Sept. 13, George W. Simms, son of E. G. Simms, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, to-day, from his late residence, 810 Arnold-st. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

CABLES—At Barkhampstead, Conn., Aug. 29, George W. Cables, son of William Cables.

☞ Western papers please copy.

SPENCER—Sept. 12, Jennie S., infant daughter of James G. and Margaret Doll Spencer, aged 11 months and 1 day.

Funeral services this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at their residence, 523 North Clark-st. Friends of the family invited.

BURDICK—At Sugar Loaf Valley, Ark., Sept. 2, Louisa M., wife of S. G. Burdick, formerly of this city.

COAL.

COAL. COAL.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

WILKESBARRE COAL,

AND DEALERS IN

INDIANA BLOCK COAL, BRIER HILL, LUMP, LEHIGH, & BLOSSBURG.

Have now afloat, and for sale, the following cargoes of WILKESBARRE COAL:

Schr J. G. Jenkins, 478 tons Small Egg.
Schr L. S. Hammond, 470 tons Range.
Schr Commerce, 532 tons Chestnut.
Schr America, 520 tons Small Egg.
Schr G. G. Cooper, 585 tons Small Egg.
Schr Minnie Williams, 530 tons Range.
Schr Republic, 508 tons Chestnut.
Schr G. Mollison, 543 tons Large Egg.
Schr Montgomery, 470 tons Large Egg.

Retail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

HARD COAL YARDS—Foot of East Sixteenth-st., and 12 Kingsbury-st., near Kinzie.
INDIANA BLOCK COAL YARD—Corner Carroll and Carpenter-sts.

MAIN OFFICE, 71 Washington-st.

Principal Eastern Office—Buffalo, N. Y. Lake Shipping Ports—Buffalo, Lake Erie; Fairhaven, Lake Ontario. HORATIO PRATT, Agent for Chicago.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

A gentleman having $20,000 to $30,000 can learn of a very desirable opportunity to enter a well-established wholesale house by calling on JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Manager Tappan, McKillop & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

10 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated at reasonable rates.

12 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO QUIET GENtlemen can have a pleasant room, with board in a small family where there are no other boarders.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with all modern improvements and first-class board.

14 BISHOP COURT—TWO SUITES OF FRONT rooms (second and third stories) to rent with board; suitable for two gentlemen and wives, or four single gentlemen. Rooms either furnished or unfurnished.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two rooms nicely furnished.

19 LOOMIS-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with large closets, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; bath, hot and cold water. Terms moderate; with board; house new.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent, with or without board.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished front room, with closet, with or without board.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room to rent, with board, for man and wife, or gentlemen; also, one gentleman to room with another; good table.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH board for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

24 BISHOP-COURT—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE room, unfurnished, to rent, with board; also, other rooms; all the modern conveniences.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—THE MOST DELIGHTFUL place to board in the city; central neighborhood; house fine, and cheerfully furnished; table superior; music and entertaiments; few day-boarders; terms very moderate; 6 o'clock dinner.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with board.

43 CENTRE-AV.—A LARGE FRONT CHAMBER, with bedroom off, nicely furnished, with board; stabling and room for servant.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for two gentlemen, at a very reasonable rate. Permanent parties for winter wanted. Three or four day boarders accommodated. Home this afternoon.

48 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—SUIT FURNISHED front rooms with board.

49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—BOARDING BY day or week; day board, $4.50; week, $6.00; front orom on first floor for rent; large unfurnished front room with alcove, on second floor, for rent, with or without board.

49 WALNUT-ST.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS UNfurnished; also, one large and one small room. Gas, hot and cold water. Good board.

65 PARK-AV.—A ROOM WITH BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen; also, day board for two gentlemen.

65 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—WANTED, 2 OR 3 GENtlemen boarders. Good table kept and terms very moderate. Apply early.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room, suitable for two young gentlemen, with good board; also unfurnished rooms.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can secure a suite of finely-furnished east-front rooms, with board. A rare chance to settle for the winter. House marble-front, with every modern convenience. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

82 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board, to single gentlemen; none but respectable parties need apply.

84 THROOP-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with board, to three young men, near Jefferson Park. Call after to-day.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with or without board, near Madison.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

85 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, 1 back parlor and front room in second story, best marble furniture and Brussels carpets, all new; everything in best of style; call at any time.

90 PEORIA-ST.—PARLOR BED-ROOM, FURnished, with or without board; second-floor room, with board for two, $11 per week; also, day-boarders wanted.

91 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS WANTed; pleasant rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

93 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED back rooms, with closets, large and pleasant, with good board. Hot and cold water, bath-room, etc.; $5 per week; day board $4.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST., ONE or two nicely furnished rooms, with board.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with bhard, at reasonable rates.

107 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams—A nice furnished room, with board; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room; room heated by furnace, suitable for two gentlemen.

111 THROOP-ST.—BOARD FOR 4 RESPECTABLE young men in an English family; home comforts.

114 HUBBARD-ST., WEST OF HALSTED—A new boarding-house, just opened; good table and large rooms. Board $5.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with good board, at reasonable rates.

116 NORTH SHELDON-ST., ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park, near Randolph-st.—Good board, with pleasant rooms.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DElightful accommodations for young married couple, or two young gents or ladies; house, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting; fine croquet grounds; only one block from Madison-st. cars, two from Union Park; no more pleasant home for fall and winter on West Side; room for few table boarders; terms quite moderate.

138 AND 140 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-class board and lodging at reasonable rates. MRS. J. SAWYER.

138 WEST MONROE ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms with board. Day board $4. B 93, Tribune office.

140 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR two persons; also single rooms, with good board; noon dinners; near Madison-st. cars; reasonable rates.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE PLEASANT furnished front room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

155 1-2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $5 to $6 per week; day board $4 per week.

156 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor and one chamber to rent, with first-class board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also one single room.

176 PARK-AV.—3 YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with furnished room and board; references required.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant, well-furnished rooms, with desirable board; house modern and central; good brick barn in rear.

192 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT LARGE room; also, single room, with board. Terms moderate.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, can be furnished for a gentleman and lady, and for single gentlemen.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board. Day boarders taken.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room with good board for a gentleman.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or single for families or gentlemen; good accommodation; terms moderate; house modern improvements. Barn to rent.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen; two or three day-boarders accommodated.

232 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a German private family.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also room for one single gentleman, with board.

235 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

243 WEST LAKE-ST.—A GOOD BOARDER CAN get a single front room, with very good and plentiful board, at a very reasonable price.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, single or en suite, with or without board.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with first-class board, in private family; also, good accommodations for a single gentleman. One block from Madison-st. cars.

290 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, and board, $5 and $6. Day board, $3.50.

297 FULTON-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED suite of rooms with good board for lady and gentleman, or 3 or 4 gentlemen; terms moderate.

311 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE PLEASANT room with board.

330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE front room, also small rooms, in house with all modern improvements, with first-class board.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, newly furnished; good board.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board, for gent and wife, or two gents. A pleasant and cheerful home at moderate price.

372 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—WANTED, A sociable roommate, to join a gentleman in a pleasant front room.

275 WEST MONROE-ST.—VERY NICELY-FURnished front rooms to rent with first-class board.

302 FULTON-ST.—NEW FURNISHED ROOMS, and board first-class.

303 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR CARPENTER—3 furnished rooms with board, in private family.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BACK PARLOR and front suite, elegantly furnished. Also other good rooms. All improvements.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF pleasant unfurnished front rooms to rent, with board.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY. —Furnished room, with board, for single gentlemen.

328 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, suitable for a married couple; also nice single rooms; day boarders accommodated; $5 a week.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, a suite of unfurnished front rooms; also a furnished room for gentleman.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANT alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also, a suite of rooms, separate or together, with first-class board; references required.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms with board, in marble front house.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms with first-class board.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FINE SUIT OF UNfurnished rooms; also furnished rooms and good board; prices moderate.

376 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE FRONT ALcove room, furnished or unfurnished, and one large single room, furnished, with board. Bath adjoining each room.

376 MONROE-ST., WEST OF ABERDEEN—A large second story front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Call on Monday.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—1 FURNISHED front room to two gentlemen, and 1 furnished front room to gentleman and lady.

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A GOOD ALCOVE room with board, suitable for man and wife or three gentlemen.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, single room.

406 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, modern conveniences, and good board. References exchanged.

425 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., CORNER DEKoven.—Boarders wanted at $5 per week.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with first-class board, by the day or week.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE room, furnished, and one suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; near Union Park.

503 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Large front room, unfurnished, and single rooms furnished, with good board; house has modern improvements.

509 WASHINGTON-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM Union Park—One large nicely furnished room and bedroom to let, single or en suite. House has all modern improvements.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, with large closet. Also; one large room with closet; private family, modern improvements.

586 WASHINGTON-AV., UP-STAIRS—GENTLEman and wife or two young ladies can find room and board in small private family at $10 per week.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PARTIES DESIRING pleasant rooms, good board, and the comforts of a pleasant home, can be accommodated at a reasonable price. Call and see rooms.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND SUITE OF elegant furnished front rooms with all modern improvements.

607 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Front room, with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO UNFURNISHED suites of rooms, with board; every modern convenience; 6 o'clock dinner; No. 1 accommodations.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—UNFURNISHED FRONT and side rooms to rent, with board; terms reasonable.

630 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS boarders can find rooms and board; no children.

631 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PARTIES DESIRING TO make permanent arrangements for the winter can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board; new brick house, hot and cold water, gas, etc.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR single; hot and cold water, bath-rooms, grates, marble mantels; new brick, octagon-front, near Union Park.

657 MONROE-ST.—BOARD WITH A SOUTH front room furnished, for two gentlemen. Desirable locality.

662 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

784 FULTON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR OF COTtage, furnished, with good board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, one block from street-cars.

884 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A SUITE OF FURnished rooms, on West Washington-st., would rent the same, with board, to two gentlemen. Please address A 15, Tribune office.

BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, 81 WEST MADISON-ST.—Families and young gents wishing first-class board can find such at the above place.

PLEASANT ROOMS, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, with good table in private family, near Union Park. Address N 63, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT ROOM with alcove, near Union Park. Address H D, Carrier 77.

WEEK AND DAY BOARD AT 73 SOUTH MORgan-st., between Madison and Monroe.

South Side.

4 TWELFTH-ST.—A SUITE OF SOUTH FRONT rooms, unfurnished, to rent with board; hot and cold water; new brick house, all modern improvements; also a front room furnished, to gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

5 PARK-ROW—A LARGE, PLEASANT, NICELY-furnished front room, with board.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

9 EAST POLK-ST., NEAR STATE—FURNISHED front rooms with modern improvements, to rent, with or without board, in private family; brick house.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN INDIANA AND Prairie-avs.—A front suite of rooms on second floor; also parlor to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

14 ELDRIDGE COURT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, furnished, or as wanted, with A 1 day-board.

17 EAST HARRISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; meals at all hours.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, single or en suite; day board $5.

21 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. Also day board.

43 HUBBARD COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

45 COTTAGE-PLACE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST and Thirty-second-sts.—One large chamber and one single room to rent, with board; pleasant location; half a block from steam or street-cars.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for one gentleman, with board. Private family, third floor.

75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board; also, day boarders can be accommodated; entrance Myers' Opera House.

76 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE room, with two large closets, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife; also single room for gentleman; table unexceptionable.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also day boarders wanted.

88 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room to rent, with board, for two.

91 JUDD-ST.—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or 2 single gentlemen; terms $11 per week.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—ROOMS FOR FAMIlies and single folks, with good table, at reasonable prices; house first-class with modern improvements.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF CALumet—To rent, with board, one nicely-furnished front parlor to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, $16 per week, gas and fire included. Also rooms on second floor.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—A FEW GENTEEL boarders wanted.

119 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—2 OR 3 PERSONS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—A suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also, a small room; house first-class.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT front room, on second floor, with good board, to a single gentleman, with references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

176 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—THIRD FLOOR—FURnished rooms and day board.

248 CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-st.—Pleasant suite of front rooms; also, back room, all nicely furnished, to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, UNFURnished; also pleasant rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen; table boarders $5 per week.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; references given and required.

287 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. References exchanged.

376 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS DAY-BOARD.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, large handsomely furnished room; also, a room for two young men. Few boarders taken.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with board; also, room for two gentlemen.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms; also one office room, to rent, with board.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. References required.

412 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD for single gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations, in a private family.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD at restaurant, with pleasant rooms to the right parties.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room for two gents, with board.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE FRONT ALCOVE room with good board; also a square back room. A few day boarders accommodated.

470 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent; also table-boarders accommodated.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with hot and cold water, good board for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; low prices, good table, and every modern improvement. Single rooms, $6.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board, for families or single gentlemen. References required.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board for families or gentlemen. Day boarders received. References exchanged.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished; also large single room, with board, in private family. Corner Sixteenth-st. Terms moderate.

579 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have board in a private family; front room, modern improvements.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, rooms en suite or single. Day board reasonable.

588 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Desirable furnished rooms with board.

608 WABASH-AV.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE gents; first-class rooms and board at moderate prices.

615 STATE-ST.—BOARDING-HOUSE—NEWLY opened. Boarders can find good accommodations and reasonable terms by applying.

647 STATE-ST.—A FRONT FURNISHED ROOM. A few day-boarders wanted.

694 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, with board; references required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board. Also, suite of unfurnished parlors. References.

751 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

774 MICHIGAN AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE FURnished front rooms to rent, with board; also a single room; prices reasonable.

806 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, with board; also room for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

807 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH rooms; at $5.50 and $6 per week; day board $4.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board.

824 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, A suite of front rooms on 3d floor, and a front alcove room, very handsomely furnished, on 2d floor. MRS. BENEDICT.

828 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to rent, with board.

838 WABASH-AV.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen; one large furnished room in private family; references required.

855 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen; bath-room, gas, &c.; private family; references required.

871 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board; also other rooms, suitable for one or more gentlemen.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A new-furnished and desirable front, south; also, large room and closet to rent, with board.

864 COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR OAKLAND-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; small private family; table first-class; terms reasonable.

927 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Suite of rooms, second floor front, suitable for 4 gentlemen; large closet, hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

944 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front alcove room, large press and bath-room attached. Two doors south of Woodruff Hotel. No boarders or lodgers in the house.

1029 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-st.—Pleasant front room with board; genteel location.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE PLACE)—FURnished rooms, with first-class board; rooms large and pleasant; all modern improvements. Livery and boarding-stable in rear. Day-boarders wanted.

1038 PRAIRIE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, with first-class board; private family.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, furnished, or unfurnished except carpets, to party of adults; first-class board; small private family; no boarders.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor with board in private family for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, barn to rent.

1088 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, with board; also large single room.

1113 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-st.—A pleasant suite of front rooms; also, a single room, with board.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House, a pleasant family hotel; excellent table and room at $5 per week.

1123 INDIANA AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, unfurnished front room (except carpet), $20 a week. Also, nicely furnished front room and smaller rooms.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM to rent, with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO SINGLE gentlemen, or four single gentlemen, can find pleasant, nicely furnished rooms and good board, in a desirable location on the South Side, with a small private family; terms reasonable. Address N 10, Tribune office.

ELLIS-AV., NEAR STEAM AND HORSE CARS.—A gentleman and wife can find board and a suit of east front rooms, partly furnished, in a strictly private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD, on Michigan-av.; pleasant location. Address N 57, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS FURnished for sensible, responsible parties, who know how to pay for and appreciate a home; no more desirable location; house heated and supplied with every comfort; prefer young and cheerful people. Address B 80, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND Sixteenth-sts., very nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; house and table first-class. Address N 41, Tribune office.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH BOARD, at the new houses 1002 and 1004 Wabash-av. For information concerning them, address S, 81 and 83 South Clark-st., Room 41.

North Side.

30 GOETHE-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with good board, in a private family.

112 NORTH CLARK-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms, with use of parlor. Gentlemen looking for comfort and a first-class table, will find this very desirable.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—SUITE OF PARlors, unfurnished except carpet, with first-class table-board; references exchanged.

208 SEDGWICK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with good board, for a lady and gentleman or single man; one block of the cars.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—NICE FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife or 2 gentlemen.

230. 232 AND 234 ONTARIO-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn—Five rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board. Engagements for the coming season for families on advantageous terms.

248 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM North Side stage—Two boarders wanted; English preferred.

286 ILLINOIS-ST.—ONE LARGE BEDROOM AND double parlor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board.

374 CHICAGO-AV., 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM Lake-st.—Desirable rooms for four gentlemen, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. References exchanged.

605 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can have first-class room and board in a German family; all modern improvements in house.

976 NORTH CLARK-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife or party of gentlemen can obtain board in a house fronting Lincoln Park.

NORTHWEST COR. WELLS AND HINSDALE-STS. Large, pleasant front rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with good board; brick building.

Hotels.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st. Everything first-class; terms, $2 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN AND Washington-sts., day-boarders accommodated at $5 per week; table unsurpassed.

PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND HALSTED-sts.—This hotel is entirely new, and has accommodations for 200 guests; terms, $2 per day; board and room by the week from $7 to $10; day board, $5 per week; tickets good for 21 meals, $5; a few large rooms for families reasonable.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, 97 AND 99 SOUTH DESplaines-st.—A suit of unfurnished rooms and a few pleasant furnished rooms, with board.

Country.

AN INTELLIGENT AND QUIET GENTLEMAN and wife, willing to pay for the comforts of a home in a first-class strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest and most accessible suburbs of Chicago, may address X 12, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH ROOMS, 2 BLOCKS south of Normal School, on C. R. I. & P. R. R. Blue Island [illegible] For particulars, inquire of MRS. H. M. DUNN, Auburn.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, except carpets, South Side, near Twenty-second-st., for a family of four adults. Address N 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH rooms en suite; accommodation must be strictly first-class. Address J H L, 904 Halsted-st.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN PRIVATE family, breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday; convenient to two car lines. Address G 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE—BY A YOUNG man of moral habits; not to exceed $6 per week. Address N 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, DAUGHter 11 years old, and maid, a suite of rooms, with board, in private family; location South Side, on avenues between Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Refer nces exchanged. Address, for 3 days, N 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN IN A private family, where they can obtain good board and room; best of references given if required; prefer a location either on the South Side, north of Twelfth-st., or on the West Side, east of Green. Address, stating location and full terms, O 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE or both front, with board for gentleman and wife and brother. Room and board must be first-class, within 5 minutes' walk of Halsted and Madison-sts. Address, with terms, N 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, WITH SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side, in a private family. Best of references. Address N 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DURing the day, either a room alone or with another; locality north of Thirteenth and east of State. Address, stating terms, T 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—AFTER OCT. 1, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, and where music lessons will be taken in part payment of board. The lady will furnish an excellent piano. Vicinity of Union Park preferred. Best of references furnished. N 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OF GOOD reference, desire one or two unfurnished rooms, with board, in a good neighborhood, with a private family. Address B 92, Tribune office. State terms.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A COUPLE OR small family, in a small private family. Location second best neighborhood on West Side, west of Ashland-av. Any parties requiring the very best of accommodations at reasonable figures, address N 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, 4 years old, with 1 or 2 large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; North Side, and private family preferred. Address W 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IN French, German, and music wishes a home for herself and little girl in exchange for instruction in the above. Address N 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH furnished rooms; must be east of State and north of Twelfth-st.; east or south front preferred. Address N 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER FOR SELF, WIFE, and son, aged 20, on the South Side, in a family of but few boarders, 1 large front room and 1 small, furnished; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, location, &c., N 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED BEDROOM AND SITTING room, with board, for 2 gentlemen, near Post-Office. Address, stating terms, U 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH FIRST-class accommodations in a private family, or where there are few other boarders. Will furnish everything except carpets. North Side preferred. Address, stating terms, HINES Carrier 24.

BOARD—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON South Side, with board for self, wife, and babe. Address, with terms, etc., E 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND SON DEsire two comfortably furnished rooms, with board. Please address, stating location of rooms and terms, W, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH TWO children, ages 8 and 11, desire board for the fall and winter in a private family. Address, stating all particulars, B 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITHOUT DINNERS, EXCEPT SUNDAY, in a private family, by a single man; good substantial food and comfort wanted, but no style; terms must be moderate. Address, giving location and terms, A 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE LADY, WHO IS OUT ALL day, desires board in a quiet respectable family. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), B 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—OR ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a private family, by a lady with 2 small children, whose husband is absent from the city; fair price paid for good accommodations. Address A 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM, ON SOUTH SIDE, by a young lady engaged during the day; best of reference. Address Miss K B, care Pierce & Silvey, 71 State-st.

BOARD—NEAR THE CORNER OF WELLS AND Division-sts., a single room, with board, for a young man, American. Call at 222 Division-st., to-morrow morning.

BOARD—NOV. 1, FOR FAMILY OF FOUR PERsons, on North Side, south of Chicago-av.; private family preferred; or will rent furnished house. Address E 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE, ON WEST SIDE, about Oct. 15; good furnished or unfurnished (except carpets) room, with board, worth about $17 per week. Address, describing fully the room, D 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF REsponsibility, in an agreeable private family, where real and pleasant home comforts can be enjoyed; West Side; references exchanged. Address Room 7, No. 38 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM DESIRED BY A GENTLEman having some leisure, in a family where instruction in music and Latin will compensate. Address A 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM WANTED where there are few or no other boarders, west of Union Park and south of Madison-st. Unexceptionable references. Address, or call on MRS. E, 90 South Ashland-av.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; also single gentleman of same family; South Side preferred; references exchanged. Address B 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER, 5 years old, with one or two unfurnished rooms; private family preferred; state accommodations and price, which must be moderate. Address A 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A LADY, ON ONE OF THE avenues; terms not to exceed $6 per week. Address A 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A pleasant private family, on West Side, near Madison-st., where there are no other boarders; price not to exceed $6 per week. Address K C B, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THREE LADIES AND CHILD IN private family, east of State-st., and south of Sixteenth-st. Address E 91, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A GOOD QUALITY WALNUT AND TERRY PARlor suite, cost $120; price $55; also, handsome sofa, arm-chair, and several other pieces of furniture at one-third their original cost. 643 Michigan-av.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED; new rolls, $2 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 33 West Washington-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber suits, parlor suits, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, etc. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 333 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BRAMALL & DEAN BROILER, never been in use. Will sell cheap. Address A 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 10-ROOM HOUSE on Wabash-av., 5 minutes' walk from Post-Office; rent cheap. Address B W, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANTEL MIRROR, 52x80, GOLD GILT frame; two pairs of lace curtains, lambrequins, and cornices, very fine; one fine bureau, bedstead, and washstand; also cook stove, gas fixtures; three yard vases filled with beautiful plants. All will be sold cheap, if sold before 12 o'clock Monday, for I am going to move. 242 North LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 8 ROOMS CHEAP, and rooms to rent if wanted. 359 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER set, parlor set, carpet, and curtains, cost $400, will sell for $225, or trade for good top buggy. Call at Room 42, 83 Clark-st., or address L, Room 9, Boone Block.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PARLOR STOVE, SELF-feeder; been used one winter; cost $45; will sell cheap. JAMES WILDEY, 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$200 WORTH OF FURNIture for $100 cash; everything suitable for housekeeping. Address A 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE STANDING-DESK, NO. 1 chamber set, and mattress, $25; marble-top hat-rack, 3 stoves, tables, wash-tubs, &c. Apply at drug-store, corner of Lake-st and Western-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT SINGLE CHAMber suite, heavy curtains and cornices, and hair mattresses. Leaving the city. Address A 12, Tribune office.

I WANT FURNITURE AND CARPETS FOR A 5-room house; also, a horse in exchange for a first-class piano. Address B 36, Tribune office.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR stoves, carpets, etc.; will buy large stocks of goods, or small, to amount from $1 to $10,000. Also, have a large lot to sell cheap for cash. S. P. BARNBERGER, 655 West Lake-st.

SCOTT & OVINGTON BROTHERS, 219 WEST MADIson-st., are selling off china, crockery, glass, etc., at a great reduction previous to removal to 121 State-st. Sept. 20.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs—surpasses all; seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store, occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments. Prices—$25 to $110. N. B.—The new Empire Office Desk now ready—the novelty of the times. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 333 West Madison-st.

PARTIES HAVING GOODS TO BE SOLD AT THEIR residence at auction can, by applying to Hodges & Co., 613 West Lake-st., have their goods appraised free of charge, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO BE sold at auction to the highest bidder will please send them in on Monday and Tuesday, so we can place them ready for the large sale on Wednesday morning, at 10 a. m.; also in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

WANTED—100 PARLOR STOVES, AND 5,000 yards of carpet, for which I will pay cash. S. P. BARNBERGER, 655 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS for a heavy express wagon or a horse. No. 15 West Jackson-st. S. E. MICHAEL.

WANTED—AN EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD, full size, with bookcase or wardrobe-top. Address N 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE OF GOOD furniture, with an upright pianoforte, together or separately. H. C. THOMPSON, 1 Groveland-court, Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A HARD COAL PARLOR STOVE IN exchange for a lot at Washington Heights. C. B. MILLS, Room 11 Otis Block.

WANTED—FURNITURE AND CARPET FOR $224 lot in Englewood. Address B 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNITURE AND CARPETS FOR housekeeping by small family. Address A 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SAM LELAND WILL BE PLEASED to see his old friends at his new store, No. 22 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—WILL LADY WHO WAS TO MEET an old friend one week ago last Wednesday be at same place and time Tuesday?

PERSONAL—DORBY, YOUR NOTE WAS RECEIVed too late. Call on me any evening next week. E.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Some Suggestions for the County Board and Common Council.

Extent of the Duties and Obligations of the Contractor.

A Clear and Comprehensive Statement by Architect Baumann.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and Board of Aldermen of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: Actuated by a general interest in the welfare of the community whose member I have been for more than twenty years, I beg leave to submit to you, subjoined, a document in relation to the duties of the architect by you to be chosen for the office of conducting the construction of the proposed new Court-House and City-Hall building.

Inasmuch as your Honorable Board of County Commissioners have already acknowledged the principle of holding the architect responsible, by the fact that it placed the architects erecting the new County Jail building under bonds in the sum of $50,000, it is needless to advance any further plea in favor of this sound and wholesome principle. The mere matter of bond, however—you will grant—is but idle theory and useless waste of paper, without there being a clear and comprehensive understanding as to the extent of services, duties, and obligations of the architect.

If, from this view of the matter, you would deem it proper to adopt some such specification of services and duties, as I have here subjoined, to be made part and parcel of an agreement with the architect, you would at once lift this matter of building from its present wonted loose-ends and random state, into a state of strict and sound business, to the material benefit and better satisfaction of your constituents; you would thereby set a wholesome example to other corporate bodies of this Commonwealth, as well as to private corporations and individuals. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. BAUMANN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1873.

SPECIFICATION of services and obligations connected with the office of architect having charge of the construction of the new Court-House and City-Hall building:

SECTION 1. The architect assumes supreme charge over all proceedings in the premises, subject to conditions as hereinafter specified. He is the judge as to kind and quality of all work and materials furnished by the contractors, and may reject or approve of the same, as his judgment may dictate.

SEC. 2. The architect enters upon his office with the clear understanding that he is an educated, experienced, and skilful expert, fully competent to master all and every constructional and mechanical and other intricacies, difficulties, and problems naturally arising in the task of constructing such City-Hall building, all under circumstances known to prevail in Chicago, and at the particular site for the building.

SEC. 3. It is the architect's duty to invent, advise, and prescribe by means of drawings and writing, based upon the known properties of extant and selected materials, all the manifold constructional and mechanical, and other means which, in his judgment, are requisite and necessary to the attainment of the ultimate end, i. e., a City-Hall building, whole and sound, and mechanically perfect.

SEC. 4. All drawings and specifications to this end prepared by the architect are expected to be clear, comprehensive, correct, and intelligible to the understanding of the average master-builder. Copies of all such documents must be kept in some fire-proof vault. Specifications, made in connection with and explanatory to these drawings, must prescribe, in detail, the practical modus of proceeding upon each kind of work, to the effect of excluding constructions under the ordinary custom.

SEC. 5. It is expected that all drawings and specifications, when ready to become part and parcel of any contract for any part or section of the building, are *specific, complete, and exhaustive of their subject*, to the utter seclusion of after considerations and amendments. If, nevertheless, they should in consequence be found incomplete as to any one subject, or in any way necessitating extra work, such extra work must be paid for by the architect.

SEC. 6. Drawings and specifications, when completed according to instructions given by, must be submitted to the Building Committee for formal approval. It is, however, not to be construed that, by so doing, the Committee assumes to know aught as to the completeness, or the mechanical and scientific correctness and efficiency, of these documents, all responsibility remaining with the architect, who professes to and ought to know.

SEC. 7. After approval, the specifications will be printed in 200 copies, for distribution among all officers directly or indirectly connected in the premises, to the press, and to such prominent citizens as may wish to be informed.

SEC. 8. The architect will prepare, from completed general plans and specifications, a detailed estimate of all the work contained in the premises, to be submitted to the Building Committee. If not satisfactory, the plans and specifications must be modified to meet the demand in regard to cost; these modifications, if any, in any or manner interfering with the mechanical solidity of the building and the perfection of the work. If, when afterward sections or part of the work are being let out to contractors, it should become manifest that it is impossible to contract for any such part or section in accordance with the first approved estimate, then, in such case, the architect must again modify the plans and specifications for such parts, subject to restrictions as above mentioned, unless such further change be deemed wholly imprudent and undesirable to the satisfaction of the Committee.

SEC. 9. The architect is hereby instructed as follows: First—He is to follow and carry out, as near as by him deemed advisable with reference to solidity and economy combined, and as near as he can agree with the Building Committee in regard to details of arrangement and external appearance, the general design for such City-Hall building, adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on the —— day of ——, 1873, and by the Board of Aldermen on the —— day of —— of the same year. Second—He is to employ in the construction of the entire body of the building and its dome none but incombustible and permanent materials.

SEC. 10. The Building Committee will, at times when required in the premises, give to the architect special instructions as to kind, extent, and quality of such parts or sections of the building—also as to kind of material therein to be employed—as are to be simultaneously or successively subjected to proposals from contractors. The architect to prepare in due time, in each and all such cases, special drawings and specifications in accordance with rules first given in Section 4, and submit the same for approval, as provided. The Committee may also give special regulations which, in its judgment, might be proper to add in carrying out the tenor and true meaning of this specification.

SEC. 11. The architect will issue certificates to any and all of the contractors employed in the premises, whenever payments may have become due to them in accordance with their respective contracts. He is expected to estimate the amounts *correctly*, not including mere materials delivered on the ground (unless specially so provided in the contract), also not including improper work and material. He will be held accountable for all losses arising to the city and county from non-observation of these instructions.

SEC. 12. The authorities may at any time change or amend the special instructions given by the Committee in pursuance of Section 10. Extra work arising from such amendments or changes will be legitimate. But it will be the duty of the architect to submit in advance a correct estimate of such extra work, and await the action of the authorities, before proceeding with the changes.

SEC. 13. The architect will erect, upon some convenient site to be designated, also in accordance with plans specially approved by the Building Committee, a spacious business office, with a fire-proof vault.

SEC. 14. The architect will devote his time and energy exclusively to the office which he has assumed. His duties to begin on the day of entering into agreement and end with the completion of the building. He will employ such clerks, draughtsmen, and other assistants as in his judgment he may require.

SEC. 15. The architect will, at the time when practical operations commence, appoint, for approval by the Committee, a proper Inspector of Work, whose duty it shall be to oversee such parts of the work as will be specially designated. He will, under like restrictions, appoint a second and a third inspector, for other special duties, if and whenever demanded by the Committee. All such inspectors will be considered employes of the architect, merely to assist him in the strict fulfillment of his obligations and duties.

SEC. 16. The architect will keep open books in his office: for the entry of all questions on the part of operatives relative to the construction of drawings and specifications, to the said architect's decisions, explanations or replies opposite; for the weekly entries of quantities of work done during the preceding week; for the entry of monthly estimates by which the certificates are to be given to contractors, as provided for in Sec. 11. The number and kind of books and manner of entries to be determined by the Committee under authority of Sec. 10.

SEC. 17. The architect will cause photographs to be taken of the work as it proceeds from month to month, until the external form of the building is completed. He will also prepare a monthly report to the Committee of all proceedings in and on premises, and submit book, photograph and report, on the first Saturday of each month, a copy of both to be left at the desk of the office.

SEC. 18. The aremuest will bear every and all expense contingent upon his office as understood from this specification.

SEC. 19. The compensation of the architect will be 2 per cent of the cost of the building, to be paid as said to be specially agreed upon, saving such damages as may legitimately have arisen under this specification.

SEC. 20. The Board of County Commissioners and Board of Aldermen, conjointly, reserve for themselves the privilege of discharging the architect and voiding the contract, at any time, by a two-third vote in both corporate bodies, counting their full number of members.

SEC. 21. In case of decease of the architect, or in case of his discharge under authority of Sec. 20, the account shall at once be fully settled, and damages, if any, adjusted as will be proper and fair, and short-comings, if any, collected from the bondsmen.

F. BAUMANN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1873.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Central Depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads at 10 a. m. to-day, Sept. 14, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. This is the line that has been awarded the last contract for the transportation of the overland mails to and from San Francisco, Australia, China, and Japan. Through tickets reading via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads will be good on this train.

Does Advertising Pay?

From the St. Louis Home Journal and Commercial Gazette.

The time has long since gone by when a merchant or business man could sit idly by and await the calls of customers. As facilities are constantly extended, bringing the far distant country merchant as much into the circle of our trade as though he were located next door, so must we make him as intimately acquainted with our wares, as would be accomplished by his near proximity in person. Let your business be known. As to whether it pays or not, we will instance a single case which recently came beneath our own observation.

Mr. A. N. Kellogg publishes in St. Louis and Chicago what are technically termed auxiliaries. These number a very large portion of our country weeklies. Mr. W. W. Jiix was, up to a comparatively recent date, the worthy but impecunious patentee of a most valuable invention. Limited means denied him a chance to place the merits of his design, (which is the now celebrated and well-known Jiix Automatic Well-borer,) before the public, until good fate, alias Kellogg, made the most reasonable terms, enabling the inventor to use the columns of the list, thus reaching thousands of readers at a trifling expense.

Mr. W. W. Jiix is still the worthy owner of the valuable patent; but, owing to this method of advertising, as well as the great excellence of the patent, he is no more cast down by adversity. Here is his experience as graphically and concisely narrated by himself in a letter forwarded to Mr. Kellogg:

"DEAR SIR: You will please find inclosed the balance of the sum I owe you for advertising. Previous to this trial of advertising, I deemed money paid for such a purpose thrown away. At that time I was worth $600 less than nothing; now I am free from debt and worth $150,000. This I attribute to the merits of my augur, but to a very large degree to the opportunity afforded by you for placing its merits properly before the public. I assure you that I never have paid any debt with as much pleasure as this one."

It is proper here to state that the contract was made, in this one case, payment conditional on the advertiser deriving benefits sought; and the answer to our question is contained in his experience that the right presentation of good articles to the notice of the public does pay.

A Card to Capitalists.

OFFICE OF MCMULLEN BROTHERS, CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1873.—The demand for money to loan upon mortgages and first-class business paper, amply secured by collateral, at a very remunerative rate of interest, is at present good. Persons having funds on hand not paying them well can learn of rare opportunities to invest in such securities as they will approve, by calling upon us and giving particulars of what they have to place. We effect loans of all amounts on strictly commercial security only. A general banking business transacted. Very liberal interest allowed on time and savings deposits. No interest paid on commercial accounts. Interest reckoned on savings for every full calendar month, and paid on call. Gold, silver, and Canada money bought and sold. McMullen Brothers, Bankers, No. 105 Washington street.

Residence Lots at Auction.

Remember that the great sale of sixty fine lots by auction, situated on Wabansah avenue, Wallace street, and Lowe avenue, near the great Union Stock Yards, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock, on the ground. This property is situated in a part of the city where improvements are continually going on, thus advancing the values of realty. A free train of cars will leave from the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 2:15 p. m., stopping at the grounds and returning after the sale. Don't fail to be present, and buy a lot that will prove a splendid investment.

Winnetka.

This delightful suburb will, on Wednesday next, Sept. 17, be a scene of life and activity. On that day C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, will take with them a host of people, for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to inspect and admire some beautiful property located within its borders, and, possibly, purchase a home. A special train, free to all who desire to attend the sale, will leave the depot of the C. & N. W. R. R., corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 10½ a. m. A lunch will be served on the ground. There will be undoubtedly a liberal and generous attendance of seekers of really delightful homes.

Acre Property at Auction.

On Friday next, at 12 m., at office, 186 East Madison street, C. C. Thayer & Co., real-estate auctioneers, will sell several very choice acre tracts located at Washington Heights; five blocks all subdivided, streets open, and varying in size from 4¼ to 11 acres, in Vincennes Road Addition, and ten-acre blocks in Krueger's Subdivision. Those of our readers who are seeking good investments should make a note of this sale and attend. All of the property is well located, being in the immediate vicinity of improvements. See advertisement of the auctioneers in another column.

Bauer's Music Emporium.

Julius Bauer & Co. now occupy their new and elegant music wareroom, corner of State and Monroe streets, under the new Palmer House Hotel. This establishment will be the headquarters of the Knabe piano in this city. It is one of the handsomest storerooms in this city. It is one of the handsomest storerooms in this city. It is elegantly fitted up. The Knabe is universally recognized as the sweetest, and in its mechanical construction, the best piano manufactured. Julius Bauer & Co. are among the oldest of piano dealers in Chicago, and have a full assortment of musical merchandise. Persons requiring a first-class piano, violin, band instrument, etc., cannot do better than call on Julius Bauer & Co.

Confectionery Headquarters.

No. 80 South State street, will open on Monday, Sept. 15. The proprietor, Mr. John Kranz, has fitted up this place in splendid style. Besides having a select stock of his own manufactured candies for the retail trade, there are some imported toys and figures to be seen which have no equal in the city. Our ladies appreciate the candies, confectionery, chocolate, and other sweet fabrics of Mr. John Kranz, and are extremely pleased with his low prices. About twenty-five barrels of the finest fresh crystalized pop-corn are ready for gratis distribution to the boys and girls.

To the Ladies.

Five hundred pieces black Lyons dress silks at $1.25 to $2.50, which is 40 per cent less than regular prices; 1,000 pieces single and double width poplin, in all the new fall shades, at 37½ to 50 cents; also, five cases of those celebrated 50-cent black alpaca, as good as you can buy elsewhere at 75 cents; 1,000 rolls of carpet, in all the new patterns, at a saving to buyers of at least 25 per cent. Will open in the next few days 600 cases assorted fall dry goods. Buyers who care to save their money should give us a call before purchasing. C. W. & F. Pardridge, Nos. 114 and 116 State street.

Bryant & Stratton College---Evening Sessions.

Scores of young men in business during the day are perfecting their arrangements again for attending the evening sessions of the Bryant & Stratton College, to commence to-morrow (Monday) evening at the new College rooms, southeast corner State and Washington streets. The following branches will be taught: Bookkeeping, arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, English grammar, German, and phonography. Session, 7 to 9 p. m.

Getting Excited.

A general excitement among real estate dealers appears to be brewing about the sudden success of "Mount Forest," the new suburb, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. However, it is no marvel that such should be the case, as a visit to this subdivision of highlands and ravines is enough to excite any Chicago man. The great wonder is, why don't the owners of property, for which there exists such an active demand, put the subdivision into the market?

Chicago Musical College.

The fall term will commence Monday, Sept. 15, and the books are now open for registration. It is desirable that the pupils should call early, so as to facilitate the forming of classes. The College will have a larger attendance this fall than ever before. Mr. F. Ziegfeld has returned from his trip to Europe. His office hours are from 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m., at the College building, No. 493 Wabash avenue.

Humboldt Park.

On Thursday afternoon W. A. Butters & Co. will inaugurate their new Real Estate Salesroom, in Hawley's handsome building, on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, by offering for public competition some of the best property in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, within one block of the depot of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, corner of Bloomington and California avenues. See the advertisement in the auction column.

Removal.

A. S. Kinsey has rented the store No. 945 West Madison street (recently occupied by J. B. Sharp), and opened a retail department in connection with upholstering, and can now supply any article in line of mattresses, bedding, spring beds, cots, feathers, blankets, comforts, etc., etc.

Sale of Valuable Property.

We desire to call the attention of capitalists to the property advertised on the first page of the paper, to be sold by W. A. Butters & Co., the Real Estate Auctioneers. It is the first inside property that has been brought before the public in this manner.

Great Competition.

THE TRIBUNE has the corner, but the *Journal* is next door to Ruth's Square-Brand Oyster and Saltwater Fish Depot, No. 157 Dearborn street, and business improving. Fat oysters and fish send your orders to F. J. Ruth.

That Very Desirable

three-story and basement brick store and dwelling and lot, No. 74 South Sangamon street, will be sold at auction on Tuesday afternoon next, on the premises, at 3:30 o'clock. C. C. Thayer & Co. will make the sale. This property is choice, and is well worthy the attention of those seeking a good investment.

THE GAME OF POKER.

How It Was Played in Chicago Years Ago.

Mr. Maher's "Debt of Honor"---Efforts to Prevent the Filing of His Bill.

There are several kinds of poker,—poker in the ribs, poker and tongs, whisky-poker, and draw-poker. The latter is the best known of the poker family in Chicago, being an old resident. When it came to this part of the world is unknown, but something like it is supposed to have been here 200,000 years ago, in prehistoric times, when men sporting Neanderthal skulls were around inviting each other to "ante up." Tradition informs us that the Neanderthal folks transmitted the game to the red men, and the red men to the early settlers, the early settlers to the late settlers, until in the year 1852, or thereabouts, it found a resting-place in a certain house whose proprietor is still on this side of Jordan. His place was much resorted to by agriculturists engaged in sowing wild oats. These were young men about town, fellows reckless in the matter of money. Politicians also haunted that room, where many a thousand dollars was lost and won. A certain county official of that day was a constant visitor. He was the coolest and most confident player of the day. He had a body-guard, and never sat down to a game's devotion without them, for a gambling house was not always safe unless a few friends were within call. This room was peculiarly furnished. Wires extended from the roof to the floor, and touched the feet of the players. One of the boys applied his eye to a hole in the ceiling, manipulated the wires, and gave his friend valuable information about the cards held by his opponent. By this means it was easy to accumulate a fortune and become famous as a cool hand at cards. Of course this has no connection with anything or any body of the present day, but is related as a picture of life twenty years ago. Any of the old hands around town can tell other tales which would further exemplify the habits of the people.

In this connection it may be stated that the publication yesterday of the bill filed by Hugh Maher against the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, to recover certain property put in pledge to secure a "debt of honor," excited considerable interest. Mr. Maher, under instructions from his counsel, the Hon. B. G. Caulfield, was as close as an oyster, and refused to utter a word of interest to the interviewer. In spite of that the inside history of the suit is pretty well known. The bill has been drawn ten days, but it was held in abeyance with the expectation that a settlement would be concluded. Mr. Farwell's lawyer had a consultation with Mr. Maher's lawyer, and the latter persuaded his client not to file the bill until peaceable measures were exhausted. Several gentlemen interposed on behalf of Mr. Farwell, and, at a final meeting, held last week, Mr. Maher gave a further respite until Friday morning. Advantage was not taken of his clemency, and on that day the document was filed, and now it will be war to the knife, and some rich developments are expected at the trial.

It is not entirely correct to state that no attempt at settlement was made by the defendant. The game of bluff was tried. It will be remembered that Mr. Maher was charged some time ago with having issued receipts for more grain than his elevator (the Iowa) contained. The case was brought to the notice of a grand jury, but for some reason Mr. Maher was not indicted. Rightly or wrongly, Maher attributed his escape to the kindness of State's Attorney Reed, and, prompted by motives of gratitude, desired to reward him for his alleged interposition. This reward or bribe Mr. Reed indignantly refused; but a golden opportunity for indicting Maher had not irrevocably passed, as he was liable to indictment on the new charge of attempting to bribe a public officer, though the donee had been offered after the supposed service had been rendered. Mr. Farwell's friends were cognizant of this new offense, and an attempt was made to intimidate Maher from filing the bill by the threat that, if it were filed, he would be indicted for the alleged attempt at bribery. But Hugh Maher is a man who does not scare worth a cent, and the bill was filed. Whether the threat will be put into execution remains to be seen. It is not at all probable. If Maher could have been indicted, why was he not indicted immediately after the offense was committed? That was the proper time

SOCIAL SHAMS.

The Discomforts Attending Them

Genuine Lives and Homes.

"I always indulge in the truth, if possible," remarked one of Society's philosophers; "it is such a bore to have to live up to a lie, you know."

From which remark it would appear that, George Washington having departed, and taken his example of veracity and economy with him, an idea of moral extravagance has become attached to the

LUXURY OF BEING GENUINE.

Every man believes, if he were only some other man, he would find it easy to be what he pretended. The beggar at the alley-gate is convinced that, if fortune were kinder to him, he could afford to live an honest life; but, as it is, he must retire behind the board-fence, and tear out a sleeve, and otherwise deface the new coat just bestowed upon him, because the professional requirements of mendicancy will not admit of his indulging in comfortable clothes. The lawyer, rising to his feet, resolved to use his highest eloquence to procure the acquittal of the prisoner, whom he knows to be a fit subject for the gallows, feels a momentary loathing of himself, and has an instantaneous conviction that, if a man is to be true to himself, he must be a minister. On the contrary, the minister feels that the ministry is the only profession which will not allow a man to distrust an opinion he has once professed, or see an old truth in a new light. So it goes among all classes of men. As for woman, she is taught from childhood that her social success depends upon her skillful dissimulation. She does not expect anyone to believe in the integrity of her chignon, or the longevity of her opinions. Every lecture, book, and daily newspaper impresses upon her the necessity for artifice. She must, on no account, reveal her age. "A man," says the witty proverb, "is as old as he feels; but a woman is as old as she looks." Of course, then, she strives always to look young. Sometimes, be it granted, it is a pitiable spectacle, but not so repellant and farcical a sight as that of a 60-year old man carefully combing his scanty and gray sidelocks over his bald crown, trimming his white beard into a would-be jaunty mustache, donning a bright-tinted butterfly cravat, and fondly quoting the aphorism, that "a man is never too old to be loved by some woman." Well, that is true if he is a good man, and doesn't outlive his mother and sisters. Then comes *Punch* with the bon-mot. "A wife's secret; her opinion of her husband." Certainly. Why shouldn't she keep it a secret? Are not the books entitled, "Advice to Ladies," "The Perfect Lady," "A Word on the Duties of Wives," etc., full of directions "how to manage a husband." Moreover, that word "manage," is always used in that connection, and is unpleasantly suggestive of the tactics of the wily Hibernian who, being met driving his pig to market, and asked whither he was taking it, responded aloud, "To Dublin, av coorse," and then added, in a huskily-whispered aside, "Shure and it's goin' to Cork that we are; but it's desavin' the obstinate brute that I am."

Yet, with all this individual sacrifice to the false, there is a universal

RESPECT FOR THE REAL,

and Society is as keen in its detection as it is warm in its reception. The man who is doing his work, and doing it conscientiously, is sure of sympathy, admiration, and assistance. The itinerant scissors-grinder even has been known, by his honest work, to overcome the disadvantages of his aggravating bell, and establish a local and lucrative reputation. Out in the suburbs, there is a certain Scandinavian minister who is pastor of a poorly-paying church, and who makes it part of his unrecompensed work to find places for ignorant Swedish and Norwegian girls. In his capacity of mediator between mistress and maid, his duty calls him into handsomely furnished houses and into the presence of elegant ladies; and yet the little old man, with his threadbare coat, his shabby hat, his travel-worn boots, and his plain manner and queer accent, never fails to command a more genuine respect than is paid to many a popular city pastor. So true is it that a man's work is as noble as he makes it; and, if he shows his own respect for it, others respect it also. If he puts his work before himself, both are respected; if he puts himself before his work, it is a mere chance if both are not despised. When the orator has studied and mastered all the arts of manners, dress, and rhetoric, he may be popular, and yet not powerful. The speaker who moves the masses is the one who stands up before them forgetful that he has a body even, and is as utterly devoid of personality as the man who described himself simply as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." Effective women-speakers need and acquire this faculty of self-forgetfulness in the highest degree. Little Miss Humming-Bird, down in the audience, is never still; is always flirting, fanning, simpering, sidling, whispering, and "doesn't see how any woman could get up there and speak before all those people. It seems so bold—doesn't it? Yet Miss Brave doesn't seem to be at all afraid."

Well, she isn't afraid. She has something to say to all these listeners which it is important for them to hear, and, when she has said it, she will go off the stage. Now, if Miss Humming-Bird was upon the stage, she would be continually wondering if her crimps were coming out, if her flounces were all shaken down, if her dress was all right behind, and if Charles Augustus, up in the gallery, liked what she was saying. Ah! the secret of Miss Brave's success is, that, when she is speaking, there is not for her, in all the wide world, any crimps or flounces, nor any Charles Augustus.

But the greatest advantage attending this living for the Real is escaping from the intolerable

SLAVERY OF SHAMS.

You are no longer obliged to pause and recall what you said upon this subject now under discussion, some weeks or months ago. The simple question is your present opinion. You remember with a thrill of satisfaction that an eminent authority has said, "It is the fools who never change their opinions. It is the sign of a wise man to reconsider his beliefs." Also, you are freed from all necessity of simulating admiration for what you can't understand. It is a great relief to the average human mind to lay down Shakspeare and take up *Harper's Monthly*. It is so much safer ground for some people in the Minstrel-Show than the Art-Gallery; and it is such dreadfully embarrassing business when you ask Old Veneering the name of some art gem in his private gallery, and he stammers out: "Well—ah—really—he thought he knew, but the catalogue was burned up in the Great Fire, you see—and —ah, yes."

"Indeed, a modest profession of ignorance and a tacit assumption of your companion's complete knowledge of his particular hobby, is the surest way to entertain him. He is delighted to find a listener, and you are delighted to eat in peace. You enjoy your dinner, and he enjoys his own eloquence. At the end of the dinner, you are refreshed and informed, and he has been pumped and starved. It was a fair bargain; one would rather eat than talk; the other prefers rather to talk than eat, and the hobby-rider forever after speaks of his table-companion on that day as "that intelligent Mr. A——," or "that intellectual Mr. B——." On the contrary, no man who has made a special study of some one thing can endure with equanimity the meretricious display of superficial knowledge made by a conversational pretender. He frowns him down as a presumptuous ignoramus. The greatest benefits of breaking free from all pretenses are, that you put yourself in a position to learn something from everybody, to copy all that you find admirable in others; and that you have ceased to worry and fret because you have not a grand aim in life, but are determined to be ignobly comfortable and content in doing whatever comes to hand, and doing it well.

Genuineness is

THE CHARM OF HOME.

That is the place where human nature is assayed, and the result is a series of surprises. The Rev. Dryasdust, whose sermons are generally founded on a text from the writings of Moses, and warranted to send the gray-haired sinner to sleep in fifteen minutes, and who has the reputation of being grumpy out of the pulpit, proves to be the most considerate of husbands, and the most patient father that ever engaged in nocturnal pedestrianism for the quieting of vociferous infants. On the other hand, that charming young Mr. Silvertongue, who is always quoting, and praising "my wife," and finds it such a cross to leave her at home with her sick-headaches, and go alone to church-fairs and sociables and reading-clubs; who never goes on a journey without her pretty picture in his side-pocket to exhibit to the young ladies whose acquaintance he may make; and who is "so reverential to woman!" "so gentle!" "so considerate!" is such a very different sort of an individual at home. If Mrs. Silvertongue only knew how poetically and devotedly her husband talked of her when absent from home, what a consolation it would be to her! Fathers who were popularly believed to be despotic disciplinarians are found, when surprised at home, to be idolized of their children. Mothers whose unconquerable determination to dress their children plainly, feed them wholesomely, and keep them at home evenings, and send them early to rest, has furnished the busybodies with hours of gossip over their domestic cruelty, when seen at their own firesides prove to be adepts in making little ones happy. They take the liveliest interest in the illnesses of dolls, are connoisseurs in marbles, understand the architectural resources of building-blocks, and posted in juvenile literature, and, as time goes on, are favored with select readings from their daughters' love-letters, and are consulted by their sons about everything, from a peg-top to a sweetheart. To the patient mother it seems almost like living life over again to so sympathize with her children. So slow, so sweet, and so sure are the rewards of those who discard shams, and are true to themselves.

WITCH-HAZEL.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per lb., whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

BABY JUMPER.

PERFECTION BABY JUMPER, Pat. Aug. 12, 1873. Light, strong, durable, inexpensive, cunning. Folds like a parasol, carried and set up anywhere. Everybody likes it; Physicians approve, parents rejoice, children delighted, babies satisfied. Health, happiness, comfort, economy, all secured. Pays for itself every month in saving time and strength of nurses or mothers. Thousands already in use in the most intelligent families in the land. Invented by a mother, a Benefactress of her sex. Among the many and most eminent physicians approving it, are the following distinguished practitioners in Chicago: W. H. Byford, M. D., H. A. Johnson, M. D., R. M. Hale, M. D., R. Ludlam, M. D., A. E. Small, M. D. For circulars and samples, address Occidental Manufacturing Company, Gano Street, Chicago. Wholesale and retail. Liberal discount to physicians, clergymen, agents and the general trade.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets	$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings	$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each	50 cents

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS

Dentist,

169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe.

Artificial Sets	$10 to $20
Gold Fillings, from	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings, from	$1 to $2
Teeth Extracted without pain	50 cents.

All Work Warranted.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN GOODS!

During the past week I have been receiving a large stock of the latest styles of Carpetings, which I will offer with Curtain Goods, on Monday, at very low prices for cash.

SPENCER H. PECK,

195 and 197 Wabash-av., CORNER ADAMS-ST.

STOVES.

The Double and Single-Oven

"Palace Ranges,"

AND THE

"Anti-Clinker Parlor Stove,"

TO BE FOUND AT

BANGS BROS'.,

Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—40 feet on North Clark-st., in one of the best business blocks on the street. Large part of purchase money can remain for a term of years at 8 per cent interest. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon Building.

MEN'S WEAR.

FALL & WINTER WOOLENS,

Select and in Latest Styles, for

Gentlemen's Clothing,

AT

LOUIS HUMMEL'S,

Merchant Tailor, 128 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MRS. T. E. JEWETT

Having just returned from New York, with LATEST PARIS FASHIONS, will be pleased to receive orders from former patrons and the public generally. NO. 12 PECK-COURT.

CLYBOURN, JOHNSTON & CO.,

Dealers in Joliet and Eastern

Moulding Sand,

For Iron and Brass Moulding. Also, Fine and Coarse Yellow Gravel. Office, No. 78 North Clark-st., Chicago. Branch Office, Address Box 1009, Joliet, Ill. All orders will receive prompt and personal attention.

KELLOGG'S LISTS.

HOW TO ADVERTISE!

Auxiliary Publishing—What It Is.

ADVANTAGES TO THE ADVERTISER.

Chicago Prints for All the West.

KELLOGG'S COMBINED LISTS.

The general public, who have paid no particular attention to the art of advertising, have little idea of the improvements that a few years have wrought in that indispensable adjunct of the modern business world. How indispensable it now is may be seen from its general adoption, and, indeed, from the columns of this very paper. There are, indeed, some who rise to success without advertising; and so did Weston walk from New York to Chicago. But he might have made the distance a great deal easier. Trying to do business without advertising, it is said, is like winking at a pretty girl through green goggles. You may know what you are trying to do, but nobody else does.

TEN YEARS AGO, the advertiser in a small way, who succeeded in bringing his merchandise before that very large rural class who took no other journal than their county paper, without paying at least eight or ten times as much in proportion as the large advertiser, was indeed fortunate. The average charge by the country paper was a dollar an insertion for an inch. But a large advertiser could, by the year, get a whole column for that price. Then the advertiser who desired a trade-mark inserted needed to spend, for electrotyping and mailing, nearly as much as the then high cost of advertising it a month or more; and it was, indeed, a profitable or a peculiar business that could afford to enter the country paper at all.

Now, however, all this is changed: the small advertiser fares nearly as well in the local paper as the large; the man who spreads abroad his trade-mark does it almost at no additional cost; and no man can be called a general advertiser who has not placed his name and business before the village readers in all the region of country tributary to the city. And

HOW HAS ALL THIS COME ABOUT?

There are two producing causes. First, the introduction by Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., now of New York, but then of Boston, of the "List System." This was to buy in the country papers a certain amount of space, say 20 inches, to be filled at their risk, and which they retailed at a fair profit to themselves, but in order to keep it filled at a very large discount from the ruling prices. Its success on a small scale warranted an extension of the plan, and, after a time, various competing lists were organized. Each step in the development only lowered the price to the advertiser, thus distributing the benefits to all concerned.

The second cause of this revolution may be explained by an extract from Rowell's work, "The Men Who Advertise," in an article giving the history of

AUXILIARY PRINTING.

"Within a few years past there has sprung up a fashion among country newspaper publishers of purchasing their sheets with one side ready printed, to which the terms Insides, Outsides, Exteriors, Interiors, Auxiliary Sheets, etc., are variously applied. Those who first printed on these sheets suffered the same martyrdom as the man who first carried an umbrella. Their contemporaries accused them of hostility to local interests, of injuring the journeymen printers' trade, of degrading the editorial profession, of inability to edit their own paper without assistance, and of a spirit of small economy. Yet the plan grew in favor, so that in less than nine years since the first 'Insides' were used, there are at this writing not less than five hundred country offices procuring one-half of their printing done by some wholesale auxiliary publishing house. Though comparatively few who use them have cared to publicly declare that fact, their very general use is the most convincing of all arguments as to their utility. It may be briefly stated, however, that by their use a saving is effected of about three-fourths of the composition; one-half of the press work, ink, and wear of type; and a very large share of the editorial labor, thus enabling the home publisher to devote more time to local matters, politics, and finances.

"The particular circumstances that gave birth to the current plan of insides and outsides is as follows: In July, 1861, Mr. A. N. Kellogg, the publisher of the Baraboo (Wis.) *Republic*, finding that in consequence of the enlistment of his patriotic 'jours,' he would be unable to issue a full sheet on the regular day, ordered of the *Daily Journal* office, at Madison, the State capital, half sheet supplements, printed on both sides with 'war news,' to fold with his own half sheets. While mailing his edition, it occurred to him that, if the awkward fact of his paper being in two pieces could be obviated, an excellent paper could be regularly issued, and with a decided saving of labor and expense. His next supply of two printed pages was accordingly ordered to be struck off on one side of a *full* sheet instead of *both* sides of a *half* sheet, and on July 19, 1861, he issued the first sheet of the style which has since become so justly popular."

From this humble beginning, only twelve years ago, the plan has grown, from the perfect philosophy of the principle, into general acceptance, more than

1,300 NEWSPAPERS,

Of the 3,000 country journals of the United States, having gradually signified their approval of it by its adoption. It was at first warmly, and even bitterly opposed, as sewing machines were at first, on the ground that it threw honest and eager workers out of employment; but it is now generally conceded, in the West at least, where more than two-thirds of the country papers are co-operative, that the printer is, on the whole, benefited rather than injured by it.

Of this number, 1,300, very nearly one-half, are printed by two houses in this city, the undersigned alone printing 330 of this number, making with about 200 more, printed by him in St. Louis, a

GRAND TOTAL OF 525 PAPERS!

Of this number of offices thus supplied, the distribution is as follows:

	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Total.
In Illinois	94	49	143
In Indiana	44	15	59
In Iowa	31	4	35
In Kansas	..	18	18
In Michigan	40	..	40
In Minnesota	14	..	14
In Mississippi	..	13	13
In Missouri	11	63	74
In Nebraska	12	5	17
In Ohio	27	3	30
In Wisconsin	42	..	42
In other States	15	25	40
	330	195	525

Nearly all country weeklies contain a considerable share of literary, poetical, humorous, agricultural, and miscellaneous matter, which is as acceptable to the reader of one State as another. Our plan consists in selecting fresh matter of this nature, putting it into type, and making up new "forms" or pages every morning, the pages being not quite alike in size, politics, or news for any two days in the week. These forms are then put to press and run until all orders for this edition are filled. Certain papers order of us the sheets of one day, in regular quantities, some those of another day. As soon as printed, these sheets, remaining blank on one side, are sent by express to the various offices, and there the blank side is printed from forms previously set up and awaiting the arrival of the sheets. These last-printed pages generally contain, of course, the local news, home advertisements, county politics, and original editorial matter. The paper is then ready to send to subscribers.

For the 525 papers there are six fast Hoe presses kept constantly running, with seven different sets of matter, so that seven different newspapers could, if necessary, be supplied in the same town, without a duplication of their contents. But these seven sets of matter are every week made each into about twelve different forms, making eighty-three different editions, affording every variety of size, form of sheet, contents, and even of politics. The papers range from four columns to the page up to nine columns; they are for four-page, eight-page, or sixteen-page papers; some of them are insides and some of them are outsides, and some offices even send a few columns of their home advertising for insertion on the side printed here. As the type for all these papers has to be set only *seven times instead of five hundred times*, and as the printing is done by steam, the economy is apparent.

No country paper can afford to order fine illustrations designed and engraved, either for purposes of attraction, or to carry political measures; but, on the co-operative plan, they receive them at an inappreciable cost to each one, and executed in the best manner.

It is also a source of satisfaction that among these results are an improvement in the character of the reading matter generally presented by the country papers, the greatest pains being taken to exclude anything having the least taint of immorality, or that panders to a depraved taste.

BUT HOW DOES ALL THIS AFFECT THE ADVERTISER?

The same principle applies to the advertising, ONLY MORE SO. We do not even set the advertisements seven times but only once, as we save expense to the advertiser and ourselves by electrotyping the advertisements, thus reducing our composition bills, and saving our type from injury under the heavy runs of press-work. Advertisers may see a proof of their advertisement, criticise it, and have it

DISPLAYED EXACTLY AS THEY WANT IT,

assured that it will be printed in every one of these 525 papers and reach nearly a million and a half of readers in precisely the same style. The most successful advertisers have always recognized the importance of this uniformity, almost equivalent to a trade-mark.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS PLAN.

We claim, and we can fairly substantiate our position, ten points of superiority for this plan of advertising over any other yet presented:

First—THE PROMINENCE OF THE ADVERTISEMENT.

All our advertisements appear in columns adjacent to attractive reading matter, and are necessarily conspicuous. They are not obscured by a crowd of others overshadowing.

Second—FREEDOM FROM ERRORS.

Our proofs are very carefully read, corrected, and revised. When once right, the advertisement is right for all the papers, and all the insertions.

Third—NEATNESS OF TYPOGRAPHY.

Fourth—CLEARNESS OF PRESS WORK.

The advertisements are set up by one of the most experienced and artistic compositors of the country, while our steam cylinder presses, which are of Hoe's make, bring out the finest type or cuts to perfect advantage.

Fifth—THE RESPECTABILITY OF ADJOINING ADVERTISEMENTS.

As we receive no disreputable advertisements whatever, our advertisers need not apprehend finding their cards in bad company.

Sixth—ONLY SEVEN CUTS WANTED, INSTEAD OF FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE.

The advantage of using only seven cuts is manifestly in our favor, as we require not one cut for EACH paper, but only seven for them all.

Suppose an advertiser desires to have a two-inch advertisement, consisting of a plate or cut, inserted in the old way, it would cost him for, say 525 papers for a single publication:

525 cuts, at say 50 cents	$ 263
Postage or expressage thereon	262
Charges of the papers, say $1.50 each	787
Correspondence and postage, say 10 cents each	53
Total	$1,365

This amount would pay for the same advertisement, on our plan, for TEN WEEKS, instead of one (as above reckoned), or would pay for a ONE-COLUMN advertisement one insertion instead of ONE OR TWO INCHES.

Seventh—SAVING IN CORRESPONDENCE.

The labor of corresponding with the papers would involve the writing of about 1,050 letters, and the drawing of about 525 checks or drafts, to say nothing of the monetary outlay involved.

Eighth—PROMPTNESS OF EXECUTION.

The time saved and promptness insured is greater than would at first appear. An advertiser sending an advertisement to us, as per our rates and terms, would have his card in print in many of these papers on the third day after it reached us, and in most of them before eight days, although they issue only once a week. This is what no ordinary advertising agent can do. Should the party deal with the publisher directly, he must write for his rates, wait for a reply, then order, and perhaps find it necessary to ask for a reduction, or to have corrections made—all involving two or three weeks' delay.

Ninth—CERTAINTY OF EXECUTION.

Advertisers often have difficulty in ascertaining to their satisfaction that the advertising ordered and paid for is fairly and properly done. We send one copy as soon as printed, and keep our files always open to inspection.

Tenth—THE IMMENSE SAVING IN COST.

An examination of our rates and terms will leave no doubt as to the economy of this plan. Most other methods of advertising cost from 100 to 500 per cent more than this for the same amount of publication.

THE LITTLE COUNTY PAPER

Is the best-read paper in the world. No other paper contains the marriages and deaths, to say nothing of divorces and births; no other relates the accidents happening before the doors of the villagers; no other gives the time for the next ball, picnic, or political meeting; no other discusses the affairs of town and county, the arrival of new goods on the merchant's counters, or of a new hat on the editor's desk. Without a paper, the town that has enjoyed a well-managed one feels indeed lost.

The well-edited county paper, on the auxiliary plan, which adds the attractions of a well-selected variety of general literary and news matter, is the most welcome visitor at the door of the villager and farmer, and is, in the same proportion, the best medium for general advertising. While daily papers are thrown away each day, weekly papers are kept the whole week, and are often passed around from one family to another.

OUR GREAT WESTERN LIST

Embraces 525 enterprising journals in the wide region over which they are scattered, and forming, many times over, the best advertising medium in the growing towns where they are published. Nearly every county in every Western State is represented, and the distribution, from the very nature of the plan, is as nearly perfect as possible.

The circulation of these papers ranges from 300 to 2,000 copies per week, a fact which we know from our shipping to them the partly-printed sheets. They reach more than a million of readers every week. The list embraces journals of a wide diversity of character, covering some of the largest and best-known weeklies, as well as the more unpretending country papers, and occasionally we supply dailies. They penetrate to districts where no other papers circulate, as well as to nearly every home in the towns where they are published.

An advertiser can go into our whole list for less money than into any one hundred of them by direct application.

The position we give to advertisements received by us insures them a prominence to be secured in no other way. They are carefully revised, neatly printed, and displayed as desired. The limited amount of advertisements in the pages controlled by us in these papers, makes every advertisement in them *more conspicuous* and consequently *more valuable* to the advertiser.

WHO ADVERTISE IN THIS WAY?

The best and oldest advertisers in the country in nearly every department of trade have been for years and still are patrons of this plan, finding their interests largely promoted by the saving in time, cost, and trouble, and the gain in thoroughness. There is not a prominent advertiser in the country that has not made use of one or both of these lists.

Parties desiring a single insertion of some favorable notice concerning their business, either preceding the market reports or among reading matter, can have their preference consulted without fear of error in a single paper. We do the work ourselves, and once for all. Our rates for this class of advertising are peculiarly favorable.

Advertisers can choose between our CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS lists, or take both lists combined. The rates will be found below.

Though we were burnt out of our beautiful rooms on Madison-st., in the Great Disaster, and although considerable consternation was created among the country press at that time on account of their failure of supplies, we are now printing for a much larger number than at the time of the Fire.

The logic of events demonstrated the necessity of a building complete in all its appointments, constructed expressly for this business, and we are now in enjoyment of our new office on Jackson-st., covering 80 feet front, where we occupy over one-half the building with auxiliary printing only. Some idea may be formed of the amount of our work in this line when it is stated that our bills for paper for supplying these papers amount to nearly $2,500 a week, which we believe to be much the largest of any office west of the seaboard.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THESE LISTS.

PER LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.

Chicago (Inside Track) List, 330 Papers	$3.50
St. Louis List, 195 Papers (Will be $2.00 after September 30.)	$1.50
Great Western (Combined) List, 525 Papers	$5.00

The above are the rates for ordinary Advertising. For Special Notices one-half extra. For Notices in Reading Matter, double these rates.

All matter measured in space of agate type; fourteen of which lines make an inch.

Estimates furnished on application.

Advertisements will be published at stated intervals if desired; that is, every second, third, or fourth week, without extra charge. Call upon or address

A. N. KELLOGG, Proprietor, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO., 328 & 330

West Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen,

Are prepared to commence the Fall Dry Goods campaign with a very large and complete stock of Dress Goods, comprising all the new shades in the following materials:

IRISH POPLIN,
FRENCH POPLIN,
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH,
CASHMERES,
MERINOS,
SERGES,
MOHAIR,
PONGEES,
DEBAGES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
POLONAISE CLOTH,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
JAPANESE POPLIN,
JAPANESE SILK,

CASHMERE VIGOGNE, for Redingotes; PLAIDS, and FANCY DRESS GOODS, all in great variety and at our well-known low prices.

We shall continue to make our DRESS GOODS Department a specialty, and will keep constantly in stock all new and desirable fabrics, that the Ladies of the West Side, and all who are identified with West Side interests, need not be put to the inconvenience of shopping on the South Side.

Every Department in our Store has been replenished, and we are fully prepared to supply all demands in our line.

We desire to express thanks to our friends and customers for their very liberal patronage the past season, and hope they will not weary in well-doing, and continue their patronage. We will, on our part, exert every effort to have all persons entering the Store receive proper attention and be made to feel that this is the place to do their shopping, both in point of comfort and in popular prices.

We take pleasure to announce that we have renewed the manufacturing of Ladies' Dresses, Suits, and Cloaks. Experienced help will be employed. Fitting guaranteed. Suits and Cloaks made to order at short notice.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.

(LATE HAMLIN, HALE & CO.)

EDUCATIONAL.

GARDEN CITY RIDING GALLERY

Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Q. Stokes

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago that they have leased the above Gallery of Mr. C. M. Clark, to be fitted up and arranged for the tuition of Ladies and Children who may desire to avail themselves of this delightful exercise, either for the road or purpose of health. Mrs. S. Q. Stokes and daughter will be in constant attendance on the lady patrons, and can assure them that from their long experience in the noble art of horseback riding, that they will be enabled to perfect them in the highest art. For terms of tuition apply at the Gallery.

Academie Favarger,

256 MICHIGAN-AV.

French and English School for Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term commencing Sept. 15, 1873. A limited number of parlor boarders accommodated. This institution is a branch of the Academie Favarger, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France, established in 1850, and directed by Miss Favarger, a sister of Mme. de Pelgrom Newell. The instruction in French is thorough, it being the language of the family, and arrangements are such that pupils, if desired, may finish their studies at the Paris school.

MME. NEWELL will receive calls Tuesdays and Fridays, and will be glad to give all further information desired. Circulars are to be found at office A. H. Andrews & Co., 168 State-st.

French and English Select School,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 489 MICHIGAN-AV. This school affords superior facilities for a thorough knowledge of the French language. MLLE. C. BROUSSAIS, the Principal, a Parisian lady, is assisted by competent teachers. A Conservatory of Music is attached to the school. The fall term begins Sept. 8. Two or three young ladies can be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. For circulars and references apply to the Principal.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

Can be thoroughly educated for College or business at

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

Most charmingly located, one hour by cars from Chicago. Apply to IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Lake Forest, Ill.

PALMER'S ACADEMY

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

758 MICHIGAN-AV. (rooms formerly occupied by Chicago Christian Union). Pupils received at any time.

Family and Day School,

NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

No. 11 EIGHTEENTH-ST.

An English and Classical School for both sexes. Fall Term begins Monday, Sept. 8.

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,

673 WABASH-AV.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. The duties of the School will be resumed Sept. 16.

GRAHAM SEMINARY,

For Boys and Girls of any age.

354 MICHIGAN-AV.

Pupils can enter at any time.

Goldbeck's Conservatory of Music,

S. E. Cor. State & Adams-sts. (over Kimball's).

Pupils now received. ROBERT GOLDBECK, Principal Teacher and Director.

W. S. B. Mathew's Music School,

257 West Madison-st., near Sangamon.

Class lessons on Piano per quarter	$15.00
Private lessons (30 lessons)	40.00

ADAMS' ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., Chairman of the Board of Managers; William R. Dimmock, LL. D., late Professor of Greek in Williams College, Master. A thorough classical and mathematical school, with careful supervision of the pupils. For circulars, with full particulars, address the Master.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL, NO. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circular, please address MRS. M. L. READ.

CROTON INSTITUTE, CROTON ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circular, &c., address Miss F. A. SEDGWICK.

KINDERGARTEN—ROOMS IN SECOND STORY of building 698 Wabash-av. This school is for children from 4 to 12 years of age. Circulars at school rooms. SARA A. WINNEK, Principal.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for girls and young boys, at Oconomowoc, Wis. For circulars, address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

MADAME H. DODON, GRADUATE OF THE PARIS Conservatory of Music, also pupil of Herni, Herz, and Pordigni, begs to announce that on the 1st of September next she will commence giving lessons in instrumental and vocal music, and the French language, at the Music Rooms of Jul. Bauer & Co., in Palmer's New Hotel. References: Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Hon. E. B. McCagg, Hon. Judge Van H. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doggett, and Mrs. Franklin McVeagh.

PROF. AND MRS. B. M. WEIDINGER, 421 FULTON-st., near Wood, will open on Monday, Sept. 15, an infant class for boys and girls; also a higher class for girls only. Number of pupils in each class limited to twenty-five. Modern and classical languages taught. References: D. S. Wentworth, County Normal School; Hon. W. Woodard, H. Z. Culver, Hon. Casper Butz, Washington Hesing, J. C. Picard, Superintendent Public Schools; A. G. Lane, Superintendent County Schools.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack-on-the-Hudson.—The fall term of this institute, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE—TWENTY-fourth year begins Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly fitted for College, Scientific School, or Business. Christian manhood developed by kindness and faithful discipline. Location seldom equaled for health, beauty, and accessibility. For catalogue, with full details and references, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Capt. W. A. FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

THE MISSES KNOWLES' KINDER-GARTEN AND advanced class opens Sept. 8, in the Sunday-school room, Friends' Meeting-House, near corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Indiana-av.

TALLMAN SEMINARY, PATERSON, N. J.—Boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained at Cooke & Beggs, 16 Cortlandt-st., and at A. L. Shipman & Sons, 18 Chambers-st. Address Mrs. GEORGE C. TALLMAN Jr., Principal. York-av., near Broadway.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINES

RECEIVED THE GRAND

PRIZE MEDAL

And Medal of Honor

FOR THE

Best Sewing Machine,

THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES,

AND THREE

Co-Operative Medals

FOR

The Best Made Set of Harness,
The Best Made Side Saddle,
The Best Boot and Shoe Work,
And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

SALESROOM:

197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For [illegible] information apply to Company's Western Office, 77 and 79 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cuba	September 17	Parthia	September 13
Scotia	September 24	Samaria	September 20
Algeria	October 1	Abyssinia	September 27

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.

Carrying the United States Mail.

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE	Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN	Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece	Sept. 20	Spain	Oct. 11
Egypt	Sept. 27	Italy	Oct. 18
France	Oct. 4	Greece	Oct. 25

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873.

Proposals will be received by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at their Engineer's office in Chicago, until noon, Sept. 22, 1873, for grading for a double track between Summit and Wilmington, it being Sections Thirteen (13) to Fifty-three (53), both inclusive. Proposals are invited for portions of the above, from one to five miles in length. Contractors will be required to commence work on or before October 1, 1873, and give it their personal supervision until completed.

Sections 23 to 33 to be completed by Nov. 1, 1873; the balance to be completed by Dec. 1, 1873, except Sections 40, 41, 45, 46, and 49, which are to be completed by March 1, 1874.

Specifications and other information will be furnished at the Engineer's office, in Chicago.

R. T. BOOTH, Chief Engineer.

REMOVAL.

MME. A. KUESSNER,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER,

Has removed from 589 to 479 State-st., and recommends herself to the public. French Patterns for sale. Ladies' Underwear made to order. Ladies' Goods, Perfumery, &c., constantly on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CHROMO!

TOUCH HIM AGAIN IF YOU DARE!

A Spirited Picture by one of our best native artists. Given away by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

116 West Washington-st., 120 Twenty-second-st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between George C. Munro, Walter R. Robbins, and Frank V. Gay, under the firm name of Munro, Robbins & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frank V. Gay is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due said firm. Walter R. Robbins will continue the business at the old stand.

GEORGE C. MUNRO,
WALTER R. ROBBINS,
FRANK V. GAY.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:05 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:05 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡ 5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	† 9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	† 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:25 p. m.	† 4:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	† 9:45 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:36 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CONVICT LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE

Kansas State Penitentiary,

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 5, 1873.

The labor of 250 convicts, or whatever may not be employed by the State on buildings and necessary work about the Prison, is offered to the highest bidder.

There are now 240 convicts in the Prison. Seventy are at the present time employed in manufacturing wagons, buggies, and carriages.

Parties employing the labor will be allowed to pursue such branches of manufacturing as they desire, and that are usually carried on in other Penitentiaries.

Offers will be received for 50 to any number that may be subject to contracting in the Prison.

The shops now ready for occupancy are as follows: One brick shop, 125x50 feet, 2-stories in height, of 12 feet each, tin roof, with a new 60-horse power engine and boiler occupying one end of this building in two separate rooms; this building is now used as blacksmith and wood-work shops for the manufacture of wagons, &c. Directly at right angles with this building is a one-story brick shop, 150x50 feet, for blacksmith shop, with blacksmith forges in the centre, with slate roof.

On the same line with this are two shop rooms of 200x28 feet.

The necessary heating pipes will be put in shops. The contractor would be required to heat the shops at his own expense, unless otherwise agreed upon at time of making contract.

All shops and the boiler and engine are new and in perfect order.

Contractors to commence work by the 5th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as would be possible, and continue for a term of years to be agreed upon, and not to exceed ten years.

Five hundred dollars ($500) in currency or bankable paper must be deposited with each bid, as a security for complying with bid if award is made.

The contracting parties will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their contract in the sum of ten to forty thousand dollars, or such a sum in proportion to the number of convicts employed.

Payments for the labor will be required to be made monthly, by the 10th day of each month succeeding that in which the labor was performed.

Contractors will not be required to pay for any time lost by reason of sickness, or while convicts are confined in their cells under punishment, but convicts will be allowed to bathe, shave, see the surgeon, and receive visits from friends in accordance with the rules of the Prison, without any deduction for lost time on that account.

An average of nine (9) hours during the year will be considered a day's labor.

All bids to be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock p. m. the 15th day of October, 1873.

Bidders are requested to be present at opening of bids.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

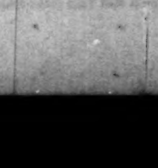
The Kansas Penitentiary is located five miles south of Leavenworth City, on the Leavenworth & Lawrence Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway, rendering railroad communication easy. Coal can be had from the Leavenworth coal mine in any quantity.

Any further information may be had by addressing the Warden, Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom all bids are to be address.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY HOPKINS, Warden.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

NEW YORK.

The Great Rush Homeward—One Hundred Thousand Returning in a Week.

The Watering-Place Season Very Disastrous—A Million of Dollars Lost.

Decline of Harmless Lunatics—Daniel Pratt, the G. A. T.

The Lyric Drama—Journalists as Lunatics.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1873.

During the past week, the trains and steamboats have been taxed to their utmost in bringing back the summer-splendors from the springs, seaside, mountains, and every rural nook and corner in which metropolitans could hope to find coolness, change, and shade.

THE SUMMERERS RETURNING IN CROWDS.

It is estimated that fully 100,000 persons have exchanged the country for the town within seven or eight days, and the stream is still largely and steadily flowing in. Autumn justified the almanac this season,—indeed, anticipated it by a fortnight. Cool and stormy weather, continued day after day, will empty a watering-place like the small-pox. Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, and Cape May are nearly deserted, and most of the hotels will close either this or the coming week. The same note of dissatisfaction arises from all the summer hostelries. Not one of them, so far as can be learned, has made any money, and the great majority have sustained serious loss. The season is declared to have been the worst on record, and the out-of-town Bonniface reckons up his accounts with a lugubrious visage.

WATERING-PLACE LOSSES.

Long Branch has suffered least, and Cape May next. Then come Saratoga and Newport, which latter is diminishing every year in hotel-patronage, while its villa-population is augmenting. Atlantic City, according to report, has nearly ruined its landlords. The White Mountain inns are far below their average receipts, and Mount Desert, Rye, Westerly, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Clifton, Sharon, and Richfield Springs, with Niagara, Greenbrier, White Sulphur, and other resorts, show a lamentable falling off in receipts. The watering-place hotel-keepers had expected an unusually large patronage, and had made the amplest preparation therefor. Consequently, their pecuniary detriment is greater than it would have been otherwise, and they are possessed of so little hope that many of them have not the courage to contemplate another season.

An arithmetic man, who claims to speak by the card, avers that $1,000,000 will not cover the losses of the principal resorts during the summer just past. At least half-a-dozen failures of prominent landlords are bruited, and abundant talk of compounding with creditors floats on Northern and Southern breezes.

DEARTH OF ECCENTRICS.

The death of Beau Hickman reminds me of how few eccentric and notorious characters Manhattan has at present. I doubt if there has been any time in twenty years when the city has had such a paucity of human oddness. We used to have on hand a score of harmless lunatics who furnished reporters with paragraphs and the public with entertainment, the year round.

There was Mike Walsh, the Polish Count, the King of Hungary, the Lime-kiln Man, the Rat-Charmer, the Congo Pirate, Stephen H. Branch, Inspector Boole, Count Johannes, the Itinerant Orator, the Psalm-singing Tailor, and I know not how many others. Some of these are still alive, in and out of insane asylums; but they have ceased to attract attention, and might as well be dead for all that is known of them.

Times have changed. New York has grown so large and so busy that nothing less than an earthquake will excite any general notice. Mike Walsh was wont to draw a crowd on every corner, and McDonald Clark, the Mad Poet, usually had a train of idlers and boys, and blocked up the streets when he recited his serio-comic verses. Now the eccentrics of a whole generation combined would not make a ripple where one of them formerly made a billow.

WHO IS DANIEL PRATT?

Almost the only fool honored by occasional mention is Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, and hardly anybody knows who he is. He was formerly a printer, I understand, and, never having possessed much good sense, was made a universal butt of by his fellow-craftsmen, until he lost the little sense Nature had provided him with. He went to Liverpool once in a sailing-vessel, staid three or four weeks in England, returned home, and talked so copiously of what he had seen abroad that his brother-compositors dubbed him the Great American Traveler. They ran all sorts of saws on him, put stories into his mouth of his wanderings in Asia Minor, Greenland, Australia, and Ethiopia; and so bewildered the poor devil that he came to believe not only that he had told them, but that he had actually been in those countries. Since that time, he haf never been more than 300 miles from New York; and yet he is a positive monomaniac on the subject of travel. His acquaintances, aware of this, keep out of his way for fear of the fate of Narcissus. They frequently send him to certain persons by telling him that those persons are deeply interested in foreign lands, and would be delighted to hear his account thereof. This is a standing joke among typos, and is put off upon any one they can think of.

PRATT'S METHOD

is to approach a victim with the remark: "I should like to tell you the story of my travels;" and, if the victim be amiable and patient, he will be compelled to listen to an incoherent gallimatia for fully half an hour, when the raconteur will apply for a loan of 50 or 25 cents, by the way of parenthesis. The victim will usually pay that price on condition that he shall hear no more, and Pratt will go off in search of new beings to immolate on the altar of superlative prosiness. By such contributions he manages to live in a miserable fashion, and, as he has a vigorous constitution, and no bad habits as respects himself, there is danger of his becoming a centenarian. The only advantageous use to which Pratt might be put is in the formation of artesian wells. If he were placed upon the spot to be bored, and turned round a certain number of times, he would assuredly reach the antipodes.

THE ITALIAN OPERA,

the coming season, promises to be really first class. The fact that there are to be rival companies, both with strong claims on the public patronage, is likely to help both. Strakosch and Maretzek each have repertoires of about twenty operas, and there is little doubt that these will be rendered and mounted in a manner superior to anything this country has been accustomed to.

Strakosch begins on the 29th, at the Academy; and, with the ever-attractive Nilsson, the new candidates for favor, Torriani and Maresi, his established artists, a complete and well-drilled chorus, and proper mise-en-scene, he can hardly fail to reap a rich harvest. The novelties of the season will be "Aida" and "Lohengrin," the latter of which, though several times presented here in German, has never been given in Italian. Nilsson, apart from her supreme merit as an artist, has so wide a social reputation and such hosts of friends, that the success of Strakosch's season may almost be predicted beforehand.

Maretzek, at the Grand Opera-House, has a practical advantage over Strakosch in his freedom from 200 non-paying stockholders. Pauline Lucca is as much a favorite as Nilsson, though with a different class; and she, with Di Murska, Natalie Testa, and the great tenor, Tamberlik, never yet heard here, cannot fail to draw, and largely, too. Maretzek expects to mount his lyric works in sumptuous style, and there is every probability that he will win innumerable laurels from the first opening of his musical campaign.

MORE CLASSIC LITERATURE.

Of choice literature there is no end. The latest artistic labor of this sort is said to be an account of the life and experiences of Henrietta Robinson, the Veiled Murderess, who is well-nigh forgotten, though her crime and trial at one time created a national sensation. She has recently been removed, you know, from Sing Sing to Auburn; and the report is, that she related her complete story to the Warden of the former prison, while she was there, and that it is soon to be published. She alleges her innocence, it is understood, and shows herself to be the victim of a diabolical conspiracy,—all of which is set forth in the most incongruous and rhapsodical reportorial English.

Mrs. Robinson is supposed to have been for some time insane, and doubts are expressed of her having been in her right mind at the time of the trial. So wretched trash as this book must necessarily be should secure a very wide sale. Carleton is mentioned as its publisher, though that momentous question is not positively decided.

LIABILITY TO LUNACY.

Statistics of this city show that the proportion of business and professional men who become insane is largest among bankers and stock-speculators; bookkeepers come next; then commercial travelers, or drummers as they are commonly called in this country; then lawyers; followed by retired merchants, clergymen, and journalists. One might think that journalists, through continued hard work and late hours, would have more provocation to lunacy than lawyers or speculators even; but they may acquire a certain degree of insanity before they embrace the calling, and, as this degree does not materially increase, they are regarded as of sound mind.

SALMAGUNDI.

It is said that James Parton will complete his "Life of Voltaire," on which he has long been at work, some time next year, and that it will be the most elaborate of all his biographical performances.

A private letter from Vienna says that the difference between the actual and anticipated receipts of the Great Exposition, as it affects all classes, will be at least 20,000,000 of florins, or about $10,000,000 in our currency.

A recent suit against the *Evening Post* shows that Parke Godwin has no ownership in it; that ninety-eight shares are equally divided between William Cullen Bryant and Isaac Henderson; and that the two remaining shares are held by the daughters of those gentlemen.

The Nathan mansion, which has stood vacant ever since the mysterious murder, will probably be sold at auction, as it seems impossible to obtain a desirable tenant. The owners complain that the constant revival of the tragedy by the arrest of suspected or self-proclaimed assassins has nearly ruined the property.

An agent of Pauline Lucca has lately purchased a lot on Fifth avenue, near the Park, with a view, it is asserted, of erecting a handsome house thereon, as a future and permanent residence of the German Singer.

When the improvements in St. Paul's Church are completed, its oldest friends will not recognize it. It is a pity that the ancient edifice had not been allowed to remain unchanged, but everything in this country must be either new or nothing.

COLSTOUN.

HARVESTING.

The little birds sang, and the orchards rang
With their cheerful notes, and the sunshine lingered
O'er the bending lea, on shrub and tree,
With yellow feet—and dewy fingered.

And down the lane, the loaded wain
Came lumbering on, and the girls came after,
With tumbled hair, 'round faces fair.
With childlike glee and merry laughter.

Young farmer Blake took the tiny rake
From the little hands of Jessie Perry;
While with look askance, and sidelong glance,
At their expense the rest made merry.

And Jessie, in pride, left young Blake's side,
And tossed her head in a manner haughty;
But he whistled a song, and sauntered along,
Though dearly he loved this maiden naughty.

The ripened grain they took from the wain,
And heaped in the barn, now running over
With the weight it bore of its garnered store,
With its new-mown hay and its fragrant clover.

And down by the well, it there befell,
While the horses drank of the cooling water,
In the pale twilight, all was made aright
'Twixt Blake and Jessie, the farmer's daughter.
—MARIE S. LADD.

FEMALE LAWYERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you do me the favor to insert in the columns of THE TRIBUNE the folllowing brief reply to an article published in the Chicago *Times* of Sunday last, headed, "Women in the Trades and Professions?"

The writer of that article has either willfully perverted, or unintentionally misstated—we hope the latter—the real truth as to what women are actually doing in the professions. And, as the writer sarcastically asks "What has become of the few dozen girls who have been graduated from law-schools during the past three years?" we claim the privilege of affording the desired information, and we do so with a great deal of pride.

The writer says, further, "They are not plodding to prosperity in dingy offices, like the boys who graduated with them." Pray, how does the writer know? He or she immediately arrives at the rash conclusion that, because these girls do not stand out prominently before the eye of the public, they must, necessarily, have deserted the profession, and are now "tying gorgeous ribbons round their waists, in pretty boudoirs," and are dreaming, not of "greatness and distinction," but of "a pair of auburn whiskers." All of which is, of course, lamentably shocking.

Now, while it is an easy matter to make broad and sweeping assertions, and to dismiss a subject with a majestic wave of the hand, it is quite another thing to support the assertions thus made by good and sufficient evidence. Again, allowing, for the sake of argument, that girl-lawyers do presume to dream of "auburn whiskers," and men-lawyers wax eloquent over "golden curls," are they doing more than the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve have been doing ever since the world was, and will undoubtedly continue to do so long as the world shall exist? Human nature is human nature; and that would be a very flimsy reform that would seek to establish itself by overturning the laws of nature. Moreover, it is no more certain that girl-lawyers dream of "auburn whiskers" than that young men grow sentimental and romantic over "golden curls." And it is not fair that the girls should be credited with the sins of both, for the *admiration is mutual*.

Then, suppose they do admire gay ribbons, and strive to render themselves as attractive as possible, what of it? They would not be true women if they did not. It is as much their ambition to be true women as to be successful and honorable lawyers. God gave them a love of the beautiful, and they have a perfect, absolute, and indefeasible right to gratify it. They never had any idea of being ashamed of the nature God gave them. Suppose the girls plead "guilty" to both these accusations, does it follow that they neglect their business? Not at all. Perhaps the writer does not know that the Supreme Court of Illinois absolutely prohibited women from the practice of the law until the Legislature of 1872 compelled them to make the amende honorable. And isn't the inquiry of the writer rather premature in view of this fact? The law of the State requires a student to have studied law continuously for two years before applying for admission, and the law which admits females into the profession has only been in existence a little over a year; which would seem satisfactorily to account for the fact that but one woman has availed herself of the law thus passed, and she had pursued her studies for two years *before* the passage of said law, and is now working quietly and persistently in the "dingy office" which the writer refers to. And, after making careful inquiry, we are enabled to introduce the writer, if he or she should desire to push the investigation further, to a lady-lawyer in actual practice in Ann Arbor, Mich.; to another, a graduate of Michigan University, who has opened her office in her native town in Massachusetts; to another, Mrs. Mansfield, who is a lawyer of excellent reputation in the State of Iowa; to Miss Phœbe Cozzens, of St. Louis, who is well spoken of by the members of the Bar of that city; and to a young lady who is in actual practice in Wisconsin. And it is true of all that they are working with their whole might, mind, and strength, with the press arrayed in a solid and impenetrable body against them, and are made a target for the shots of every stray sportsman who seeks immortality by writing articles calculated to still further impede their progress. Will not all just people concede that they have accomplished much instead of "little?"

MAUDE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873.

A Swarm of Bees by Mail.

Among the unmailable matter sent to the Dead-Letter Office a few days ago was a package about ten inches in length by four in width, which, upon being opened, proved to be a small hive of bees. The pine box in which they were inclosed was perforated with twenty-four auger holes, twelve on each side. The bees were in these, each hole having a sponge in it saturated with some kind of saccharine matter for the sustenance of the occupants. These little holes or cells were covered with a fine wire to prevent the escape of the bees, these appearing to be in a good state of preservation, buzzing around in their narrow confines in quite a lively manner. They were evidently sent by some bee-dealer to a customer or friend, the package, however, having no mark. What disposition will be made of them remains to be seen.

COLORADO.

"Going Over the Range"—An Old Mountaineer.

John Quincy Adams Rollins—A Night-Camp.

The Timber-Line—Snow on the Mountains—Middle Park.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
BLACK HAWK, Col., Aug. 26, 1873.

The regular annual season for "going over the range" opens in this Territory with the beginning of August. Whenever any presumptuous new-comer ventures to suggest to one who, by coming here in '59, earned the only patent of nobility recognized in Colorado, that a month or so earlier, when there does not exist quite so absolute certainty of a daily drenching shower, would be a more favorable time for making such an expedition, he is at once silenced by the sententious and oracular remark, that

"AUGUST IS THE MONTH FOR CROSSING OVER THE RANGE."

A person who fails to "go over the range" misses a highly-delightful and valuable experience.

On the 12th of this month, your correspondent, with seven others,—three women and four men,—started from this city for Middle Park. Four of the party rode ponies, and the others had transportation, with the supplies, fire-arms, and bedding, in a wagon drawn by two mules, where the roads were smooth and not too steep, and by foot the remainder of the distance. Our anticipations of enjoyment and adventures were greatly enhanced by the prospect of

A GRAND INDIAN HUNT.

About 200 Ute Indians have a reservation west of the mountains, in which is included part of the Park. In fact, they claim it all for a hunting-ground. On their occasional begging and thieving expeditions this side of the range, Dr. Reid, a physician of this city, has long been accustomed to deal out to them generous doses of ipecac, castor-oil, and other similarly-palatable articles, for which they have a wonderful liking. Hence he is held by them in great esteem and high reverence as a medicine-man. And they sent word to him, about the first of this month, that, if he would come over to the Park, they would recompense him for his medical services, by joining with him, and as many others as might accompany him, in a grand hunt, conducted after the manner of their tribe.

OUR DRIVER WAS AN OLD MOUNTAINEER,

a man equally skilled in handling the rein, the rifle, or the fishing-rod. Every species of game, from a pine-squirrel to a cinnamon-bear, from a grouse to an eagle, is wont to come down to him, as the coon did to Crockett, without shooting. The moment he drops his hook in a mountain-stream, the lustiest of trout all turn over on their backs, come to the surface, and allow themselves to be drawn unresisting to the banks. He has traveled over the mountains beneath the blistering rays of an August sun and through the blinding snow of December storms. He has slept, with equal comfort and security, upon grassy mountain-slopes that had been warmed by day by a mid-summer sun, and in a hole that had been dug fathoms deep in the snows of mid-winter. He knows every tree that grows upon the mountain-sides, and every grassy plat and miniature park that adorn their slopes, canons, and valleys, and is familiar with ever rock and boulder that go to make up the great rugged chain of the Continent. No band of tourists can thoroughly enjoy an excursion over the mountains and through the Parks unless it be made under the guidance of an old mountaineer. It is true—unless I am drawing a general conclusion from too limited an experience—that, in his superior knowledge, the "old campaigner" treats the tourists as though they had but few rights that he was bound to respect, and no privileges at all, to speak of. The places to be visited, the distance to be made per day, and the choice of camping places and hunting and fishing grounds, he ever regards as matters entirely and exclusively within his jurisdiction. He bestows upon novices with the rod and the gun, in their inevitable failure and certain ill-luck, a pitying contempt that must be enjoyed to be appreciated. And he then intensifies their exasperation by monstrous stories of the number of trout of enormous size he caught, and the quantity of game he shot, just the year, the month, or week before, in the exact places that were the scenes of their ignominious failures. And, despite the accuracy and extent of his professed knowledge, no information can be extracted from him, except by a vast deal of skillful cross-questioning, and by the enduring of an infinite amount of snubbing. And there is a final exasperation in a constant and marvelous disparity between his related and his witnessed exploits. The old mountaineer, in short, rivals a Credit-Mobilier Congressman in powers of invention, and the average Colorado correspondent in liveliness and boldness of imagination.

The ultimate destination of our party was some white-sulphur springs, reported of marvelous healing powers, and to be about a half-day's drive from the western foot of the range. But Colorado is a Territory of

DISTANCES AS UNCERTAIN

as those of Washington are magnificent. We started about 9 in the morning, first climbing a hill 4 miles long to get out of the canon in which Black Hawk is built, and thus continued 6 miles nearly north, along a smooth, well-traveled road, over comparatively level uplands, from which is plainly visible a long extent of the range,—its rugged surface of gray rock thick spotted with white snow-banks. And, just as the daily showers set in, we reached Rollinsville. This place, situated on the banks of the South Boulder, takes its name from

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ROLLINS,

a man that answers Juliet's celebrated conundrum by being a Democrat,—who here owns and keeps a comfortable and handsomely-furnished hotel, and also owns all the valuable timber-land in the vicinity, and the rich bottom-lands that stretch several miles along the South Boulder. Mr. Rollins is one of Colorado's pioneers; and, a few years ago, while on an Eastern trip, he illustrated the peculiarities of that class, and startled the occupants of the breakfast-tables of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, by calling to a waiter half-way across the dining-room, in no soft, whispered tones, "Here, bring me some ranch-eggs; I don't want any of your d—d States eggs." He used to mine, but of late years has directed his efforts, with great profit, to the raising of hay. His bottom-lands, at an altitude of 8,000 feet, bear enormous crops of hay, that calls for prices ranging from $40 to $100 per ton. And on some of his fields are now standing luxuriant growths of wheat and oats, that, even at this late date in the season, show no tinge of yellow. Early this season, Mr. Rollins undertook the construction of a wagon-road to Middle Park. He has it now well completed to the top of the range, and wagons have this year, for the first time, been drawn over the mountain-range of Colorado without risk and with comparative ease. Besides the hotel,

ROLLINSVILLE

consists of two or three dwellings and several stamp mills, in which were tried, years ago, novel processes for extracting the precious metal from the crude ore, but which were practically only processes for extracting funds from the pockets of hopeful experimenters and credulous capitalists. With the clear waters of the creek flowing swiftly over its pebbly bottom ("with here and there a lusty trout"), through a border of smooth meadow-land, and between green mountain-sides, and with the snow-spotted range visible through the canon, Rollinsville is one of the most delightful places in the mountains.

Here we turned to the west, and followed the new road along the creek. The way seemed nearly level, but the rapid current of the stream showed that the ascent must be considerable. The canon has none of that grandeur which belongs to the *great* Boulder, one which newspaper-correspondents have strained so much and in stilted rhetoric. Its sides, rising, not in precipitous heights, but rather in high, rolling hills, are covered with a dense growth of pines, that, with their thick branches and dark-green foliage, grow tall and symmetrical, and concealed from the eye all there may be of rocky ruggedness. A ride of 5 miles through this delightful, if not awe-inspiring scenery, brought us to a smooth, open park, of 100 or 200 acres in extent, where we turned again to the north, and followed the road along one of the branches of the South Boulder, almost to its origin in a lake that lies at the base of a great snow-bank, sheltered from the rays of the sun by the very crest of the range.

We made no steep ascents the first day, and

CAMPED AT NIGHT

a little below timber-line, and at an elevation of not much less than 11,000 feet. After the fierce appetite created by a long mountain-ride had been measurably satisfied, we made of the wagon-cover a shed-like shelter for the women; and the men, incased in many thicknesses of blanket, stretched themselves on the wagon-bottoms and under trees and bushes. The ground was wet from the regular mid-day shower; and we had built a great fire, and enveloped ourselves in numerous blankets, in obedience to the directions of those who had crossed the range before us, and knew how intense was the cold by night at so high an altitude. And what with the mingled dampness and heat, with their generated steam and perspiration, the difficulty of comfortably fitting our persons to the inequalities of the ground, the novelty of the situation, and the full moon staring us full in the face with "its great, white eye," we slept but little. An old soldier said he lacked but one thing to complete his happiness, and that was to get asleep, and then wake up in the midst of a severe rain-storm, and feel a stream of cold water meandering down his back. In the morning, a majority of the party arose tired and sore; and a delay of two hours, caused by the straying away of the mules, made all cross. The delay was the more exasperating from the fact that it is always desirable to get well over the range by noon, and thus escape the daily storm thereon, that is usually hail, sometimes snow, and always decidedly cold. But such delays, just at the most inconvenient and the critical periods, are among the things that mountain-tourists can always calculate upon, and which the quicker they learn to endure with philosophical equanimity and Christian resignation, the better will be their chances for happiness in this world, and the surer their prospects for eternal bliss in the world to come. We, however, commenced, at about half-past 9, to climb an ascent seemingly as steep as the pitch of the roof of a house of the most approved and superlative style of Gothic architecture. A climb of half-a-mile or so brought us to

TIMBER-LINE.

The term is literally accurate. There is indeed stretched all along the sides of the great range a mathematical line, on one side of which is a moderately thick growth of timber, and on the other only bare rock or sterile, stony soil, covered with short, dry grass, and coarse flowers with stunted stalks. Approaching timber-line, the trees gradually become short and gnarly, and the last growth is of thick clumps of short trees, or bushes, bent to the eastward, blown down close to the ground by fierce west winds. From timber-line there is a little of level road, passing along a narrow neck of land, at the left of which, at the bottom of an almost perpendicular descent of several hundred feet, lies a little lake, the source of one of the branches of the South Boulder, and at the right, along at the bottom of a canon with scarcely less precipitous sides, runs one of the branches of the Middle Boulder. Another ascent, shorter but steeper than the first, is made, and the hard climbing is over, though, for half-a-mile farther, the road continues up a gradual ascent. All, of course, walked up these two hills, and some of the men lifted at the wagon-wheels,—a very delightful and exhilarating sort of exercise. Mr. Rollins has already nearly completed a zigzag, or letter S, on the shorter of these ascents, and intends to serve the other in the same way. Then the climbing of the range from the east side will be mere pastime, comparatively speaking. The altitude of the highest point on this route is variously estimated at from 11,500 to 13,000 feet. And from it is visible a long extent of mountain-range, with a score or two of peaks varying in height from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. In the far distance the level plains seem to rise up as huge gray banks against the clear sky; and, near by, the snow-banks lie thick on every side. "Snow-capped peaks," however, at least as far as Colorado is concerned, exist during the month of August

ONLY IN THE IMAGINATIONS

of the old geographers. The highest peaks, and all the peaks, are now bare of snow. All the snow now upon the range is in banks that lie upon mountain-sides, in depressions, or ravines sheltered from the sun. In fact, the mid-day rays of an August sun glare down upon mountain-range and peaks about as hot and melting as they do upon low-lying plains, and paved streets of cities, of the same latitude. We witnessed the phenomenon, which so early taxes the credulity of school-boys, of rain in the valleys below, while the mountain-top on which we stood was bathed in sunlight; but soon new clouds came along higher up, and we were bathed in a shower of cold rain-drops. From the summit of the range are to be seen half-a-dozen or more small lakes, that, lying in depressions or basins, are formed from the melted snows and the rainfalls that are concentrated from encircling peaks and surrounding slopes. These lakes are said to be generally very deep, and their waters, though clear, are of a deep-green hue. They are the sources of the various mountain-streams that flow through deep canons to the plains, and that, when united, form so many of the great rivers of the Continent.

Near the crest of the range, there extend from the road, in long lines along the lofty mountain-ridge, low

STONE-WALLS,

piled up almost as regularly and symmetrically as could be done by the hand of man. Those who have particularly examined the walls say that, in many places, holes are dug on the upper side so deep that defenders against an advancing enemy could therein find ample protection. There is a belief that these are old Indian fortifications. A legend indeed exists, that, in the remote ages of the past, a fierce warfare once raged along this mountain-crest; that here, perhaps, the ancient Aztecs made their last stand for their homes and their civilization, against the savage hordes that, in overwhelming numbers, surged up the steep mountain-sides. But scientific men, with their usual disregard for the charm and the poetry of legend, attribute the peculiar formation to the action of icebergs during the glacier-period,—a very easy and satisfactory way of disposing of a great many otherwise troublesome questions.

Passing down the western declivity of the range, and just before again reaching timber-line, we looked down into

MIDDLE PARK.

with its hills and woods, its winding streams, and the adjacent, broad, green strips of bottom-lands. The Park seems to be between two nearly parallel ranges of mountains. But it is really encompassed by the main range, and two spurs from the same, known as the Gore and the Rabbit-Ear ranges. The former branches off from the main range near Breckinridge, and extend many miles in a northerly and westerly direction. It takes its name from an English gentleman, who, some fifteen years ago, organized and conducted a hunting expedition from Fort Leavenworth to the Park. He brought with him numerous horses, sixty or seventy hounds, and all the other seemingly vast paraphernalia requisite for a regular aristocratic, high-toned hunting expedition, conducted after the fashion of English fox-hunting. He thereby incurred the derision of all American pioneers; old mountaineers even now speak of him in terms of the supremest contempt and ridicule.

THE RABBIT-EAR

branches off from the main range near Long's Peak, and extends far to the west. Two rocks, that, at the head of Muddy Creek, at the northern boundary of Middle Park and the southern limit of North Park, stand out from the mountain-summit close together, and bear a striking resemblance to the long, projecting ears of a rabbit, give the range its name.

I heard many estimates of the extent of Middle Park. In fact, all statements of distances and elevations in Colorado are mere conjectures. From all the information to be obtained, I would put the length of the Park at 90 miles, and its width at 60. I will just here depart somewhat from the usual custom of Colorado correspondents, and leave the reader to calculate for himself how many New England States, or how many European Kingdoms and Principalities, could be dumped into this Park, and there yet be room to spare. It is a park

IN LITTLE BUT NAME.

It is traversed in every direction by ranges of steep, ragged hills, that, in many places, rise to the height of respectable mountains; and contains comparatively little level land, all of which lies along the streams which flow through it.

We reached timber-line on the west by a comparatively gradual and gentle descent; there stopped, and cooked coffee, and devoured an incredible amount of cold meat and bread-and-butter, and then resumed our way, to be jolted over rocks, drenched with rain, mired in swamps, slighted by trout and game, and imposed on by the Indians.

W.

The Peterborough (England) Tortoise.

In the hall of the Episcopal Palace of Peterborough there is preserved under a glass case the shell of a large tortoise, which appears to have been a double "centenarian." Beside the shell there lies a description of this remarkable animal, a copy of which the Lord Bishop of Peterborough kindly permits me to send to *Notes and Queries*:

"THE PETERBOROUGH TORTOISE.

"It is well ascertained that this tortoise must have lived about 220 years. Bishop Parsons had remembered it for more than sixty years, and had not recognized in it any visible change. Bishop Marsh (in whose time it died) was the seventh who had worn the mitre during its sojourn here. Its shell was perforated (as is seen) in order to attach it to a tree, to keep it from, or rather to limit its ravages among the strawberries, of which it was excessively fond. It ate all kinds of fruit, and sometimes a pint of gooseberries at a time, but it made the greatest havoc among the strawberries. It knew the gardeners well (of whom it had seen many), and would always keep near them when they were gathering fruit, etc. It could bear almost any weight; sometimes as much as eighteen stone was laid upon its back. About October it used to bury itself, in a particular spot of the garden, at the depth of one or two feet, according to the severity of the approaching season, where it would remain without food until the following April, when it would again emerge from its hiding-place.

"The Bishops during whose time it lived were: 1, John Thomas, 1747–1757; 2, Richard Terrick, 1757; 3, Robert Lamb, 1764; 4, John Hinchcliffe, 1769; 5, Spencer Madan, 1794; 6, John Parsons, 1813; 7, Herbert Marsh, 1819–1839."—*Notes and Queries.*

A KEGFUL OF CUSSED COCKROACHES.

I have been thinking of the matter for some days, and, at the present writing, am prepared to assert, without reserve, that the cockroach is the meanest "cuss" in the kingdom. The Roach is distinctively and premeditatively destructive. Apparently innocent of guile, with those concealed reduction-works of his, when not employed in burrowing through biscuits in the pantry, and working up into nothing the waste dough in the bread-trough, he will naively attack the head of a ten-penny nail, and, in "less than no time," his magic grinders have divested the iron of its rust, and taken the head of the nail for toll. The old Metropolitan Hotel was the source from which sprang the now numerous family of cockroaches. The once hallowed precincts of that old manor-house are now extinct, and the decendants of the first family increase and multiply in strange quarters.

It would be too tedious, although not perhaps entirely useless, to retell again of some of the miraculous and highly-amusing escapes effected, on that memorable night of the fire, by some of the Roach family from the old hotel; how some were caught in the Washington street tunnel when the gas went out, and were trampled to death, while vainly endeavoring to get away to the West Side with a favorite spoon-chest or bread-tray; nor do I care to make any copious extracts from a volume of reminiscences (poetry), soon to appear, wherein are sung the virtues of the "Pension."

Who does not call to mind various times when, seated in a lonely compartment of his lodging-house, perusing an old newspaper, grown yellow and dingy, but quite interesting for the moment, by age, he has been startled by the appearance of a frisky Roach, which issued from a crack thought to be so narrow that a knife-blade would not enter it, and, with a reconnoitering air, swept his limited horizon at a glance, then raised his feelers high above his head as if to say, "The coast is clear," confidently straggled forth, and came to a halt at hearing the rattle of the paper. Quick as thought, he scampers back and scrapes his nose along the crack, and pretty soon, at intervals of an inch, along the side-board, there peer out numerous other noses and horns. Then what a rushing up and down, disappearing and coming forth. Soon the wall is black, and the spectator feels a twinge. The imagination does its work. There is one of the nasty things on you. Up! And all's as blank as though there were no Roaches in existence.

I once called at a house where, in the midst of conversation that to me was very interesting, I noted a peculiar angry glare to mar the beauty of the lady present; her little hand suddenly clutched the invisible air; a strange fire flashed from her eye; and, while I sat in astonishment, her optics wandered to a far corner of the room. She remained for an instant poised as a cat when about to spring upon a luckless mouse; then, with the rapidity of the feline, she dashed across the carpet, and her fairy foot fell upon something that I thought snapped or exploded.

"There!" she said, and heaved a sigh of relief; and "There!" was all she said. I was amazed. I was not well acquainted in the city at the time, and I hope my astonishment was excusable. I was afraid to break the silence that ensued, and she came to my rescue with the rather enigmatical, though to her highly-consoling, remark, "Well, I'm ahead of Nell, now!" I soon learned that she and her sisters had taken upon themselves the Quixotic task of ridding the premises of those pesty knights, the Cockroaches; and that there was a rivalry between them as to who should prove the greater vanquisher.

My special attention has lately been called to this subject of Roaches, as before remarked. Some days since, I noticed the janitor of my office with a keg full of what I at a glance supposed to be watermelon-seeds. My mind instantly recurred to the distant melon-fields of my youth, and the nightly foraging raids we boys used to make upon the neighboring patches, and the garret in which we used to destroy our plunder, storing away the seeds in an adjacent nail-keg. "Been having a time?" said I. He looked frightened, for I saw he had been drinking, and he was afraid of his head. I alluded to the melon-seeds. "Naw, sur. These is some of thim divils what eats up all the boys' pencils."

"What are they? Where did you get them?"

"Swep' 'em up, sur." And out he went with his load.

I stepped into the office and there the affair was explained to me. The cockroaches, the clerks said, were growing so numerous that it was only a question of time whether they drove them (the men) from the office, or should be extinguished. So this had been the result of the janitor's investigation among the drawers and file-cases,—this keg of "watermelon-seed."

I paid for the cigars for the crowd. Business was for the time suspended, and, while we smoked, the "boys" related some of the stories of the depredations of these little villains. The red-and-blue lead-pencils, which were sharpened in the evening for the next day's use, were discovered to be eaten off to the socket, and sometimes even further; the mucilage on the seals for bonds they had licked off until the seals wouldn't stick without a reinforcement of gum. A sponge that had not been used for some time, was found to be a nest of the "varmints," and the interior of the sponge was eaten out completely. We joked the bond-clerk not a little about licking the seals for his bonds, and, upon investigation, found that a stock of ink-erasers that had been laid away had been deprived of their edges by those Roaches, while the little fellows were in a pensive mood. We had heard of files having been gnawed, but the fact that a steel-eraser could furnish nourishment to any of God's creatures remained to be discovered by a Cockroach.

SNIVELY.

THOU.

Thou art far from me now. Blue and boundless
The ocean sweeps 'tween us to-night;
I in a strange land, 'mid strangers,—
Thou reveling 'mid scenes of delight.

No thoughts of the past dim thy pleasure,—
Throbs thy heart once again "fancy free;"
Oh! I would that my own were as fickle
And unburdened by mem'ries of thee.

I am far from the spell of thy presence,—
Unlov'd, but still loving, I roam;
Yet the heart thou hast spurn'd yearns to greet thee
To-night, o'er the moon-light'd foam.

Tho' faithless, I cannot condemn thee;
Be gay if thou canst, but forget
There's a grave, ever green, that has clos'd
O'er the care-bringing hour first we met.
OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

A Thomas Concert.

On Thursday last, the Thomas concert opened with a "Marche des Imperiaux," by Von Bulow. In view of the announcement of the composer's intended visit to this country, his works gather additional interest for musicians. This march, however, will not do much to increase his reputation, being wanting in melody, and having little of the spirit of the theme which it is meant to illustrate. Still, it shows a thorough knowledge and mastery of the resources of the orchestra, and, in the first subject and finale, the scoring is full and effective. Beethoven's "Leonora" overture No. 2 was extremely well played, the first violin passages being strictly together, and the difficult trumpet call clearly given. In the staccato chords, the double basses dragged the notes out a little too long, and their vibration was audible after that of the other instruments had ceased. Schubert's symphony in C was the piece-di-resistance, and though, like the majority of Schubert's orchestral writings, rather tedious in length, evidently pleased the audience. The phrasing and tone of the "wood" in the andante were perfect. A Scherzo, op. 19, by Goldmark, has a bright and taking subject, treated with considerable spirit. Liszt's "Kuentsler Festzug" is far more pleasing than the generality of his original works.—*New York Arcadian.*

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Four Great Powers Contending for the Paradise of the Pacific.

The Death of Dr. Judd and a Royal Princess.

A Struggle with Leprosy.

Occasional Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
HONOLULU, Aug. 7, 1873.

The Sandwich Islands have been appropriately named

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

The somewhat romantic history of these gems of the sea, their isolation from the civilized world, the customs and habits of the people in their march from the savage state to Christianity, the importance of the group as a commercial centre, connecting us with Australia, and other features no less interesting, have given this little nation a conspicuous history. Holding diplomatic relations with the United States, England, France, Germany, and lesser Powers, it maintains its national existence rather through the jealousies of the Governments mentioned than by any inherent force. Kamehameha VI. (late Prince Lunalillo), our popular King, is the most intelligent and liberal sovereign who has ever controlled the destines of Hawaii-Nei, or Kingdom of Hawaii. He is shrewd enough to know that the sympathy manifested for himself and people by the great Powers having representatives here has a certain selfishness, characteristic alike of individuals and nations. It is not that they are desperately in love with the natives, and have an earnest desire to see the race perpetuated; for it is the general belief that the entire population will die out gradually in the course of time. The selfish sympathy, which, under the circumstances, is legitimate, has for its final object the possession of these beautiful tropical isles.

The United States, by the law of attraction and commercial relationship, would be

THE NATURAL HEIR

to Hawaii-Nei. France and England are very jealous of American ascendency in these islands, and, up to this time, Great Britain has not failed to make her influence and power felt. With the former Kings and Cabinets, English diplomacy in many instances gained signal advantages. France, under the last Napoleon, was ambitious to own these islands, believing that they would be possessions more valuable than Tahiti and her penal colony in the South Pacific. Since Prussia has absorbed the minor German States, annexed Alsace and Lorraine, and emerged with flying colors from the great struggle with her humbled and ancient foe, Prussian, or rather German, influence has been manifesting itself here. If it were not for the commanding position and physical force of the United States, there is not a question of doubt that France and Germany would watch, with Argus-eyed vigilance, for the moment when one could intrigue against the other for the violent seizure of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Their European animosities are transplanted here, and have vigorous growth.

It is merely a question of time, however, until the prophecy is fulfilled, to-wit: that the Star-Spangled Banner

WILL FLOAT SUPREME

over the realms of the Kamehamehas. In the struggle which gave the present King his crown, a strong party was organized to bring the islands under an American protectorate; and the chief weapon used by the enemies of Prince Lunalillo to defeat him was that he favored the sheme. His antagonists, comprising some respectable natives, a certain rabble-element, and European adventurers, who thoroughly hate the United States, were violent at the idea of American supremacy. They combined, and made a vigorous fight to place another of the Royal family on the throne. Neither the protectorate party nor the combination was successful; but the triumph of "Prince Bill" was considered an indirect American victory. There is thus to be said for us Americans resident in the Sandwich Islands: that we are the best friends of the natives, and have less selfishness in our aims than other foreigners. The regular communication between this city and San Francisco, sail and steam, our trade and commerce, the arrivals and departures of American tourists, all combine to create a bond of friendship and amity. If there is to be a change in this condition of affairs, and the islands are to fall into the hands of a foreign Power, it is but natural that we should be prepared to receive the prize.

Some months ago, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, of the United States Army, accompanied by other distinguished officers, visited us. A thousand reports and rumors were circulated as to their advent. There were those who had the

QUESTION OF ANNEXATION SETTLED,

for the arrival of a Major-General could mean nothing else than taking the formal possession of the islands as annexed territory. The alarmists were consoled when that officer departed without taking any more soil with him than was attached to his soles. A more recent arrival, Col. Steinberger, has again brought the alarmists to the surface, as they learn that he comes in an official capacity, whether to further the plan of annexation, or simply secure additional commercial privileges, has not transpired. The movements of every officer representing our Government are closely watched by the anti-American party, which does not fail to fire the native heart with animosity towards us. The natives have been so often unwisely excited, that the cry of wolf in the fold is becoming stale. An occasional sensation of this kind is profitable, as our soothing clime is apt to keep the blood in a sluggish condition. We look to the future for a repetition of these sensations; and every time that a man-of-war appears in sight, a lively current will pass through the public brain, apprehensive that we are to be devoured by Uncle Sam, without our knowledge. "It will come, sooner or later," is the old saying; and hence the shadows that precede the facts are enough to startle us with their dim outlines.

Since annexation is not possible just at present, efforts are being made to effect

A RECIPROCITY TREATY

with the United States Government for the purpose of sustaining our agricultural and commercial interests, which, according to the grumblers, are in ruins. If such a treaty could be made, it would have a most beneficial result. The basis on which it is proposed is the cession of Pearl River Harbor and adjacent lands to the United States. This project meets with strong opposition; but, if the American Government is well represented, and really desires reciprocity with these islands on the terms mentioned, it can be effected. It is possible that the mission of Col. Steinberger may mean this. The subject is one of absorbing interest now. It is discussed in public and private. Meetings have been held in favor of the project. Those advocating it say that, if concluded, "It will guarantee even a greater security of our national independence than we have formerly enjoyed." They have resolved, "That we recognize in the policy of our King and his Cabinet a display of wisdom and patriotism entitling them to the most hearty support of every citizen; and that we engage to assist them in the accomplishment of their purpose to the best of our ability." What might be called the Bourbons amongst the natives will fight against this, or any project that gives foreigners a foothold on the islands. An element content with fig-leaves for dress, and poi as a succulent, to be preferred to French dinners cooked in tropical style, is not apt to do anything that will favor agricultural and commercial development. As to the harbor spoken of, it is located at the mouth of Pearl River on the Island of Oahu, 10 miles distant, and is more of a roadstead than anything else. With Congressional appropriations, it may be made useful as a coaling-station for United States men-of-war.

While we are fighting for the interests of the living, we have to lament the loss of the dead. Scarcely were our eyes dry from weeping over the death of our late beloved King, when we were called upon to follow another islander, no less illustrious in the annals of this Kingdom.

DR. G. P. JUDD

passed away from earth on the 12th of last month, at his home in Nuuanu Valley. This good and noble man was the real father of the Hawaiian people. He was the founder of the nation's present financial system, its medical code, its general policy, and raised the islands to rank amongst the nations of this world. He was ever respected for his sterling qualities, and even his enemies could find no stain upon his character. During his whole life-time, he worked for the happiness and welfare of the people of these islands, regardless of the consequences,—for it was his belief that whoever did good in this life was sure to encounter the devil. Dr. Judd was in heart a Hawaiian, and his mourners testified to this, from the King to the humblest subject.

Another death in what may be called the Royal family, is to be chronicled. A lineal descendant in the female line of the ancient rulers of Kauai,

JANE LOEAU,

died in this city a few days ago. The deceased was a granddaughter of Kamehameha I., and was a schoolmate of the present King. The death of one of the native rulers sends mourning throughout the entire Kingdom. Nothing can be more touching and sad than the wailing of the mourners for their illustrious dead. They instinctively feel that the race is perishing, and this gives power deeply felt to their lamentations. If tears are holy to shed upon the graves of lost and loved ones, these poor Hawaiians are holy in the sight of the Great Spirit.

Another subject which has not only a local but a universal interest, is one of the topics of the hour, namely:

THE LEPROSY.

Unfortunately, in the past, the Government was not active in attempting to suppress or eradicate it. The natives who are afflicted with this terrible disease are as tenacious of life as the healthiest person on the islands, and enjoy all the pleasures of existence with a keen relish. To rob them of their liberty, and send them to the Island of Molokai, where the leprosy-hospital is located, required a strong hand. None of the former Kings were powerful enough to compel the diseased to go there, regardless of public opinion; but our present King and his Cabinet, to save the life of the nation, have determined to enforce the laws in this special particular. There are now over 800 lepers on the island, and the authorities are getting the disease under control throughout the entire country. The existing Government is resolved to arrest all those affected, and force them to the hospital. If this policy is pursued, within a few years leprosy will be thoroughly eradicated from the islands. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

TRAVELER.

LITERATURE.

William Morris has paid a second visit to Iceland in search of fresh literary material.

—It is stated that Mr. Anthony Trollope is to receive £1,200 for his new tale, "Phineas Redux," in the London *Graphic*.

—Ten thousand two hundred and fifty books have been copyrighted in this country since New Year's.

—A Frenchman, Alphonse Doudet, has written a "New Don Quixote," which H. B. Fuller, of Boston, will issue in translation.

—Mr. Thomas Wright has edited and the British Government has published two volumes of "The Anglo-Latin and Latinical Poets and Epigrammatists of the Twelfth Century."

—A collection of Old English ballads and songs, with old-fashioned woodcut pictures, brought £443 at the recent sale in London of the late Sir F. Madden's library.

—William H. Seward's heirs have received $41,464 for copyright of the first six months of his "Travels Round the World"—a profit probably unparalleled in this country.

—It is stated in a recent German work that Goethe's Marguerite, in "Faust," was Mlle. de Klettemberg, whom Goethe knew when, like his hero, he was studying alchemy.

—The admirers of Charles Dickens will be interested, if not concerned, to learn that it is rumored that Mr. James Parton is contemplating a life of the great novelist.

—A little work on John the Baptist, which analyzes his character and portrays the Jewish social state of his day, has been written by Rev. Nahum Gale, D. D., under the title, "The Prophet of the Highest."

—"Shakspeare's Centure of Prayse," by a Dr. Ingleby, will be published in Birmingham, England, during the Christmas holidays. It will be an abstract of the literature illustrating the career of the poet's fame during the first century after his rise.

—There will be a less number of poems, novels, books of science, and sermons printed in England during the season of 1873-'4 than ever previously. Everybody is coming to the United States to lecture. Our English cousins thus bring down two birds with one literary stone. They come here to lecture to us, and go back to lecture about us.

—Upwards of a million copies of the penny edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress" are said to have been sold by the English Book Society.

—A new novel by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens is to be added to the uniform edition of her works, which now extends to—a thousand and one volumes, is it not? It is to flaunt the euphonious and alliterative title of "Bellehood and Bondage."

—A work that will excite interest among lovers of politics is promised for next November. It is entitled, "Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox: Popular Leaders under George III.," and contains an account of the opposition in the latter part of the last century. The author, W. F. Rae, has collected particulars relating to the Government prosecution of Wilkes that have not hitherto been published.

—The French residents of New York propose to present one of the "first copies" of Irving's "Life of Washington" to M. Thiers. It is in the possession of the family of the late George P. Putnam, and, besides being enriched by over 300 engravings collected by Mr. Putnam, it is rendered more precious by several autograph letters of Washington.

—"The Biglow Papers," written by James Russell Lowell about 1845, are considered as containing a complete selection of the New England dialect phrases as used by the country people of that region. A writer in *Notes and Queries*, who is a native of West Cornwall, England, says that the "Biglow Papers" appeared to him, when he first read them, nearly pure "West Cornish."

—Among the papers found in the Bastile, and which will appear shortly in the sixth volume of the remains edited by M. Ravaisson, is a startling document going to show that Racine, the French dramatist, was summoned before Louis XIV. on the charge of having poisoned his mistress, La Duparc, a famous actress, for whom he wrote the part of Andromaque, and who died in 1688. The accusation was a false one, and was not even entertained by the King, but it worked on Racine's sensitive nature till he died, in 1699, broken-hearted.

—The London *Standard* makes this comment on Miss Kate Field's "Hap-Hazard": "There is some sharpness in her comments on the doings of her countrymen and countrywomen abroad; but there is a great deal of sheer silliness in her gossip about England, and a great deal of merest blundering—as when she says the Usher of the Black Rod (!) daily bows the Speaker into the House of Commons; when she actually tells Americans that the Queen forbade tickets for the thanksgiving in St. Paul's to be given to Odger or Bradlaugh, and when she holds up poor Sir Charles Dilke to American admiration as the most popular man in this country."

—Bulwer began the Ninth Book of the "Parisians" (which it is supposed he intended to publish anonymously) with the following eccentric reference to himself: "There is somewhere in Lord Lytton's writings,—writings so numerous that I may be pardoned if I cannot remember where,—a critical definition of the difference between dramatic and narrative art of story." Probably the principal reason for the remark was to mislead critics as to the authorship of the novel. Defining the difference between dramatic and narrative art was a favorite pastime with many of Lord Lytton's characters; and the distinction between dramatic and lyric poetry, so charmingly given by Lily Mordaunt in "Kenelm Chillingly," is one of the prettiest and most memorable passages in the book.

—The *International Review*, whose first number will be issued Jan. 1, 1874, will be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, and edited by Prof. John M. Leavitt. It announces that "It shall not, like most quarterlies, address merely scholars, but furnish guidance and information in pleasing and popular forms to practical men in business and the professions,—uniting to the solidity of the quarterly the sprightliness of the monthly, avoiding extremes of heaviness and superficiality." The following writers have been secured:

In America—The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Sr., Prof. Joseph Henry, the Rev. Theodore Woolsey, the Rev. James McCosh, the Rev. Horace Bushnell, the Rev. Ray Palmer, the Rev. Philip Schaff, the Rev. William F. Morgan, the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, the Rev. Noah Porter, the Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, the Rev. A. P. Peabody, Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Gen. O. O. Howard, the Rev. Prof. Edwards A. Park, the Rev. Mark Hopkins, the Rev. Howard Crosby, Prof. J. W. Draper, the Rev. Prof. George P. Fisher, Prof. J. D. Dana, the Rev. E. A. Washburn, the Rev. E. C. Wines, the Rev. F. Wharton, Prof. Arnold Guyot, Gen. F. A. Walker, the Hon. Amasa Walker, the Rev. E. Harwood.

In Europe—The Very Rev. Henry Penrhyn Stanley, J. A. Froude, Prof. William B. Carpenter, Thomas Hughes, Prof. Max Muller, Prof. J. B. Lightfoot, Ed. A. Freeman, Prof. W. S. Jevons, Prof. E. H. Palmer, J. S. Laurie, Walter Besant, Justin McCarthy, Prof. Edward Laboulaye, the Rev. E. De Pressense, the Rev. Eugene Bersier, M. Guillaume Guizot, the Rev. Hyacinthe Loyson, M. Ernest Naville, Prof. R. Bonghi, the Hon. George P. Marsh, the Rev. M. C. Burt, Angelo De Gubernatis, the Hon. John Jay, the Rev. Prof. Ignatius Dollinger, the Rev. [illegible], J. E. Dorner, Dr. Franz von Holtzendorff, the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson.

SPIRITUALISM.

Talk With Joseph Gales Forster, a Noted Spiritualist.

The Origin, Literature, Exponents, and Influence of the Faith.

Claim That It Has Nine Million Believers in the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OAKLAND, Md., Sept. 4, 1873.

A man anywhere, who knows anything or thinks he knows it, is food for the woodpecker. At our mountain hotel, a sufferer from the hay-fever and other ills, is

JOSEPH GALES FORSTER,

one of the pioneer champions of modern Spiritualism. He is a very tall and imposing old man,—old to the eye, although but 57 years old, his head being nearly bald, and his beard, which is heavy and fine, being very white. He is affable, well-dressed, and, I have no doubt, wholly honest and earnest in his work. His early life was adventurous and romantic. Born in South Carolina and reared at Raleigh, N. C., he joined Houston's army in Texas, and formed no high estimate of that victor of San Jacinto, who, he says, was neither decent nor sober, of bad example to the young men of the Southwest, profane, and of doubtful courage. I inquired especially into the reasons for

HOUSTON

leaving his young wife in Tennessee so soon after his marriage. Forster said that it was believed by those best informed to be the result of a savage jealousy. The young lady had been engaged to a man nearly of her own age, who had gone to Europe, and, unconscious of her marriage to Houston, addressed her a letter. She placed it under her pillow, with the intention of showing it to her husband; but he searched for it on suspicion, found it, and by his abuse added to the reproach and abhorrence she felt for a man whom she never would have married except under family-pressure. Houston's life immediately succeeding the separation, added Mr. Forster, showed that he had not the dignity of a fine spirit wounded. He became a Cherokee squaw's partner, and went in the Nation by the name of "Heap-Drunk."

BIOGRAPHY.

In 1851, Joseph Gales Forster, who is a nephew of Joseph Gales, of the old *National Intelligencer*, saw the celebrated Fox Sisters, from Rochester, N. Y., and became a convert to the religious belief then forming around the Knockings. He was at the time a newspaper-man, as he had been for several years. Previously he had not been a public speaker; but, under the new influence, received the gift of speech, or, in other words, became "a philosophical medium," as contrasted with a physical or telegraphing medium. I heard him speak fourteen years ago, and he was then a fluent, forcible, dictionary-hurling orator, either possessed with a great faculty or a great spirit. Recently he has married Carrie A. Grimes, of Baltimore, who is a pleasing writer on spiritual topics, and a convert from the Episcopal Church. I inferred that Mr. Forster was a regular Spiritualist preacher by avocation, called to congregations, and paid a salary like other pulpiteers. He is about to go to Florence, Italy, to recruit his health. The following paragraphs from a conversation held with him will give you all that you probably care to know about the most mystic of our sects. I asked Mr. Forster to give me

THE AGE

of modern Spiritualism.

"It began March 31, 1848, at the Fox dwelling, Hydeville, near Rochester, N. Y., and is, therefore, in its 26th year. The Fox dwelling has been made the subject of a painting by one of our Spiritualistic artists, and chromos of it are common in the households of our faith. This dwelling was what is called a haunted house. The inmates were Methodist people, and the daughters particularly women of fortitude sufficient to hold their ground against superstition. The youngest girl, Kate, said one day: 'If you are a spirit, and know anything, rap as many times as I do.' She then closed her hands together without sound a number of times; the spirits knocked responsively every time. 'Goodness! mother,' exclaimed the girl, 'they can see as well as hear.' It was then intimated to the spirits that all communications should be by raps, thus: three raps for *Yes*, one for *No*, and two for *I don't know*. This continues to be the elementary alphabet of our people."

"Can you tell me

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE FOX GIRLS?

Are they all dead?"

"No. They are all alive. Kate, the youngest, has recently married a distinguished barrister of London; another is Mrs. Kane, the authenticated widow of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer; the eldest, Mrs. Underwood, has retired from public life, and is the wife of a business-man of New York City."

"And now, tell me, Mr. Forster,

HOW MANY SPIRITUALISTS ARE THERE

in America?"

"Well, the Catholic Church had a Council at Baltimore three years ago or more, and the Council reported that there were 11,000,000 of Spiritualists in the United States. Judge Edmunds thinks this figure not overstated. I think that 9,000,000 would be the prudent statement."

"Pshaw! Mr. Forster; that would be nearly all the adults in the United States. And the Catholic Council merely designed to brand all Protestants with Spiritualism, in order to drive timid people to their own spider's nest."

"Well," said Mr. Forster, "all who believe that spirits can communicate with the world are included in my estimate. There are probably 3,000,000 of people who are earnest Spiritualists, congregated in the faith; for almost every village has its little coterie of communicants."

"Well, Mr. Forster, as there is no census or tally-list of such, let me ask how much real estate, church-property, journalism, and literature, exist as exponents of your members?"

"We have several public halls,—eight or ten; but we generally rent our places of assemblage. Massachusetts and Michigan are the States where we are relatively strongest; but it is a mistake to suppose that the Northern States alone are moved by our mediums. Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee are full of Spiritualists. And, of course, New York State ranks very prominently amongst our earnest people. Boston is the chief seat of Spiritualistic light, conference, and literature."

"NOW FOR YOUR PAPERS?"

"The *Banner of Light*, edited by Luther Colby, formerly of the Boston *Post* (Democratic), is our leading weekly organ, with 25,000 circulation. The *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, of Chicago, edited by S. S. Jones, is the main journal of our faith in the West, with editorial correspondence in different cities. Our principal review is Prof. S. S. Britton's *New York Monthly Journal*, edited by a retired Universalist clergyman, who is the author of a notable book called "Man and his Relations."

"Well, what in the way of

A LITERATURE,

Mr. Forster?"

"Our principal writers are: Judge Edwards, of New York City; his daughter, reared as a Catholic, is his medium. Robert Dale Owen you know as a man of extreme integrity of character and determined, Scotchy purpose. The Hon. Warren Chase, of St. Louis, ex-member of Congress, like Mr. Owen, and formerly of Wisconsin, is both an author and orator in our work. The late poet, John Pierrepoint, was an enthusiastic Spiritualist. James Peebles, ex-Universalist clergyman, is also an author on spiritual matters. He lives at Hammondton, N. J., but is now making a tour around the world. Our notable speakers are Chase, Susie Johnson, of Massachusetts, Emma Hardinge Britton, of Boston—"

"And yourself. You have omitted, however, Andrew Jackson Davis."

"No. I was coming to him. He is not a man of much force in himself, but is a wonderful phenomenon. He goes into the supernatural trances, enters into the spirit-life, and his first book was dictated out of that condition."

"I am anxious to know, Mr. Forster, which of your

FOUR MEDIUMS

are most celebrated and reliable?"

"You have heard," answered my authority, "of D. D. Home; but he is now in Europe and practices there. In this country our great mediums are these: Dr. J. V. Mansfield, of Sixth avenue, New York, formerly a merchant. He gives the most beautiful and satisfactory answer from the spirit-world yet produced. Dr. Slade, of Fourth avenue, New York, is a slate-medium; that is, one whose slate-pencil writes, underneath a slate, answers to questions directed to spirits. And Charles Foster, of East Nineteenth street, New York, who used to be a poor boy at Salem, the witch-ridden place, is a man whose bare arm will spell out communications, and whose camera is amazing in giving portraitures of the departed. Mrs. Andrews, of Cascade, N. Y., notable for making spirits materialize themselves so as to be seen by the sitter's eye. Not all these mediums are morally affected by that of which they are the vehicle. Some of our greatest mediums are careless people, fond of high life."

A POSER.

"What influence have you had in twenty-six years upon human kind? What compensation have you given, provided all your phenomena be admitted, for exciting the sensibilities, turning the heads, and reducing the credulity of men and women?"

"Spiritualism," said Mr. Forster, "has done no more injury to the wits than any form of Orthodoxy. Coming out of blindness into the light of a marvelous belief, the convert may be in a state of mind which is craziness; but the phenomenon is not, therefore, crazy. Spiritualism has profoundly moved many of the strongest intellects known to the race, and affected literature which is not essentially Spiritualistic. There was Bulwer, who gave its developments the dignity of his authority as a classical writer. Miss Phelps, in her two stories of "Dawn" and "The Gates Ajar," has brought it, pleasant story-form, over thresholds where it could not otherwise go. I have had both Holmes and Longfellow at my lectures in Boston, and have seen it stated that Bryant was interested in our work. Epes Sargent has written a book upon Planchette. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt, as you know, are encyclopediasts on Spiritualism. And the philosopher Arago gave us our first encouragement and testimonials."

"Mr. Forster," said I, "you make no mention of Dr. Hare, the inventor of the hydro-oxygen blowpipe and a chemist of deserved celebrity. He died in the asylum, did he not, from cerebral excitement consequent upon the revelations of Spiritualism? I wish to say that I went to school with his medium, Ruggles, a red-headed, blue-eyed, freckled boy, and I did not regard him favorably."

"Ruggles," said Mr. Forster, "is now a physician in Brooklyn. It is generally stated that he deceived the old man, and played tricks with him."

"Well, then, if a scientific man could be duped in that way, and with such melancholy effects upon his life and fame, what is the use of relying upon such mediums?"

"Have had other mediums besides Ruggles," said Mr. Forster. "There are black sheep amongst us, no doubt; but we also have had our sufferings, and tried our faith by trials. I have myself, though of good origin and respectful to all, been driven out of towns and threatened with tar and feathers. Spiritualism was for some time a sham, and mountebanks crept into it. Of late years its communicants are quiet and progressive, and a marked change has come over the press in considering us. I may also say that Spiritualism has given to music and to mechanics two well-known contributions. Kirby's reapers and mowers were made in accordance with instructions from spirits to their inventor. And it was through the influence of the mother of Clara Louise Kellogg, who was a spiritual medium, upon H. G. Stebbins, that the prima donna was educated for opera."

"Now tell me

WHAT SPIRITUALISM IS?"

"Spiritualism ignores all fixed creeds, and consists in all that may be known of God, the Great Father of Spirits, of the spiritual world and its inhabitants, of the spiritual nature of man, and of the occult forces of the universe which are deemed spiritual in their nature. It has no established creed and no acknowledged leaders, because the soul of man forever proposes, and cannot be confined by any dogma, or limited by any one or two experiences. All the above is deducible from the well-accredited phenomena we have already observed. Spiritualism ignores a personal God, a personal Devil, a vicarious atonement, and Hell. We think that a good life fears neither death nor Hell; for death is merely an incident of life, the spirit being the man, and the material body the mere suit of clothing."

"What do you do with matter, then? Ignore that, too?"

"No; matter is as eternal as spirit; for we cannot conceive of force, or power, or God, without also supposing a world upon which they are exerted."

"Well, is spirit, then, matter; or are they co-eternal?"

"Spirits," said Mr. Foster, "have substance, but not matter!"

"What is the distinction?"

"Well, a mare's a horse, but a horse is not a mare. Substance includes matter. Spirits are entities with forms. We know that by the fact that a medium has the power to send off particles to materialize a spirit and make it apparent."

"It does not seem to me, Mr. Forster, that your 9,000,000 of Spiritualists have got any further than ordinary mankind. You only get rid of matter by making two definitions of it, and adding one-half to spirituality. You vacate the field of battle, leaving your dead in the hands of the enemy.

"'When Berkeley said there was no matter,
There was no matter in what he said.'"

GATH.

ABOU BEN BUTLER.

Abou Ben Butler—may his tribe decrease!—
Awoke, one night, from a deep dream of fees,
And saw within the dim light of his room,
Making it dull and very like a tomb,
A demon writing in a book of brass.
Exceeding bad luck had made Ben green as grass,
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What write you, now?" The demon raised its head,
And, with a look to cost a man his rest,
Answered: "The names of those who serve me best."
"And is mine one?" asked Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the demon. Abou spoke more low,
But pluckily still, and said: "Well, then, I pray,
Write me *the one who first conceived Back-Pay*."
The demon wrote and vanished, but the next night
Appeared again with a great lurid light,
And showed the names of those who'd served him best,
When, lo! Ben Butler's name led all the rest.

Perils of Ballooning.

A large balloon was started some days ago from a pleasure garden in San Francisco, an acrobat named Buislay performing various feats on a trapeze suspended where the car usually hangs. As the balloon rose, and was passing away from the garden, a gust of wind drove it on a tall pole, the sharp point of which tore out a large strip of the silk, making an opening three feet across. The rest is thus described by the local papers: "Notwithstanding this huge opening the balloon continued to ascend, and must have remained up at least ten minutes. The aeronaut, nothing daunted by the disaster, went through all his perilous performances on the light trapeze. The balloon now began to drift rapidly toward the bay, slowly falling as it was driven on by the wind. Buislay's position then became perilous in the extreme. The wind was pretty strong, and the large inflated mass was wholly uncontrolable, swaying in every direction and swinging the gymnast about in a manner that was fearful to witness. Ever falling lower and lower, the balloon rapidly approached the extremity of Long Bridge. Here the situation of the man became fearfully desperate; the balloon would evidently dash the trapeze and its human freight against the high poles or the telegraph wires that were strung to them. There was but one chance of escape. Taking one glance at his position, Buislay flung himself from the short bar of the trapeze into the waters of the bay, a distance but little less than forty feet. Accoutred as he was, in his gymnastic dress, his movements were unimpeded, and after a short struggle he reached the mud-flats, and at last succeeded in reaching the shore, though in an exhausted condition. The balloon meanwhile had struck, tearing down several poles and twisting up the telegraph wires generally. It finally caught on some loose piles a short distance off, and anchored on the mud-flats."

Fishy.

From the Rochester Union.

The Penn Yan *Democrat* tells a fish story which we are inclined to treat as such and pass it by, but for the fact that we have seen a private letter from a reliable source fully confirming all that was stated in the paper. The story is substantially as follows: Mrs. Myron Morse, of Penn Yan, her son, 7 years old, and her sister were fishing in a boat on Keuka Lake on Wednesday last. The boy leaned over the side of the boat, when a large trout jumped from the water and caught hold of the child's nose. The boy sprang back, and in so doing pulled the fish into the boat. The trout thus caught weighed eight pounds. The Penn Yan *Democrat* offers to wager $10,000 that it will verify this statement, strange as it may seem. The letter received in this city states that the child's nose was considerably mutilated, and its mother has caused its photograph to be taken, that it may be shown to friends. Expert anglers are compelled to resort to ingenious devices to allure the salmon trout to their hooks, and that one of those wary fish should leave the water to reach for the nose of a juvenile angler is indeed remarkable, and quite beyond the understanding of those acquainted with the habits of fishes.

ENGLAND.

Its Government a Ridiculous Anomaly—Men Without a Language.

Westminster Abbey---St. Paul's---The Tower---Art-Galleries.

English Dinner-Parties---Immorality of London Papers.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1873.

Having spent the past six weeks in London under the most delightful auspices, and with favorable opportunities for seeing a great deal of our English cousins in a comparatively short time, I propose to tell you some of the things I think about London, Londoners, and

LIMITED MONARCHY.

I had so often been assured by intelligent friends just returned from "abroad" that the English Government was the best in the world, and limited monarchy far superior to the mob-rule we call republicanism, that I really came to England with fear and trembling. I expected to be forced, even against my will, to become a convert to monarchy, and to have the humiliation of seeing all my grand republican principles and theories "vanish like a beautiful dream."

Americans who leave their Saratoga trunks at the Langham Hotel just long enough to ride over London Bridge and through Hyde Park, visit Westminster Abbey, and pass an evening at the Haymarket, or the gorgeous little theatre built by the Prince of Wales for the handsome Marie Wilton, and named by her, with becoming modesty, the Prince of Wales Theatre, should not conceitedly prate about the superiority of limited monarchy over republicanism. I consider this limited monarchy the

MEANEST GOVERNMENT IN EXISTENCE,

having all the disadvantages of an absolute monarchy, without any of the advantages. Under absolute monarchies, the Kings are the patrons of art, science, and literature. The Queen of England, who each year gets fabulous sums out of the starving working-people, patronizes nothing, but stores away these enormous sums like an old miser. The Kings and Emperors of France collected works of art from all parts of the world, and presented them to the galleries of France. The finest and choicest gems of art in London are owned by Her Majesty, and *lent* to the museums and galleries for exposition.

In France and Germany, education and books are so cheap as to be within the reach of the poor. In England,

ONLY THE WEALTHY

may learn or read. In Italy, France, and Germany, the most beautiful gardens and parks, with music, fountains, and flowers, are open at all times to rich and poor alike, without money and without price. In London, the only gardens at all attractive must be paid for; which of course excludes the poor. When one inquires why it is that England does not provide pleasure and amusements for her poor, as these other countries do, you are told, "Oh! our lower classes are so coarse and degraded, they only enjoy drink."

France and Germany have technical schools for developing the intelligence of their working-men; Prussia boasts that every Prussian is a scholar; while free England is only now feebly discussing the question of free schools. The Educational bill was violently opposed in Parliament; the majority of the members arguing that free schools

ENCOURAGED PAUPERISM,

and that it was much better to compel the people to pay for their education than to place them in the attitude of beggars by giving it to them. The next day I heard these same members eloquently advocating the giving of $50,000 a year additional income to the Duke of Edinburgh, and an annuity to his wife (that is to be). Doubtless the graciousness of the Queen to the Shah will result in the marriage of the Princess Beatrice and the only son of the Shah; and the Commons will have another opportunity to encourage pauperism—with the people's money.

The poor of England are so hard-worked, so poorly paid, and so illiterate, as to have actually

FORGOTTEN THEIR MOTHER-TONGUE.

I think it would be more becoming in the *Saturday Review* to use its valuable space and time in asking for education for the ignorant wretches of England, who are so poor they can't even afford a language, than to waste them in wishing that Americans would remain at home, as their *nasal* utterance is so distressing to cultured English ears. I am quite sure the shibboleth complained of is heavenly music compared with the dialect that all but a few cultured English speak. "The man without a country" is a sad sight, but sadder still this unique production of England, the man without a language.

The limited monarchy of England is

A RIDICULOUS ANOMALY.

The people are grievously taxed to support a monarch that has not sufficient power to protect them; and they have not sufficient power to protect themselves against the aristocratic clique who limit the Crown, oppress the people, and legislate in their own interests. Constantly one is reminded of Shelley's beautiful lines:

Those gilded flies that, basking in the sunshine of a Court,
Fatten on its corruption: What are they?
The drones of a community, they feed
On the mechanic's labor; the starved hind
For them compels the stubborn glebe to yield
Its unshared harvest; and you squalid form,
Leaner than fleshless misery, that wastes
A sunless life in the unwholesome mine,
Drags out in labor a protracted death
To glut their grandeur. Many faint with toil
That few may know the cares and woe of sloth.

America is the hope of the world, and to be an American citizen is greater glory than to be King over all Europe, England included, even though, to be an American, one must have a vulgar *nasal* tone, and an uncultured habit of pronouncing the *r* at the end of a word.

London is in many respects a charming city. England is a most interesting illustrated edition of history, and London the most entertaining volume.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

is England's choicest possession. The first object that meets the eye as one enters the "Poets' Corner" is a tablet with these well-known words from Boswell: "Rare Ben Johnson;" and one can but exclaim: "Rare spot of earth, containing so much greatness and immortality!" After the "Poets' Corner," a woman finds her interest clinging about the statue of the Queen of the English stage, Mrs. Siddons; the superb tombs of England's last great monarch, Elizabeth, the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of Scots, and the brilliant Major Andre, whose sad, romantic death caused many a Puritan maiden to weep and many an American matron to sigh.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

is filled with statues of the mighty dead. Warriors, historians, painters, poets, statesmen, philosophers, and philanthropists, all look upon you with their cold marble eyes; and it is a delightful church, for, when one wearies of the service, art and history come, like good angels, to relieve.

The most interesting spot in

THE TOWER

is the little, low, dark cell where the gallant Raleigh endured seven years of misery. As one passes from room to room, one seems to feel the presence of the noble and beautiful women, the great men, and the innocent children murdered within its walls, and experience a feeling of relief when the heavy iron doors shut one outside its gloomy, blood-stained walls, and into the living world again.

The National Gallery and the Kensington Museum contain a large collection of

THE FINEST PAINTINGS

this side the water. In addition to the superb gems from the old masters are the exquisite paintings of Turner, Landseer, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Mulready, West, and Hogarth, to be seen nowhere out of England, and so beautiful that the lover of art can come again and again, and look, and look forever.

An aristocratic English party, or soiree, where it is not etiquette to introduce, and not etiquette to speak till you are introduced, is something very solemn. But

AN ENGLISH DINNER-PARTY

is jolly,—decidedly the best institution they have, excepting Spurgeon's church. An Englishman is far more agreeable at the dinner-table than elsewhere. At breakfast he is cross,—sullen at luncheon; but, at dinner, genial, jolly, and even witty. Nowhere else is the mutton and beef so delicious, the game so nicely cooked. As the champagne flows and sparkles, the wit, fun, anecdote, toasts, and recitations sparkle and flow till one almost wishes that life was made up of a series of such dinner-parties. If the host or any of the guests have visited America you are sure to hear a Hardshell Baptist sermon, "Betsey and I Are Out," or some other American production intermingled with the English literature. While the gentlemen linger over coffee and cigars, the ladies sip delicious tea, and gossip—and, if our English sisters are not quite as pert and forward as we, they are just as fond of a nice little confidential gossip; and, although their advantages for medical education are not as good as ours, they dissect character most cleverly.

Londoners are horrified at the immorality of the American press; at the dreadful things that find their way into our newspapers. But, I assure you, there has been a story of a case in court, this past week, in the London papers, that exceeds

IN NASTINESS AND IMMORALITY

anything I have ever seen in an American paper. The *Times* and all the journals have it. Verily, they are worse than the American papers, for they have crimes over here that America, in her youth and innocence, never dreamed of.

The respectable papers here think it wicked to print a literary Sunday paper, as we do; and, the field being open, the devil himself publishes Sunday papers, and the people, who have no time to read the news on working-days, read these vile Sunday papers. In New York, the editors of such sheets would be arrested for publishing obscene literature.

A few evenings since I chanced to hear a couple of Englishmen discussing America and Americans. One had just returned from what our Minister to France calls

GOD'S COUNTRY;

the other was a Conservative who had never traveled. The returned man said, "America is a great country, and the hospitality of the Americans something wonderful." "Oh, yes; I suppose the Americans possess the spirit of hospitality in common with all savage nations; hospitality inheres in barbarianism, but disappears when culture and civilization enter the household." Egotism, thy name is *English*.

JANE GRAHAME JONES.

HOMES FOR HOMELESS GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The communication from Mr. Billings, in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, explaining the kind of a "Home" it is proposed to establish in this city, carries great joy to hundreds of hearts. This announcement, with the belief that it will be carried into effect, is to homeless girls the dawning of a brighter day. It is to them "glad tidings of great joy." It is the glimmering of the Star of Hope that is soon to burst upon their vision in its full beauty, in the realization of a cheerful, pleasant home, and that, too, where the expense of living will correspond with their earnings, and allow them the very gratifying feeling that, when their week of toil is over, it will not take all they have earned to pay their board-bill; and, though small the amount they may be able to lay aside, the experience to them will be most satisfactory; and the blessed thought that will accompany them as they wend their way at early morn to their places of employment, and will linger with them through the hours of the day, that, when the night comes, they have a cheerful home to go to, will tend much to lighten their burden.

And now let all who can give something to forward this noble work; for it is a duty, but one we should with pleasure perform; and it is especially a duty of those who are reaping the harvest of profit resulting from the industry of these working girls, and, through the great fortunes thus accumulated, are able to build for themselves palaces with every imaginable convenience in the interior, and whose exterior abounds in all that is magnificent in architectural display. And, while rightfully enjoying such homes, they should not forget the condition and necessities of the toiling ones whose ceaseless industry pours in upon them such great fortunes. In return, let this class of citizens show by their generous donations, that they feel kindly towards and appreciate the importance of this work, for it is indeed important.

While cherishing the highest regard for, and appreciation of, the blessings that flow out upon a community from an edifice dedicated to the worship of the great and good God, were the privilege mine of deciding whether to add another to the many elegant churches which now adorn this city, or to erect a Home for Homeless Girls, I should most assuredly decide in favor of the latter,—feeling that, in so doing, a pathway was being made, pleasant and agreeable to them, towards Heaven and God; while without it, those same feet might tread another path, whose ending is night, dark and drear. Therefore, God speed the good work! EDGARDUS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A correspondent in this morning's TRIBUNE writes as follows:

SIR: I was delighted to see in THE TRIBUNE of this morning "Edgardus'" letter. I hope his work will be carried out all right. I am one of the many sewing girls he speaks in behalf of. I toil from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., and receive $1.25 per day. Out of that I pay $2 a week for a sleeping-room, $1.50 for washing, and $3.50 for board without room. So you see what I have left.

From her statement, which I do not by any means question, her weekly account would stand as follows:

Weekly earnings		$7.50
Expenses—		
Room-rent	$2.00	
Washing	1.50	
Board	3.50	
		$7.00
Net income		50

Small enough, in all conscience. But has it ever occurred to the mind of this "sewing-girl" that an improvement of her circumstances is possible? If not, I would suggest that if, instead of sewing, she could gain her own consent to cook dinners, of which she would eat her share; wash and iron her own clothes, and at the same time some for other people; take care of her own room, and the rooms of a few other people; set the table for a few other people besides herself, etc., her weekly balance-sheet might stand about as follows:

Earnings, per week		$3.50 to $5.00
Board	$0.00	
Room-rent	0.00	
Washing	0.00	
		$0.00 to $0.00
Net income		$3.50 to $5.00

I presume there are several hundred families in this city boarding at the present time, not from choice, but because capable and competent household service is not obtainable at any price, and who would be glad to enable "Sewing-Girl" to make the change in her circumstances indicated by the foregoing figures.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873. PATERFAMILIAS.

Concerning George Washington's Nose.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is our pleasant duty to inform our readers that, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Secretary Belknap, a mysterious problem is about to be solved, a vexing question to be decided. In common with others, our thoughtful Secretary of War has for some time been of the opinion that Gen. Washington's nose was not so flabby as it is represented to have been in Stuart's portrait of the Father of His Country. He has vindicated the prominent and important feature of a hero, and Americans can now face the world in the proud belief that Mr. Stuart, induced probably by British gold—for coin was very scarce in those days—did obliterate from the hero's nose that sharpness of outline which is naturally associated with the noses of the great. So says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, which is authority for the story.

Mr. Belknap proves this very easily. While on a visit to Mount Vernon a short time ago he discovered, it is said, a plaster model of Washington's face, in which the nose is sharp and beak-like, and expresses the great elements, moral and intellectual, which together made our Washington. It would be assuring to know something of the origin of this cast; but, of course, if it properly presents the nose, the question is unimportant.

Wanted to Be Struck by Lightning.

Robert Dale Owen, in his autobiographical narratives in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Greenwood, one of the Harmony colonists: We had, during the summer of 1826, several terrific thunder-storms, such as I had never before witnessed. The steeple of our church was shattered, and one of our boarding-houses struck. It was during one of these storms, when the whole heavens seemed illuminated, and the rain was falling in torrents, that I saw old Greenwood, thoroughly drenched, and carrying upright, as a soldier does his musket, a slender iron rod, ten or twelve feet long. He was walking in the middle of the street, passed with slow step the house in which I was, and, as I afterward learned, paraded every street in the village in the same deliberate manner. Next day I met him, and asked an explanation. "Ah, well, my young friend," said he, "I am very old. I'm not well, I suffer much, and I thought it might be a good chance to slip off, and be laid quietly in the corner of the peach orchard" (the temporary cemetery of the settlement).

WAUKESHA.

The Saratoga of the West---The Pool of Bethesda.

Laflin & Bryan's New Hotel and Fountain Spring.

Orchard and White-Rock Springs---Another "Sweet Vale of Avoca."

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 8, 1873.

One hundred miles or thereabouts from Chicago, on the Prairie du Chien Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway lies the Village of Waukesha, always quiet and inviting in its simple beauty, and, until three years past, "to fame and fortune quite unknown." It is indeed a fair and beautiful land, situated on the banks of the Pish-ta-ka, which is the Indian for Fox, River. Its climate is temperate and delicious, soil fruitful and abundant, and it is surrounded by a scenery that "rises here in magnificent glory, and again sweeps low in a tender and masterly beauty."

These beauties alone, however, would never have brought so many strangers to its threshold, had not the startling fact occurred that here, right in their midst, "right under our noses," if you please, Nature, with prodigal bounty, has placed remedies and specifics for all the ills that belong to flesh.

BETHESDA

was discovered first, and sent forth the clarion note, "Come all ye to Waukesha, and be healed." That it possesses the same miraculous healing power as did the pool of Bethesda that stood by the sheep-market in Jerusalem, and into which the Angel went down at "certain seasons and troubled the waters," so that all might step in and be healed, is beyond question; nor is there the slightest doubt but the Angel left its healing touch in the waters of this Bethesda, in order to heal the multitudes that seek it; but the location and surroundings are a trifle more interesting in their character than the Jerusalem Spring. Instead of the sheep-market, we have a broad, expansive lawn, studded here and there with handsome forest-oaks; a clear, cool spring trickling from its natural basin into a broad, glassy pool, which runs away into a tiny brook, embroidered on each side with a fringe of water-cresses; pleasant walks, interesting drives, and rustic seats, expressive of ease and laziness. This is the modern Bethesda, and, to our way of thinking, a great improvement on the old one. That all or most of the springs about here possess wonderful specific qualities has been established beyond a doubt. New and remarkable discoveries are of frequent occurrence, and excitement runs high, as in the days when a man in the Golden State would accidentally stumble over a rock, and, in picking it up to cast aside, would, in nine cases out of ten, discover he had a nugget of gold. Of course it was needful to engage a handful or so of

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE

in order to give eclat to the general interest already excited abroad. Thomas B. Bryan, formerly President of the Fidelity Savings Bank, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, and found his way to Waukesha in search of recuperation. Becoming at once enamored of the place, he, in company with Matthew Laflin, another of Chicago's millionaires, made a purchase of 155 acres of land at the southern end of town,—a magnificent location, affording a panoramic view of the country for miles around. Last spring they subdivided this into handsome avenues and generous lots; and here it is decided to erect one of the finest and most capacious hotels in the country. The lack of proper accommodations has heretofore been a great drawback to the comfort of strangers; but, another season, visitors will be accommodated in crowds to this modern palace. A telegram was received to-day from Mr. Boyington, the architect, who promises to be on hand without delay, to supply the designs, not only to the new hotel, but for the surrounding cottages, and thus pretty Waukesha is destined undoubtedly to be the

SARATOGA OF THE WEST,

outrivaling its namesake in its healing, and life-giving waters; and even casting in the shade Long Branch, with its elegant suburban retreats. We heard an old farmer discussing Chicago enterprise a few days since, and he declared that, "Go where you will in the West, if any unusual improvements were going on, and you ask who's a-doin' this, the answer would be, 'Oh! it's some Chicago fellows that came out here to fish or hunt, and discovered a good chance.'" After deciding upon the location of the hotel, Messrs. Bryan and Laflin cast about for

A SUITABLE SUPPLY OF WATER.

There was no lake to tunnel, but there *was* a little spring located on a lower section of their property, which had for years sent forth a tiny, unambitious stream. Securing laborers, Messrs. B. and L. set to work to excavate, in order to prepare for laying the pipes, to supply the hotel with the "pure and sparkling." They dug down a few feet, and the water began to force its way so copiously that it became impossible to bail it out fast enough to permit the laying of the stone-wall. Manpower soon proved insufficient for the task. Accordingly a steam-pump was secured and placed in position, continuing to bore and pump. The water pouring into the excavation was variously estimated, per minute, as gallons, then barrels, until finally such a fierce and sudden torrent rushed in upon them that even the men abandoned their posts, and sprang to terra-firma, with a firm conviction that the

BOTTOM WAS OUT OF THAT SPRING,

at any rate. Night was upon them. A tremendous excitement prevailed. The throng of bystanders visibly decreased as huge pieces of earth gave way, suggesting ideas of an underground exploration. In fact, it was rather a "springy" time, taking it all around. Messrs. B. and L. knew it would be fatal to leave the work over-night in its present unfinished state; and, although the men begged off, pleading supper, fatigue, etc., and promised to come by day-break to-morrow,—"That's not the way we do things in Chicago," exclaimed Mr. Bryan; and, after considerable arguing and dallying, and promises of additional "back pay," they concluded to remain, and, at the present writing (late at night), they are prosecuting the work by the aid of lanterns and the light of the moon. This is named

THE FOUNTAIN SPRING.

Its waters are clear as crystal, possessing, no doubt, in a great degree, the same properties that have rendered Waukesha waters famous the world over.

A Chicago lady of means determined to "try her hand" at an investment; and, some weeks since, purchased 80 acres of beautiful land lying near the "L. & B. Subdivision," and intends erecting a handsome cottage there next season.

There are many springs, with their own peculiar claims as specific remedies, and each also with numerous worshipers at their shrine, that deserve mention here; but we must pass them until another time. One of them, however, for beauty of location and rare qualities, is destined to be a distinguished favorite. It is owned by a gentleman formerly a resident of New York, who, after five years of suffering from a disease that baffled the skill of the best physicians, was persuaded to come here. His recovery was like a miracle, and, after a few months' sojourn, he decided that this was the place to "pitch *his* tent." On his grounds is an apple-orchard, and underneath the old trees is the

ORCHARD SPRING,

which, since the time of the "Modoc maiden" reigned queen hereabouts, has furnished the purest and sweetest liquid from its glassy depths. Just above, on the same farm, is the famous

WHITE ROCK SPRING.

It is related upon authority that this, in early days, was the celebrated healing spring used by the Indians. They located on the east side of the river, just above the head of the pond, in a heavy grove of timber, about a mile north of the present business centre of the village. It was here, thirty-seven years ago, that white men found the main Indian trail leading down from Waukesha to Pewaukee Lake, crossing the river in front of this identical spring. Here, even of late, while opening a mound, were found relics, consisting of arrow-heads and tomahawks, showing that it was a favorite abiding-place with the natives. The water is deliciously soft, and the location perfectly fascinating. Its analysis proves it to be all that is claimed for it. The cool, clear water boils up incessantly from between the fissures of its white-rock bottom and sides. "Here it is,—natural, fresh from the hand of God," were the enthusiastic words of Mrs. Mitchell (the wife of Prof. E. C. Mitchell, who has been for the past few days among the noted visitors here). A huge stratum of the same white rock is spread out above and around the spring, forming an amphitheatre of natural seats and steps. Here we obtain a lovely view of the village beyond, with the gently-winding river in the foreground, and feel the soft, invigorating mountain-air, and as we take in the numerous and picturesque building-sites, we are led to exclaim with rapture:

OH! SWEET VALE OF AVOCA!

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart
Ere the bloom of this valley shall fade from my heart.

Sweet Vale of Avoca, how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best;
Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease,
And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled with peace.

EVENING.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

The First Accident on the Mountain Railway.

The White Mountain Railway, which is about three miles long, with grades as steep as 2,000 feet to the mile, would be just the place for a frightful accident, but until last week none of any consequence has happened upon it. As a party was ascending the mountain during a storm last Tuesday night, in order to witness the sun rise from the top next morning, an accident occurred, which is thus related in the Springfield *Republican* by one who was there:

"And now we begin the fearful ascent of Jacob's Ladder. The little car, brought nearer to a perpendicular position by the acute inclination of the road, seems ready to fall backwards upon the engine and hurl itself into the abyss below. Poised in mid-air, thousands of feet from the bottom of the mountain, in the very clouds themselves, a storm raging, without cover, with a perfect sea of darkness, our only shelter a frail bark, which, for all we know, the slightest mishap may cause to be dashed into atoms on the rock below, and who will wonder that the stoutest hearts feel just a little of *fear?* But onward we went, steadily onward and upward, when, just as we were congratulating ourselves that the worst of the journey must be over, there came, without warning or premonition, a loud crash like a thunderbolt shot from a cloudless sky, so sudden and unexpected was it. Then there was an instantaneous stoppage of machinery, a palpable and terrifying lifting, or upward movement of the car, accompanied by a violent surge down hill, as though striving to break and leap away from the track into the depths below, then a sudden settling to place again, and then—all was still! Was there a panic? No. Did anybody scream, or faint, or try to jump overboard? No; far from it. It all was so sudden, so appalling, so overpowering, that the effect was quite the reverse.

"The main eccentric shaft of the engine was broken short off, deranging all the machinery, and rendering further progress by rail, either up or down the mountain, utterly impossible. Of course there was a hurried and anxious consultation as to what had better be done, but there was one thing settled on the instant, and that was to leave the car, whatsoever might come next. Nothing on earth could have kept us there any longer. It was raining in torrents, blowing a gale, and blacker than Egyptian darkness, but that was nothing to the dread uncertainty of what possibly might happen if we remained where we were; and so, gathering up such light baggage as was at hand, out we went into the rain, into the gale, into the night, and clung to the timbers, to the car, and whatever else could be laid hold of, as best we could, like so many drowning rats.

"When lights were brought and our position determined, it was found that the accident had occurred within a few feet of the upper end of the first section of the 'Ladder,' where the great trestle-work tapers away, and rests upon a sort of abutment formed by the projecting ledge, very much as a bridge rests upon its embankments at either end. The road was just as steep here as elsewhere, but our height above the rocks was much less, being, so to speak, nearer the shore, which rendered landing possible; whereas, had the disaster occurred a few rods either below or above, we must have remained all night in the car or clinging to the trestle-work. As it was, we reached the ground with no little difficulty and danger. Once landed, it was one of three things: To remain where we were, or go down the mountain to the station, or to go up the mountain to the Summit House. The first proposition meant being chilled through and through, and perishing without exertion; and of the other two we chose the last. And so we started. Meantime the brakeman descended to the station at Marshfield on a 'slide-board,' at the risk of his life, and telegraphed to the Summit House for guides and lanterns to be sent to conduct us up the mountain. But who shall describe the narrow escapes from pit-falls and precipices, the heights scaled, the depths explored, as, chilled and blinded by the driving storm, we clambered, torn and bleeding, over the jagged rocks, up the steep sides of the bleak mountain? Or, how strong men broke down and gave out in utter despair; how weak and sickly women had to be almost carried along by main strength; how others repeatedly fainted and fell, overcome by the terrible exposure and exertion, until life itself seemed gone out forever?

"All we could do was to keep as nearly as possible to the general bearing of the railroad, and push forward over rocks piled literally mountains high. Having been lost for some time, we finally struck the railroad, and followed it up to a small shanty near the top of the mountain, occupied by the workmen on the road, where we arrived entirely exhausted and worn out. The guides sent down to find us, after having hunted several hours in vain, had taken shelter here from the storm to await events. We were then conducted in safety to the Summit House, where we had a memorable reception.

"An hour ago our little company were gathered together for the last time; and, as we stood around the piano in the great parlor, and sang, 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,' the words had a deeper significance than ever before."

A Painter.

Antwerp Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

In looking at some of the pictures in this exhibition I can imagine that they were painted by an artist of whom I heard the following story in Brussels the other day. His indulgent friends had praised his attempts at drawing and painting to such an extent that the the youth really imagined himself an artist. His wealthy friends even bought his pictures for considerable sums, "to encourage him." The youth was thus the victim of his friends—as so many others are. Recently in walking along the main street in Brussels he was much delighted at seeing one of his pictures finely framed in a dealer's window—especially as he was with a lady before whom he wished to appear in the best light possible. Calling the attention of the lady to the picture he said, "Pardon me, but I have some curiosity to know how my pictures stand commercially,"—and with that the two entered the shop. "My good woman," said he to the keeper of the shop, "how much is the picture in the window there?" "That?" "Yes." "Three francs and a half." "*Mon Dieu!*" cried the artist, recoiling. The shop-woman, thinking the exclamation to be surprise at her high price, said, "Bless me, sir, it is *with* the frame!"

Longevity in England.

The report recently issued by the Registrar-General, says the London *Times* of the 28th ult., relating to the year 1871 contained further testimony on the subject of long life. In 1871 the following deaths were registered in England, the ages (like other particulars) being taken on the statement of the relatives or other persons supplying information of the death. There were 27 persons registered as dying at the age of 100 years, 17 at 101, 10 at 102, 5 at 103, 3 at 104, 2 at 105, 2 at 106, 1 at 107, 1 at 108, 1 at 109 years. The last three should have special mention. A man in the District of Sevenoaks was registered as dying 107 years old; a man in the District of Ledbury 108; a woman in the District of Chester 109 years old. Seven centenarians died in the metropolis, and seven in Lancashire. Of the whole 69, 25 were men and 44 were women. From 1861 to 1871 the deaths of people registered as being 100 years old or more averaged 78 a year—21 men and 57 women. The Registrar-General mentions, as the only known instance of an insured life reaching 100 years, that of Jacob William Luning, who died in 1870, at the age of 103 years. His age was clearly established by documentary evidence submitted to the Registrar-General and published by him in his weekly return.

The Slaves of Barbary.

The number of the Christian slaves was immense. For instance, in the early part of the sixteenth century, Hayraddin employed no less than 30,000 Christian slaves, for two years in constructing a pier for the protection of his ships at Algiers; and a century later, in Algiers and its surrounding district alone, there were between 25,000 and 30,000 Christian slaves, French, Spanish, English, Italians, Styrians, and even Russians. There were three denominations of slaves—those of the State in the service of the King or Dey, those of the galleys engaged in the seaports and the expeditions of the pirates, and those belonging to individuals, either employed in domestic, farm, and other labors, or dealt in as an article of commerce, being sold and resold in the same way as horses or cattle. The records of the sufferings of the unfortunate captives are truly heart-sickening. Immediately on their landing, they were stripped of their clothes and sold; and then, covered with a few rags and chained, they were set to work, some in the galleys, but the greater part in the country, under a scorching sun—some in tilling the soil, some in cutting wood and making charcoal, some in quarrying, some in sawing marble, some in the port, up to the middle in water, for nine hours a day; and all this under the whip of a brutal overseer. In many an instance, as described by the missionaries, their skin peeled off under the broiling sun, and their tongues lolled out from excessive thirst, which they could not leave their work to quench. But their physical sufferings were fully equaled, or rather surpassed, by the pangs of their mental pain and moral degradation. While many endured this protracted martyrdom rather than abandon the faith of Christ, others, in their utterly subdued and broken-down state, embraced Islamism, which immediately procured them some alleviation of the cruel treatment under which they groaned. Driven to desperation, several committed suicide, and numbers died from hardship.—*Murphy's Terra Incognita.*

TO MAMMA.

Mamma, which way are the gates of pearl,
And how long is the moonshine's lengthened ray?
Do the stars ever weep for your little girl,
As you do at times when you kneel to pray?

Mamma, don't mourn for the sunlit past,
When 'round thy neck wee arms were clinging;
But dream of the love-light that comes at last,
When parting knells shall cease their ringing.

For thou'rt sweeter and dearer with thy saddened eyes,
And thy sweet-dimpled chin, and mouth a-quiver;
And we wait but the sund'ring of some dear earth-ties,
To claim you, our Mamma, here, over the river.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1873. IDA.

Economy the Road to Wealth.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A lady down on Smith street read somewhere that economy was the sure road to wealth, and, hearing that the gas bill was enormous, felt the gas might be economized by turning it off at the meter every morning, so that it would not waste through the brackets. This she did, intending to regulate it in the evening. She went to see her mother, however, and Biggins, having returned about 8 o'clock p.m., turned up the jet and struck a match. Nursing it carefully with his hand he placed it to the bracket: pshaw! it went out; another, and still it would not light. He thought the infernal thing must be broken, and, going into the next room, fell over a chair and smashed his face. He tried it until his matches were all gone, and then, feeling on the mantel for more, turned over his wife's oil perfume bottle, and knew it was running on his coat. He swore and started down stairs, and just in the hall met Maria returning with the children. "Biggins, why is there no light in the house?" He endeavored to explain; but no use. He was foolish. The gas would light if he had only tried; and she marched into the parlor, her dress catching in the cabinet of Chinese curiosities, and it falling with a crash. She tried, and in vain, for, besides spoiling her best silk, she trod on the child with boils, and mashed her best bonnet, when, lo! she remembered what was the matter.

She would sooner have stepped into her coffin than to that meter, and she tried to do it quietly, but Biggins saw her; and from that day to this when she talks economy he quietly sniggers, "Save from the gas bill."

Her silk dress, her best bonnet, and her Chinese relics were nothing, she whispered to her bosom friend; but to have Biggins once know he was right, it "is too much," and she always bursts into tears.

A Slave Auction in San Francisco.

An effort is made in San Francisco to stop the importation of prostitutes from China. On the arrival of a steamer from Hong Kong last month, the women were taken in charge by the police, and conveyed to the City Hall, and there questioned, but all had ready answers. They had come over to find their husbands, or were in search of employment. None would confess the real object of her importation. They were thereupon cautioned and released, making their way to the Chinese quarter. A correspondent of the New York *World*, however, followed them up, and, waiting till nightfall, was conducted by a friendly Chinaman to the quarter, and secreted where he could see but not be seen. What he did see he shall himself describe:

"I have often seen negro slaves sold in the Southern States, have seen Turks at a slave mart in Constantinople, Arabs in Alexandria at an auction of eunuchs, and Eastern jockeys at a horse-sale, but never in my experience as a journalist has it been my lot to witness such a scene as I did last night. Each woman was brought in by herself in a state of absolute nudity, and, after passing in review before the entire multitude, was put up for sale to the highest bidder. The prices opened low, and gradually increased until the hammer dropped. The prices realized ranged from $250 to $425. Sick and disgusted I left with my comprador, and found out, still further, that just after the women had been housed in the mart or slave corral two leading members of the Hip Yee Tong received $40 apiece for them, making $760, and that they received 10 per cent of the purchase-money, which, with the head-money, reached nearly $1,500."

Gen. Lee's Dinner-Table.

Gen. Lee, grave man as he was, greatly enjoyed the "sell" which a wag on his staff palmed off upon a reporter, who promptly inserted it in the papers. The reporter wanted to know Gen. Lee's hour for dining. "Six o'clock—exactly at 6," was the reply. "I infer, then, that it is rather a formal meal?" "Decidedly formal—in fact, I may say it is a rigidly military dinner." "Military! how military?" "Well, you see, Gen. Lee sits at the head of the table, and Col. Chilton at the foot, and everything is done in red-tape style." "Red tape at table! I don't understand you. Please explain." "Certainly; Gen. Lee never carves, and never helps,—all that is left to Col. Chilton,—but Gen. Lee asks the guests what they will have; they tell him; then he issues his orders, and Col. Chilton executes them. That's all." "Go on, go on!" opening his note-book. "Give me an example—tell me exactly how it is done." "Suppose, then, that we have beef—we generally have beef. Grace is said by the Chaplain, then Gen. Lee raps on the table with the handle of his knife and says, 'Attention!' Everybody is silent. Every eye is turned toward Gen. Lee. He looks at one of us—me, for example—and I rise and make a military salute. 'Capt. C——, what will you be helped to?' says Gen. Lee. I say, 'Beef,' make another salute, and sit down. Gen. Lee, fixing his eye on Col. Chilton, says, 'Beef, for Capt. C——.' My plate is passed, helped, and then Col. Chilton, handing it to the servant, says, 'Beef, for Capt. C——. By order of Gen. Lee. R. H. Chilton, A. A. G.'" And this absurd story went the round of the Southern papers.

Meteoric Stone.

The Maysville (Cal.) *Appeal* reports that Mr. J. H. Anderson, whose ranch is about 10 miles from that town, recently found upon his land a curious specimen of rock, which is supposed to be of meteoric origin. It says: "On Sunday evening, Aug. 24, Mr. Anderson's oldest boy was riding near the edge of the farm when a flash of light passed over his head, and there was a rattling sound in the trees near by and a heavy thud in the ground. Next morning they proceeded to the spot and found a place where the upheaval of fresh dirt showed that some heavy body had fallen. The leaves and branches of a tree near by were singed and splintered, showing the path of some heated object. On digging about eight feet they came upon a stone about twelve pounds in weight which still retained an intense heat, and the ground was hot around it. Water was poured upon it and it apparently cooled off and was put in a cart to take to the house, when the latent heat was apparently liberated and it set fire to the cart. Placed in a tank of water it caused it to boil, and did not lose its heat until late in the afternoon. The stone is apparently composed of a mass of heavy metal, which has at one time existed in a fused state."

Death.

Dr. Baillie said that in his vast experience he had never known more than one out of every fifty dying men quit life one whit more conscious than when they entered it. "Light, more light!" cries Goethe with his parting breath. Dr. Cullen, when dying, faintly intimates to a friend: "I wish I could write; I would describe how pleasant a thing it is to die." Bacon, at the point of death, writes with incapable fingers of the snow-stuffed fowl which cost him life. Dr. Black, while eating bread and milk, dies so tranquilly that his stiffened fingers grasp the spoon with its contents unspilt. Coffee-cup in hand, the spirit of Sir Charles Blagden passes away, while Guy Lussac notes the cup of untasted coffee in the dead man's hand, not a drop having fallen to the ground. "That we live in the shadow of death is true, but the shadow is no terrible darkness that need scare or terrify us, and when it completely envelopes us we shall be only

'Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, September 14, 1873.

HUGH MAHER'S GAMBLING DEBTS.

The action brought by Hugh Maher, Esq., against the Hon. C. B. Farwell, to recover title to eighty acres of land, which he alleges was given to said Farwell to secure a gambling debt, bids fair to take its place among the *causes celebres* of the present day. Mr. Maher alleges, in substance, that he had lost $1,700 at play with Farwell, ten or twelve years ago; that, being unable to pay the money, he gave his note to Farwell for the amount; that, being unable to pay the note at maturity, he offered to give him a deed of this land, to be held by Farwell until he should pay the note, with interest. Mr. Maher affirms, further, that he has offered to pay the note, with interest, and all taxes, assessments, and costs, in return for a reconveyance of the land, and that on one occasion he and Farwell came within $1,000 of reaching an agreement for such reconveyance. He then shows that Mr. Farwell subsequently conveyed 60 acres of the land to the heirs of George Trussell, deceased, and 20 acres to Mr. Alexander White. Trussell kept a gambling-house here some years ago. The bill filed by Maher alleges that Mr. Alexander White claims no interest in the land conveyed to him. The land is situated near the Village of Riverside, and is worth nearly or quite $1,000 per acre.

At first blush, it would seem that Mr. Maher was seeking to avoid payment of his gambling debts by taking advantage of the statute which makes all contracts and conveyances based upon losses at cards void. The law of Illinois is very explicit upon this point. It says:

> SEC. 1.—All promises, notes, bills, bonds, covenants, contracts, agreements, judgments, mortgages, or other securities or conveyances, made, given, granted, drawn, or entered into, or executed by any person or persons whatsoever, where the whole or any part of the consideration thereof shall be for money, property, or other valuable thing won by any gaming, or playing at cards, dice, or any other game or games . . . . shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 4 of the same act declares null and void any assignment of a note, conveyance, etc., given for a gambling debt, and gives the party making such note, conveyance, etc., the same remedy against the assignee as against the original holder.

But Mr. Maher claims that he is ready and desirous to pay his debts of honor to Farwell, principal and interest, and only wants his land back, which is not surprising, seeing that it is now worth $60,000 to $80,000, while his losses at cards in this particular instance amounted to only $1,700. He rests his claim on the principle of law that a deed given to secure a debt, and not intended to be a sale of the property, must be construed as a mortgage as against the party to whom it is given and all parties to whom the facts are or might be known. Mr. Maher contends that Trussell and the other parties who have since received title to the land were knowing to these essential facts. It does not appear, however, that Maher waives his right to recover the land under the gaming statute, if he fails to recover otherwise.

It appears, from the papers filed, that Mr. Farwell gave only a quit-claim deed to the Trussell heirs and Mr. Alexander White, for a nominal consideration. Therefore, whichever way the suit may be decided, it cannot affect him pecuniarily. If the Trussell heirs have any claims upon him, in satisfaction of which the land was given, they were probably of the same illegal character as those which he had against Maher, and not enforceable at law. Therefore, our Congressman's interest in the case is only as to his reputation, and is of importance to the public only because he is Congressman. We shall forbear to comment upon the matter until his reply to Mr. Maher's bill is filed. He may deny that he ever played with Maher, or ever won anything from him. If, however, the facts are substantially as stated by Maher, it will be vastly better for him to own up. With the example of the Credit-Mobilier chaps before him, he must perceive that it is far better to tell the plain truth at once than to deny it at first, and have it dragged out of him afterwards.

Mr. Maher makes one further allegation, viz., that the money was won from him by "fraudulent contrivances and devices." That is to say, it was not only won at cards, but by cheating at cards. The law does not know any such crime as cheating at cards. The act of gambling includes all the lesser contrivances and devices known to the knights of the green cloth. Mr. Maher perhaps introduced this allegation into his bill to vindicate himself as an adept and champion of the "square game."

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

The erection of a new and commodious County Hospital cannot be delayed much longer, and ought not to be delayed any longer. No public improvement is so imperatively needed. The old hospital is, on all hands conceded to be totally unfit for hospital purposes, besides being quite too small to comfortably accommodate the sick poor of this county. A new hospital, therefore, is not a question of expediency, but of paramount necessity.

The doings of the County Commissioners, in connection with this hospital question, reflect no credit either upon themselves or Cook County. After two years of effort, they have accomplished exactly nothing; they have pocketed bids for several lots which they don't intend to buy, and have contracted for one lot, which is so preposterously unfit for hospital grounds that popular indignation compelled them to rescind their vote at their earliest opportunity. Such, in brief, is the history of the hospital business, so far as the Commissioners are concerned. We understand that two tracts of land are now offered to the county for hospital sites; one is the so-called "Baldwin lot," a tract consisting of about twelve acres, bounded by Harrison, Polk, Wood, and Laflin streets; the other is the lot owned by McAllister, of Philadelphia, consisting of thirteen and one-third acres, bounded by Polk, Laflin, Taylor, and Loomis streets. The "Baldwin lot" has been unanimously recommended by the Medical Board of the Hospital, and the McAllister lot would be equally satisfactory to them,—in fact, both these lots seem to be, in all regards, entirely suitable for hospital purposes. They are both large enough to accommodate the hospital which the future Chicago will require; both are of suitable shape for laying out into ornamental grounds, and both are centrally located. In the matter of location perhaps the McAllister lot has the advantage. But no real objections can be urged against either lot, and the question very naturally arises, Why do not the Hospital Committee recommend, and the Commissioners purchase, one of them without further delay? The problem seems a very simple one: Wanted a hospital site of sufficient size, centrally located, at a reasonable price. It scarcely seems necessary that the solution of a problem so straightforward and simple should consume so much time. In view of the dilapidated and filthy condition of the old hospital, and of the consequent pressing need of a new one, it is little less than an outrage for the Commissioners to allow this matter to drag along month after month without any definite action being taken.

COLLAPSE OF A HUMBUG.

Thousand of yards of rotten and rent cotton, useless boats, instruments, and provisions, and a sudden stench in the atmosphere, are the outcome of the proposed aerial voyage to Europe, which has been heralded over the world with such a vigorous blowing of trumpets by the proprietors of the *Graphic* newspaper. The great gas-bag, which was only equaled in quantity and quality by its owners, has collapsed, and with its collapse exploded also one of the most impudent humbugs of the day. It is fortunate that the end is complete, and that it only required one little filthy minute to complete it, and that the collapse does not involve any distressing hardship, or fleece the public to any appreciable extent, in a pecuniary sense. The circumstances attending the proposed voyage have been kept before the public so persistently that it is unnecessary to rehearse them at this time. We have no doubt that the first proposition was made in serious earnest, and that, if Prof. Wise had been furnished with what he desired, by parties who took a personal and scientific interest in the matter, he would have attempted the voyage. Unfortunately for him, the managers of the *Graphic*, seeing an opportunity to advertise themselves and their paper, got control of it. By a series of most extraordinary exaggerations and misstatements, they succeeded in heralding their enterprise all over the country. The telegraph, the Signal Service, the scientific institutions and savants of the country, were used with the most unblushing assurance, and half the prominent men in the country indirectly lent their influence to further the private purposes of these men. With considerable ingenuity, the public curiosity was aroused and kept excited until the balloon was finished, and something must be done. Then the proprietors commenced hedging and preparing to get out from under. If any one will take the trouble to read the balloon dispatches of the past few days, it will be noticed that, while the time of ascension was fixed, it was in every instance stated with qualifications and reservations, which grew stronger and more decided as the time of the ascension approached. At last came a very decided hint that the construction of the balloon had been a failure; that, instead of $15,000 being spent upon it, it had not cost $4,000; that it had been lying upon the Capitoline Grounds for weeks, slowly rotting under the influence of the weather; that Prof. Wise had declined to make the trip because the contract had not been fulfilled; and that an irresponsible aeronaut, who is better known as an acrobat, would possibly make the trip. The logical ending of all these reservations has come at last. The balloon, the life-boats, the acrobat, and all the sensational paraphernalia, have disappeared, and all that is left is a profit of some thousands of dollars in the pockets of the *Graphic* proprietors, the advertising they have got, and a grievous wrong done to Prof. Wise, whom we believe to have been an innocent victim. Prof. Wise is now an old man, whose reputation is without a blemish. He has given his whole life to the study of aeronautics, both theoretically and practically. He was never a sensationalist or a charlatan, and it was an evil day for him, therefore, when he fell into the hands of the Bohemians who manage the *Graphic*. His knowledge of the subject and his ardent devotion to it have commended him to the scientific men of the country, and they have always treated his theories and statements with respect. The idea that such a man in his old age should have lent himself to a sensation is preposterous. He believed implicitly in his favorite theory of wind-currents, and was prepared to risk his life in the verification of that theory; and he was undoubtedly looking forward with pride to this trip as a fact that would repay him for years of study and dangerous experiment, and would crown his life with an enduring fame. The imposition, therefore, which has been practiced upon him is, as we have characterized it, a grievous wrong, and entitles him to the sympathy of the public. The public is now treated to another of the assuring statements of the managers of the *Graphic* that another balloon will be immediately constructed. Fortunately, there is no danger of this. The Messrs. Goodsell will build no more balloons, and, if an air-voyage shall be made to Europe in the future, it will be under other auspices than theirs. Meanwhile, the subject suggests but one moral, and that was propounded by Theodore Tilton, who remarked, as he beheld the collapse, that human gas-bags might evolve a wholesome moral from it.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the current expenditures of the Government call for very serious attention, and, from a comparison of the figures which it furnishes, the warning appears to be timely. The comparatively small reduction in the Public Debt, and the large gold sales, are sufficient to indicate that the expenses are on the increase. This is actually attested, moreover, by the public accounts. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, largely exceeded the estimate. Fortunately there was also an excess of revenue over the estimate. The Public Debt was reduced $58,763,485; but if the revenue had not exceeded the Secretary's estimate, the reduction would have been only $34,075,809. The total estimated expenditures for the year were $260,551,649; the actual expenditures reached $285,239,325. Exclusive of the interest paid on the Public Debt, the actual expenditures for the last year were $180,488,637, while those of the preceding year were $153,201,856, showing an increase for the last year of $27,286,781 in the current expenses of carrying on the Government. This increase simply follows a steady progression for some years past. In 1860, the expenditures for current expenses outside of the debt and army and navy budgets, were $29,825,535; in 1865, $34,015,359; in 1868, $51,688,502; in 1871, $63,139,379; in 1872, the same expenses (*i. e.*, deducting the interest on the debt, premium on bonds purchased, expenditures for army and navy, pensions, and drawbacks) were about $75,000,000. In other words, they were double what they were in 1865, when the gold premium was at its greatest height. It will be difficult to persuade intelligent people that the ordinary expenses for running the Government *ought to be* as large now as in 1865, when the depreciation of the currency was much greater than it is to-day. These figures will enable the people to appreciate more fully than ever the effrontery and iniquity of the late salary-grab, by which between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 were added to the Government expenses already so enormous.

A SINGULAR SUPERSTITION.

The pilgrimages by the French people to the shrine of Marguerite Marie at Paray-le-Monial have been sufficiently marked to characterize them as second only to Mormonism in the gross superstition they display. The shrine has also been visited by thousands from various parts of Germany; and, in addition to crowds who have gone there in small groups from Great Britain, a formal pilgrimage of 400 persons, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, recently and in somewhat ostentatious manner left England to attest their faith in the miraculous powers attributed to the waters of this shrine. And now an American pilgrimage is on foot to the same place.

The events leading to the recent interest in this place are familiar to the public, but the story of the saint, as related by her biographers, is an old one. It has a peculiar interest in the Catholic Church, because from her dates the ceremony known in that Church as "Devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus." The saint Marguerite Marie, *nee* Alacoque, was born July 22, 1647, at Verosvres, in the Diocese of Autun, in the ecclesiastical Province of Lyons. Her father, who was a Notary, died when she was 8 years of age, leaving a widow and five children in rather straitened circumstances. Marguerite had previously found a home with a noble lady, her godmother, and had lived with her four years; but the death of this lady about the time her father died forced her back to her mother. She was placed in a convent of Urbanistes, remaining there two years, where, when 9 years old, she received the Sacrament. Speaking of this time in one of her letters, written long after, she says: "I fell into a pitiable condition, and was about four years without the power of walking; my bones pierced my skin on all sides, and at the end of the year I was taken away from the convent, there being no other remedy for my sickness than to dedicate me to the Holy Virgin, with the promise that, if she made me well again, I should one day be one of her daughters." When she returned to her home, she disciplined her already emaciated body, sleeping upon the bare floor, spending the night in prayer, passing whole days without food, and otherwise martyrizing her body. Fourteen years later she devoted herself to a religious life, entering the Convent of the Visitation at Paray-le-Monial. Previous to this act she claimed that on one occasion, after having received the Sacrament, she was addressed by Christ, who said to her: "I pardon thy ignorance which prevents thy knowing me freely, but, if thou followest me constantly, I will manifest myself to thee." Subsequently this promise was made good,—the time, place, and manner being thus related by herself:

> One time, being before the Holy Sacrament, I found myself invested with the Divine presence so powerfully that I forgot myself and the place where I stood, and abandoned myself to the Divine Spirit, delivering my heart over to the power of His love. He made me repose for a long time upon his Divine breast, where He disclosed to me the marvels of His love and the inexplicable secrets of His sacred heart. He had always kept it hidden from me before, but now He opened it for the first time, and in a manner so effective that He left me no room to doubt. And this is how it seems to me this interview passed. He said to me: "My Divine heart is so full of passionate love for men, and for you in particular, that it can no longer contain within itself the flow of its ardent, loving kindness. It is necessary that it should be distributed by your agency, and that it should manifest itself to mankind in order to enrich them with the precious treasures that I show you, and which contain the sanctifying and saving graces necessary to their salvation. I have chosen you for the accomplishment of this design, as being in the depth of indigence and ignorance; everything will be done by myself." After this He asked me for my heart, which I begged Him to take. He took it, and put it within His adorable own, in which I saw it like an atom consuming in an ardent furnace. Presently He took it out again, a burning flame in the shape of a heart, and, putting it back in the place whence He had originally taken it, He said, "There, my well-beloved, is a precious gauge of my love, which incloses in your side a little spark of its most vivid flame. And to prove that the great gift I have just made you is not a freak of imagination, and that it is the foundation of all the rest I have yet to endure from without, it shall come to pass that though I have closed up the wound in your side, the pain will rest always with you, and if up to the present time you have only taken the name of my slave, I shall hereafter bestow upon you that of the well-beloved disciple of my Sacred Heart." After a favor so great, and which lasted over such a lengthened period of time, during which I did not know whether I was in Heaven or upon earth, I lay for several days in a state of burning elation, and so far beside myself that I could not utter a word without doing myself violence, and the effort to eat was so great that I was nearly wearied out. I could not sleep, for this wound, of which the pain is to me so precious, caused me an agony that consumed me and burnt me alive.

The next visitation she thus describes:

> Jesus Christ, my Sweet Master, presented Himself to me in a blaze of glory with His five wounds sparkling like five stars. Flames of fire issued from him on all sides, but above all from His adorable breast, which resembled a furnace, and which opening, He disclosed to me His all-loving and all-lovable heart, which was the living source of the flames.

She states that at this same interview she was commanded to receive the Communion on the first Sunday of each month, Christ adding:

> "And every Thursday and Friday I will make you participate in that mortal sadness which I felt in the Garden of Olives, a sadness which will reduce you, without your being able to comprehend it, to a condition of agony harder to support than death itself. In order to accompany me in the humble prayer which I then offered to my Father, you shall rise every night between 11 o'clock and midnight, and prostrate yourself with me, your face against the earth. This you will do as much to appease the Divine anger against sinners as to soften in some measure the bitterness I felt in being abandoned by my Apostles, who were not able to watch even one hour with me."

The Saint put on record the details of various visitations of the same character; the two of which we have given her own description will, however, suffice the general reader, without referring to the sixty-eight other instances. When this Marguerite Marie died, she left her papers, in which all these things were written, and long years after her narrative was accepted, it is alleged, by the Order of Jesuits, who introduced the special devotion to the "Sacred Heart." In time, the claim of Marguerite Marie for canonization was presented at Rome, where it was very properly rejected as fabulous by one or two Popes; but, finally, one was found who approved the evidences, and the lady was declared a Saint, and her name placed in the calendar. It is at the shrine of this person, who was probably insane, that it is now claimed miracles are wrought.

The English party who visited Paray-le-Monial chartered a railway train at commutation rates, the pilgrims taking first, second, or third class, as they thought proper. We see that the American expedition proposes to charter a steamship and carry freight of all kinds, and thus pay the whole expenses. This being the only way the trip can be made to pay, its commercial character is commendable.

OFFENDING CLERGYMEN.

There are two classes of cases which seem to be constantly before the English courts, namely, breaches of promise and offending clergymen, and neither of them seem to occasion much scandal in that country, but are taken as matters of course. In the first-named class of cases, the *Saturday Review* gravely proposes that the public reading of letters which have passed between the parties shall be dispensed with, arguing that their only use is to tickle the ears of the gossips and make the general public laugh; and that, as every many and woman in the community is addicted to writing ridiculous love-letters, it is unfair to single out those who happen to get into the courts, and expose them to ridicule. The other class of cases, however, involves a serious matter, for if the shepherds go astray what will become of the flocks? In a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE we catalogued some half-a-dozen clergymen whose offenses were enumerated in a single issue of the London *News*. By a curious coincidence, the last English mail that we have received contains exactly the same number. Their offenses may be briefly stated. The Rev. John Berrington, who has just been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, has passed twenty-seven years of his life in obtaining money under false pretenses. The evidence showed that he had been three times a bankrupt, and that he had lived and preached in scores of towns, where he had deliberately defrauded scores of tradesmen and other people. The next case is that of two Primitive-Methodist ministers, who were sent to prison for obstructing the public highway in Liverpool, drawing together a disorderly crowd, and refusing to move on when ordered by the police. The third case is that of the Rev. Philip Frost Hains, of Wigan, who was arrested and punished for maliciously prosecuting a schoolmaster in his employ. The fourth case is that of Peter Henry de Lolme, a Church of England clergyman, who has held several vicarages and curacies, and who was brought up on the charge of vagrancy and refusing to work in the workhouse while receiving relief. The last case does not involve any criminal act,—the clergyman in question having simply let a woman and child drown without making any attempt to rescue them. His penalty was a severe censure for cowardice from the Coroner's jury. Considering the extraordinary number of English clergymen who are continually getting into trouble, it becomes an interesting question to discover the cause. The great majority of their offenses are obtaining money under false pretenses. Is there any occult influence in the damp weather of England which depresses them and leads them into such reckless conduct? Has the fact that the larger proportion of them do not receive a stipend sufficient to live upon have anything to do with it? Or is the standard of clerical morality lower in England than elsewhere? The problem is a curious one, to say the least.

MILK AND TYPHOID FEVER.

How much has milk to do with typhoid fever? In England this question is growing to be a serious one, and is now being discussed with great seriousness by the English physicians. At Marylebone, Brighouse, Southowram, and other districts, typhoid fever has been raging with great violence, and has become epidemic. In one of the London districts there are 600 cases of well-defined typhoid fever, attended by a severe mortality. In searching for the cause of this sudden outbreak of this disease, the physicians, at once, and without any difficulty, traced it to the milk supply, and immediately commenced a systematic visitation and inspection of the dairy farms. Dr. Whitmore, of Marylebone, who was engaged in the inspection, reported that he found the sanitary condition of these dairies to be of the worst possible kind, and that he was satisfied the contamination of the milk was due to the water-supply on these farms, and to the trifling quantity left after rinsing the cans. Dr. Murchison and others have testified to the same effect, and their reports have brought to light many other cases of a similar character in England and Scotland. At one farm, Dr. Murchison found a cow drinking from a cesspool, formed by a drain running through a field in which was a large manure-heap. Upon further investigation, it was found that there was typhoid fever in every family which was supplied with milk from this dairy. The Board of Health at once forbade any further supply of milk from these infected farms, and the epidemic commenced to abate, showing very conclusively what had caused it. The facts which have been brought out by the English investigation are very pertinent as concerning our own milk supply. We are informed that there are at present numerous cases of typhoid fever in Will County, in this State, and it is probably true of other counties, and that almost every ailment is attended with typhoid symptoms. Even a slight cold or fatigue brings on these symptoms almost immediately. In view of the facts developed in England, there are grounds for a possibility, at least, that the milk supply may have something to do with this typhoidal infection, and it is by no means impossible that it may be accountable to a certain extent for the choleraic scourge—whatever it may be—which is raging with such violence in the rural districts of the West and South. Our sources of water-supply for dairy use are no better than those of England, and adulteration of milk with water is carried on more extensively here than in England, from the fact that it is not liable to inspection, as it is in that country.

The character of the milk-supply as affecting the general health is attracting very general interest in New York; and in Boston active measures have been taken to supply the city with pure milk. The means which have been adopted are worthy of consideration in Chicago and all other large cities from a sanitary point of view, if from no other. In 1871, a society was organized in Boston devoted to every reform pertaining to household economy and social science. After many conferences of the ladies and gentlemen who took an interest in the movement, it was determined that the movement at first should be concentrated in the single work of controlling the delivery of pure milk in Boston and vicinity. This work was commenced in 1872, and the report of the Secretary, of the operations of the Consumers' Protective Association, up to Aug. 1, 1873, is now before us. It is an exceedingly interesting document, and it shows a persistence and determination in the face of almost innumerable obstacles which are very remarkable. The Association had to contend with the regular milk-dealers, who got up "corners" on cans, demoralized the employes, and conspired to compromise the quality of milk delivered by the Association; with house-servants, who were hired to water and sour the milk, and to inform the Association drivers that no more milk was wanted—and then complained to their employers that the Association drivers did not call; with dishonest drivers and clerks; and, finally, with the railroad corporations, who were in league with the middle men, to discriminate against the Association's freight. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the Society worked on, and now they have ten depots and several wagons in operation, and a portion, at least, of the people of Boston are getting pure milk and at a cheaper price than that which they paid for the adulterated stuff. The following extracts from the report, relating to the quality of milk, are pertinent to the general subject under discussion:

> When the milkist adds from the city hydrant 20 to 40 per cent of water, it is not, as the general public term it, a *weak solution*, but it is in reality a *very strong* mixture, inasmuch as decomposition instantly commences. The chemical result of introducing live (*i. e., not boiled*) water, and the decomposed or decomposing fluid taken to the stomach of the infant causes more bowel complaints and deaths than if regular poison, in moderate quantities, was put into pure milk. The milk-and-water dealers add carbonate of soda and salt, and this salted-down-extended milk is thus artfully kept from showing indications of decomposition, and in its semi-decomposed condition *appears* to keep better than pure milk.

Whether such an association is practical or not in this city, there is no doubt of the impure quality of much of the milk retailed here, and that impure milk is directly productive of disease. There is special need, therefore, that dairymen should look after their water supply, the quality of food used, and the ventilation of their barns, as it has been shown beyond question, that an impure atmosphere, as well as impure water, will contaminate milk. It is a serious question which must sooner or later come up for settlement, and it is as well to begin now as at some future time.

The fact that Nature is full of compensations is beautifully illustrated by a recent bit of scientific information, which announces that the house-fly is tormented by parasites, of which it cannot get rid, and that it suffers dreadful agonies from their tickling. This curious piece of information will undoubtedly arouse sympathy for the fly, and mitigate the indignation which has hitherto been vented upon him. Hereafter, the blue-bottle who persists in lighting upon one's nose, although he is repeatedly driven off, will be entitled to commiseration from the fact that his agonies are the greatest, and that a parasite is worrying his nervous system, and slowly but surely tickling him to death. If now the scientists can only assure us that musquitoes are preyed upon by other parasites, then these small pests will certainly be entitled to commiseration. In strict justice to them, however, the scientists ought to establish the fact that the parasites themselves are afflicted by other parasites, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, has appointed Mr. Jesse P. Farley, of Dubuque, Receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, with very ample powers. The purpose of appointing a Receiver is to raise the necessary funds and complete the road before Dec. 3 next; if this is not done, the land-grant will be forfeited. The Receiver is authorized to take possession of all the uncompleted lines of the Company, the lands to be acquired, the machinery, tools, rolling-stock, and all other property necessary to the extension or operation of these lines. He has also authority to sell bonds up to the amount of $5,000,000, with interest at 10 per cent, interest and principal payable in gold, and proceed with the construction of the uncompleted lines, and to finish them, if possible, before Dec. 3. These bonds are to be first liens on such portions of the road as shall be built or completed from the proceeds of the sale. Judge Dillon has thus afforded facilities for saving a portion, if not the whole, of the St. Paul & Pacific land-grant.

Japanese finances are getting into a very muddled condition. It was only recently announced that the Minister of Finance had resigned, and that a new one had taken his place. The latter has also recently resigned, and with him all the officials connected with the Department of Finance, for the very good reason that they cannot solve the money-problem of their country. The State debt amounts to $104,000,000, and is constantly increasing, while the Government is unable to raise any more funds by taxation. It is reported that all the public works now in progress are to be stopped, that the issue of paper money is to cease, and that all the expenses are to be reduced to the minimum, and that no more European institutions are to be introduced for the present. It is undoubtedly the blind haste with which the Japanese have gone into the reform business, without stopping to consult the expense, that has involved them in this lamentable financial snarl.

The question of the advantage of disposing of the dead by cremation is again revived in France, and finds numerous zealous advocates, among them Dr. Caffe, one of the leading French physicians. The question is one of unusual importance there, from the fact that the larger number of dead bodies are placed in temporary graves, called *concessions temporaires*, where they are allowed to remain for five years, at the end of which the ground is dug up, and the slabs and other emblems of mourning are removed by the authorities. In comparison with this temporary inhumation, the old practice of cremation, pagan though it may be, would seem to be infinitely preferable. The advocates of the practice claim that, even if the authorities refuse to make the practice compulsory, they should at least allow those who favor it a place where it may be performed.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* describes a very suggestive scene which he ran across in the mountains of Virginia. He speaks of a stream of cool water falling over the rocks, near a grove of sugar-maples, in which mint was growing in profusion, with a deserted still-house near by. Nature has provided everything in profusion,—only man and an opportunity are needed. It is painful to consider the grand opportunities which are thus lost, and the enormous amount of consolation which is running to waste over the rocks and wasting its sweetness on the mountain air.

GERMANY SINCE THE WAR—ITS POLICY.

DAS DEUTSCHE REICH IM JAHRE 1872. Berlin.

The few years that have elapsed since the Franco-Prussian war have been a period of profound peace for the Empire, so far, at least, as a nation may be said to be at peace that is without an enemy in the field. But there are battles other than those waged by contending armies with shot and shell; conflicts more dangerous to a nation's existence than those with its traditional enemies. The intestine difficulties of a State may at any time end in its disruption, and do what no amount of external force would suffice to accomplish. The German Empire has not been free from those internal difficulties; and, judging from the policy of its statesmen, did not expect to be free from them when it was founded. To a certain extent even these difficulties are of its own creation; for it did not wait for symptoms of disaffection towards itself to manifest themselves, to declare the presence within its limits of elements dangerous to its existence. It anticipated that such disaffection might possibly arise in certain quarters, and proceeded forthwith to eradicate the assumed cause. In the conflict thus precipitated between itself and some of its subjects, and which is not yet at an end, the Empire took the initiative and compelled the weaker party to assume an attitude which, under a passive policy on the part of the Empire, it would scarcely have dared to assume, and which would certainly not have been necessary—an attitude of antagonism. One cannot study the action of the Empire during the past year-and-a-half and not see that its whole policy during that time has been dictated by a dread of dissolution, a dread made to look very much like an extreme anxiety to insure its perpetuity—an anxiety, however, which betrays its weakness—perhaps the one weak point is its mechanical construction. Not a single great step has been taken since the close of the Franco-Prussian war by German statesmen that does not give evidence of the fear of disruption from internal causes. There is an apprehension deep in every Prussian heart that the new German Empire may be the creation only of a day; that its foundation is on sand, on sand only, and that it may fall from the slightest internal storm.

Indeed, the Empire is no growth, or, if a growth, a mushroom one. It is an Empire founded on an idea. Its strength lies in the arms of Prussia and in the heads of a *few* statesmen, not in the hearts of a people. It is a heterogeneous, forced union. Its parts do not yet cohere, but are held together by the power of the sword. True, Germans are proud of the Empire. But they are proud of it as a man may be proud of a huge house about which cling no associations of his childhood. The German Empire excites the wonder of its subjects; it does not excite their love. It is only a step-father to most of them, whom they will never cherish as their own parent. It may be a sublime thing to look at. It has magnitude and apparent strength. It has accomplished great things. It is credited with having defeated the French; but people forget that not till it had defeated them did it become the German Empire. But, spite of all this, it is weak for the reason that it is not part and parcel of the German's nature. He did not grow up with it. He is not used to it. It came after him, and its ways are not his ways.

It is certain that for a long time Germany has aspired to national unity. German poets have sung it and German political writers pointed out what the German people *ought* to be. But no amount of writing, no number of verses, can make a people what by nature they are not. The Empire may exist in German brains. To be perpetual it must be given an existence in German tissue and German blood.

Now, there is one great fact that stares German statesmen in the face, and must throw over their political dreams "the pale cast of thought." It is this: that hitherto, at least, the German people have manifested no political genius. From the dawn of history they have been divided, or shown a tendency to divide, into small political communities. The German Empire is in direct conflict with their character in the past. They are not a centripetal people. When they made the acquaintance of the Romans they had no conception of the State; and it is not many decades since they have begun to look upon it in any light but as the property of their King.

The statesmen of the new German Empire seem conscious of all these things. They seem to understand that there is at present no national consciousness, no national coherence, no unifying principle, in the Empire; and all their efforts are directed toward the creation of such a coherence, toward the bringing about of a homogeneity, which at present does not exist, but which must be produced if the Empire would be made permanent.

Looking at the present map of Europe, there seems little for the Empire to fear from without. The meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin, not long ago, if it had any political significance whatever, meant, practically, an alliance of Russia-Austria and the new Empire; the political isolation of France, and the transposition of the political centre of gravity of Europe from Paris to Berlin. Political Italy has more in common with the new Empire than it has with France. Hence it may be safely assumed that the dangers to the Empire from without are infinitesimal.

There are, however, as before intimated, dangers from within. What they are, and whence their origin, we have already hinted. To counteract these dangers there was but one way open to the new Empire—the strengthening of the Government, the practical assertion of State absolutism; and, accordingly, it has been asserted and acted upon. Germany asserts the monarchical principle with more emphasis than perhaps any other European State, Russia scarcely excepted. The Crown, however, would be powerless if it stood alone. But the intellect of Germany, dependent as it is upon the Government for almost everything, is the Government's strongest ally. Its professors and doctors of philosophy are the preachers of the new political creed, if new it can be called. The press, the school, all the machinery of intellect in fact, is arrayed in the service of the Empire. The pen and the sword are allies. The new Empire has an intellectual army in its service scarcely inferior to the hosts it led against France at Gravelotte and Sedan. Treason in the University is punished almost as severely as in the camp. "Thou shalt think nothing adverse to the German Empire!"—such is the new commandment. The Government and the intellect of the country thus combined have undertaken no less a task than the regeneration of the German people. Every German must be born again, created anew in the image of the German Empire. The Empire must be made to leave its impress on the hearts and in the brains of its subjects in such a manner that it shall never again be effaced. To bring about this regeneration, Germany has made its school, during the past year, more a State institution than ever. The little that the clergy had to do with the public schools of the land has been taken from them. The State has a task to do to form the children of the Empire into its own likeness. The child in the new Empire belongs, practically, to the State. On the *tabula rasa* of its little mind no hieroglyphics are to be written but those which the State writes there. The subjects of the Empire must be all Prussian, born in the State and for the State, to live for the State, fight for the State, and die for the State. Thus only is it hoped to create a people who will be after the heart of the Empire. The school is doubtless a powerful engine, and the Government has taken possession of it with an iron hand, determined that the child will come out of it such as it desires.

The same desire to perpetuate the Empire is evident in its legislation concerning the Jesuits and the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church is, so far as it is not distinctively German, an element of possible disunion in the Empire. Hence the legislation tending towards Germanizing, nationalizing the Catholic Church. It is not Catholic dogma, but Catholic cosmopolitanism, that the German Empire dreads, and against which it legislates. Were the Catholic Church only coextensive with the German Empire, it would be left alone. It is its misfortune to have its allies in France, in Austria, and to acknowledge a head at Rome. It is its misfortune, too, that it asserts for the Church rights incompatible with the claims of the new Empire—asserts them in the abstract only it is true; but, when its authority is called in question, the Empire sees danger even in an abstraction. How great the dread of the Empire of dissolution from the Catholic Church, when it has not hesitated to grapple with instead of endeavoring to conciliate the Church of 14,000,000 of its inhabitants!

In its treatment of the Jesuits Germany has been only consistent, for the Jesuits are the most Catholic of Catholics. Still, even here its course can scarcely be justified on any broad principles of right. To exile a body of men, not for any act done, but because, peradventure, they might at some future time be found in antagonism to the Government, is not a safe rule; and that the body is the Society of Jesus alters nothing in the case. Nor is it sought to justify the Government on any other principle than that the new Empire must be strengthened within. The endeavor to convert the present mechanical union of the Empire into a chemical union is the explanation of German history and German legislation since the war. It betrays great distrust in the minds of the framers of the new Constitution themselves as to its permanency, and must satisfy any one who looks into the matter that only by sacrificing many a high principle, and, perhaps, only by the maintenance of the principle of State absolutism can that union be permanently insured.

It remains to be seen whether the gigantic task of remolding the minds of a whole nation can be accomplished; whether it is possible for the State not to dictate to men what they shall believe and what they shall think, but whether it is possible to place men in such circumstances, to surround them by such influences, that in course of time they will, spite of themselves, think as thinks the Government. The age is perhaps gone when religious dogmas will be prescribed by the State. Political dogmas, however, may be yet enforced. In Germany, the Imperial Crown, the army, the universities, and the press—the physical and intellectual power of the nation—have conspired to bring all this about,—an end which they, no doubt, believe is devoutly to be wished. Upon their success depends the permanency of the new Empire.

THE LOCATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;

SIR: Some very curious ideas prevail here in Chicago concerning hospitals and their effects upon neighborhoods and property. No wonder. We have not a single model hospital in this great city; hence the popular idea must be based upon those we have. Very many people believe that a hospital must of necessity injure or depreciate adjacent property for residence-purposes. This notion is a long way from the truth, as all experience in building decent hospitals abundantly demonstrates. St. Luke's Hospital, in New York, is situated in one of the most favored residence-localities, and the occupants of the contiguous brown-stone fronts never dream of looking upon this beneficent institution as a nuisance. The Boston City Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital are both regarded as ornaments to fastidious Boston. The famous old Pennsylvania Hospital, with its broad and beautiful grounds, is situated in the heart of the residence-section of Philadelphia, and nobody thinks of complaining of it. The Retreat for the Insane, in Hartford, Conn., occupies the centre of a magnificent lawn, located in what was the outskirts of the city, but what is now the most desirable residence quarter, people of wealth and cultivation having been attracted thither by the beauty of the park surrounding the hospital. These charming grounds are daily visited by many people in carriages and otherwise, and they are constantly made cheerful by hilarious troops of children from the neighborhood, thus affording continual amusement and diversion to the unfortunate people within the hospital. One very significant fact is true of all, except perhaps one, of these well-known hospitals; they were originally located upon secluded grounds, far from the chosen residence-sites of the various cities mentioned; hence, if people lived near a hospital, it must be from choice, not from necessity. The people went near the hospitals to build their homes, because there they found a spot of green earth, carefully kept and beautified, and thus rendered pleasing and attractive alike to sick and well.

A well-known capitalist, residing in Philadelphia, who is not much accustomed to doing foolish things, has recently offered the County Commissioners a large and very desirable lot for hospital purposes, situated in the heart of a large and very valuable tract of his own land. This offer was made after ascertaining the effect of hospitals upon the value of adjoining property in Philadelphia; but it is a sure thing that he found in that old city—the head-centre of American medical institutions—no such old rat-traps as we can show him here; and we call our rat-trap a *County Hospital!*

In other cities, the fact seems to have been discovered that landscape-gardening is applicable to hospital-grounds; that blossoming flowers, and bubbling fountains, and singing birds, and graveled walks, and grassy lawns are pleasing to the eyes of the destitute sick, whom vice or misfortune—charity asks not which—has made the compulsory recipients of public bounty. Hence, in other cities, the people do not look with loathing and disgust, but with laudable pride, upon their hospitals; they do not shun them as centres of contagion and the headquarters of all manner of vermin, but they go and build their homes near them, and then send their children to frolic upon the beautiful grounds which enlightened and far-seeing public officers have created. The general idea concerning our County Hospital is, that it is an excellent place to keep out of, and a very correct idea it is, too. The general idea concerning the public hospitals of other cities is, that they are pleasant and home-like, clean and airy; that rats, and bed-bugs, and cockroaches, and other equally cheerful and comforting companions, are not, as a general rule, admitted to the various wards; that patients can step out of doors without getting stuck in a mud-hole, or blundering into a liquor-doggery, or being screeched and hissed at by a tribe of locomotives; and this idea is also mainly correct. Let it be understood that no blame is cast upon the medical officers or the Warden of our Hospital; they are all faithful and efficient men; but the faults of the buildings and grounds are simply irremediable. A new hospital, upon large and beautiful grounds, is the one imperative demand which cannot be evaded.

Another fact may here be alluded to: The new hospital must be located as near the geographical centre of the city as possible, so as to be equally accessible to all. It would be an act of sheer cruelty to place the hospital far away from the centre of population, thus necessitating long and exhausting journeys, too often by means of rough and rude conveyances, before sick and wounded people could reach a place of comfort and repose. In cases of sudden illness,—which are always occurring,—it is imperatively necessary that the hospital be easy of access.

PROGRESS.

THE RAID UPON THE PEDDLERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Monday last, eight peddlers were arrested on the South Side, and locked up, for peddling,—the bail being $200. We were kept in the cells until late at night before we were bailed out. Every man had a license, and the only charge that was brought against us was selling on the street. We were taken before Judge Banyon on Tuesday morning, but he took what I consider to be a fair view of the case, and discharged us all. When we were arrested, some had grapes, pears, etc.; but fully one-half of our stock was gone in the morning. It was eaten by those who had it under their care.

But why should we be arrested? Have we not as much right to stand on a street as an expressman or a hackman? A peddler with a hand-cart takes no more room than an express-wagon, and we pay as much license. On the West Side we are no better off. In fact, we are driven all over the city. We spend a great deal of money on South Water street with the fruit-dealers, and we sell as good fruit as they do in the stores, and we injure nobody. We make a poor living at the best of times. I think it very unjust to give a man a license, and then lock him up for making use of it.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1873.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The New England Congregational Church.

Description of the New Edifice---The Chapel Be Dedicated To-Day.

Pecuniary Difficulties of the Church of the Ascension Society.

Interesting Excerpts from the Local Religious Press.

The New Pastor of the Third Unitarian Church--His Reasons for Abandoning Congregationalism.

Brother Moody in England---General Notes---Personal Paragraphs.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

To-day we chronicle another of the pleasant events which signalize the rebuilding of Chicago. It will be remembered that, twenty-three months ago, our great conflagration, among its other ravages, swept the New England Church into the common ruin which befell the North Side. On that memorable Sunday evening the glad worshipers went from the beautiful sanctuary which they had built in self-denying love to the quiet homes where were the treasures of domestic affection. "Peace was within their walls, and prosperity within their palaces." Yet in less than a day their loved church was a smoldering ruin, and there was not one roof to cover their heads. We believe it to be a fact, almost unparalleled in even the sad wonders of Chicago's fire, that the entire congregation of the New England Church lost their homes, and also, with only three or four exceptions, their places of business. Scarcely ever in the annals of history has there been recorded such utter destruction of the possessions of any church. From being one of the strongest and most-generous churches in the city, it was suddenly dispersed and brought to destitution. Certainly a stranger would have said that the regathering of the people and the rebuilding of the church were impossibilities; or, at best, must be looked for only in the distant future. Yet within a month the Sunday-school work had been taken up anew; a rude storehouse erected amid the ruins afforded a gathering place for the children of the poor families that had straggled back; within two months a temporary chapel of some 400 sittings, in which the full and regular services of the church have since been maintained, was built near the old site; and now, in less than two years, the regathered congregation enters the permanent and spacious chapel which has been added as a rear extension of the burned church, on the corner of North Dearborn and White streets.

Such vitality and progress are a glory to any church, or to any community. It is another illustration of genuine religious enthusiasm. It shows that, among the motives which move men, there still are some which are not sordid and selfish.

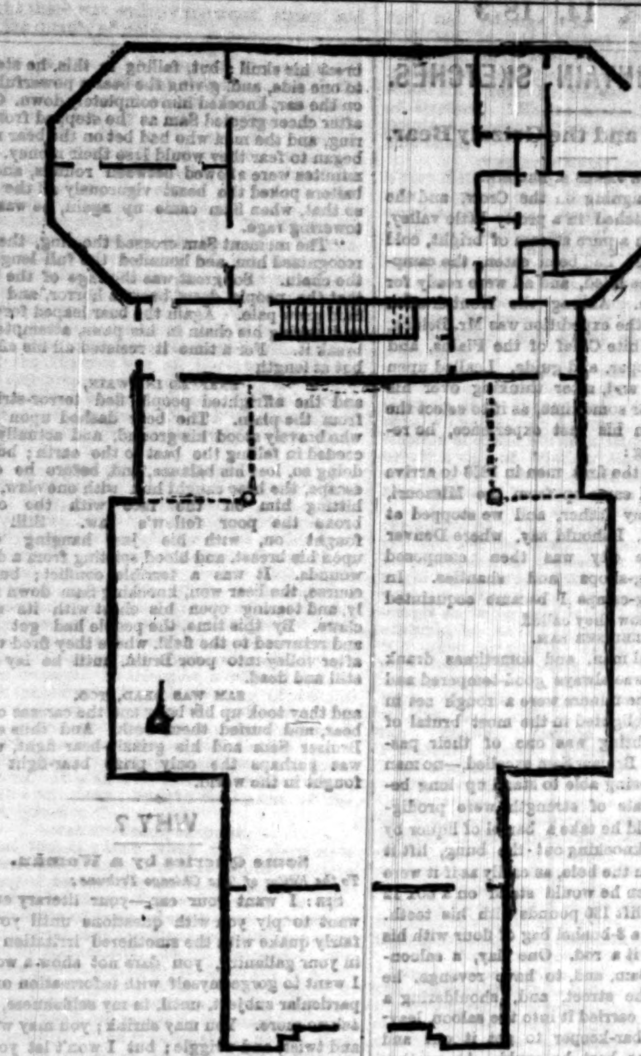
Especially is the rebuilding of the New England Church a matter of public interest, on account of the beauty of the structure which is contemplated and in part completed. It was supposed at first that, in place of the former admirable building, necessity would compel the erection of a plain brick church with chapel in the basement. We can readily understand, therefore, the peculiar pleasure with which even those not immediately connected with the enterprise have seen the plan of a handsome stone structure, with both main auditorium and chapel on the ground-floor, decided upon and carried into execution.

It will not be easy to give in words an adequate description of a building which is at once a restoration and a new structure, yet some account of the main features of what has been, and is to be, built, will be of interest. As has been already intimated, the new chapel is a portion of the one homogeneous structure, although occupying new ground to the east of the former building. The through lines are transverse to the main portion of the edifice, and it may, for convenience, be spoken of by itself. Its length north and south is nearly 100 feet, its breadth 56, and its length from water-table to ridge 71,—the whole being divided into first and second stories, with an ample basement beneath. The main entrance is on White street to the north, and opens into a wide vestibule, which extends through nearly the entire length on the side next the old church. From this spacious vestibule, the first door to the left, on entering, leads into the double parlors, which occupy the White street front. Each parlor is 19x27, with communication from one to the other by two double-doors, thus securing, whenever occasion requires, one large parlor, 27x38. These apartments are for the social uses of the church, and each is provided with appropriate chandeliers, as also with mantel and open grate, besides registers from the furnaces in the basement. The beautiful carpets and other furnishings which already have been provided for these rooms indicate that they are to be made attractive by all the essential appointments of an actual drawing-room or parlor. This is precisely as it should be. Why not give to the church, which in these days is becoming more and more a common home, the conveniences and the charms which are found in the houses of the individual members?

Next south of the parlors, and having ample entrance from the vestibule, is the conference-room, 38x40, with ceiling supported by graceful iron columns, and with gas lights depending from the centres of the several panels formed by the supporting pillars. As both the parlors open by folding doors into the conference-room, the three rooms are thoroughly available for any common purpose which may require them. Then beyond, and occupying the southern extreme of the chapel, are the pastor's ante-room, at the end of the vestibule, with opening into the main auditorium, the ladies' toilet and cloak-room, the kitchen, and rooms in which the janitor and family are to live. This last feature deserves special mention, for it evidently has great advantages. On the one hand, the janitor is thus always within reach for both the ordinary duties of his place, and also for attendance upon visitors to the church and such other unforeseen services as may be required; while, on the other hand, the church, by providing the home, saves the rent of the house which would otherwise be required. Of course, such an arrangement would not, in all instances, be possible. But, as the New England Church property is bounded on the east by a wide alley, leading from White street, which furnishes pleasant ingress and egress for the apartments in the rear, nothing could be more appropriate than the residence of the janitor within the church premises. It may be added here that the height of the first story throughout is 14 feet in the clear. The ground-plan of the church, as given above, shows the apartments referred to, as also the main auditorium, which last is in process of construction.

The second story of the chapel—the ascent to which is by a very broad and easy staircase in the vestibule—is, with the exception of such space as corresponds to the vestibule and passage below, one room with ceiling extending into the entrance height of the roof. The chief and ultimate design of this upper room is for Sunday-school purposes, although it will always afford delightful accommodations for concerts or lectures, and is at present the place of holding public worship. It will seat between 400 and 500 persons, and possesses architectural beauties which must be seen to be best appreciated. Perhaps its most exquisite feature is the series of arching timbers by which the left roof is sustained. These spring from the level of the floor and unite in three clusters, one in the centre and one each in the north and south gables. It would be difficult to devise any support more beautiful. Grace is blended with strength, and the beholder knows not which most to admire, the elegance or the simplicity. The system of lighting by gas includes chandeliers suspended from the centre of the clusters of arches, as also brackets at the sides. The main windows are toward the north and east and south, and are filled, as are the windows throughout the building, with stained glass of exceedingly simple pattern and of subdued and harmonious colors. The tints on the walls and ceilings—the one light stone color, and the other deep blue—heighten the charm of the room. The wainscoting and doors, like those below, are of black walnut, and in plain Gothic design to correspond with the architecture of the whole building. Without entering further into descriptions, we may say that, taken all in all, it is the most beautiful Sunday-school room or chapel which we have ever seen. It shows the genius of the architect, E. T. [illegible], Esq., of New York.

With reference to the practical uses which are anticipated, it may be mentioned that the second story of the chapel is on the same level at which the galleries of the church are to be placed, with direct communication between, so that an audience may pass from the chapel into the main auditorium, or the galleries of the church may be used for Bible-classes of the Sunday-school, thus supplementing the capacity of the Sunday-school room. Another still more interesting feature is the position and use of the organ. The space which on the first floor is vestibule, and on the second floor is hall-way, becomes in the region above a receptacle for the actual organ pipes. Then, by an easy adaptation, the organ presents one of its faces in the main church, and the other in the upper room of the chapel, and by means of two keyboards may be played in the one room or in the other. This ingenious arrangement adds materially to both the beauty and the practical advantage of the chapel.



GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

It should be understood that all which has thus far been described, and which is now completed, is entirely new. Before the fire its uses were answered, in such partial sort as was possible, by the old wooden building which was the original New England Church of fifteen years ago, and which stood in the rear of the later stone structure, contrariwise, as may be seen by reference to the diagram above. The main body of the church, upon which work is still going on, is practically a restoration, though with such modifications as make the difference between the new and the old structures very great. The old New England Church was in the form of a cross, the chancel end occupying the position indicated by the dotted lines. In the reconstruction, those lines are removed, and the walls, as shown in the plan, are rebuilt on lines nearly coincident with the extreme width of the transepts. This simple change so modifies the space within the walls as to admit of an amphitheatrical arrangement of seats, and a light gallery extending around the entire auditorium. The capacity of the restored and enlarged church, reckoned upon the usual basis, will be about 1,400 sittings.

We are glad to learn that, in accordance with the general desire, the Building Committee has resolved to retain, as far as is prudent, the existing marks of the action of the fire. Wherever a stone has been unduly weakened it is to be removed, but otherwise its scars are to be counted as increasing its value. It is a somewhat singular fact that when Chicago is wholly rebuilt, the New England Church will be almost the only building which will bear on its front traces of the conflagration of 1871. But to its own people and to the city it will henceforth be doubly historic. The walls are to be restored, and the roof put on before winter, and the interior finished in '74. We understand that the cost of the entire structure, including chapel, will be about $100,000, and that, without the sale of pews, the whole amount, or very nearly the whole amount, has already been provided for. Some $33,000 was received last year from the churches of the East, and the remainder has been met by the church itself. And we deem it but just to say further—what we have recently learned—that, within these last twelve months alone, the contributions of members of the church to religious causes lying wholly outside the home-work of the church have exceeded $15,000. Evidently they still believe that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

So with joy they will enter to-day into a part of the reward of their faith and zeal. And if in any heart there be pre-eminence of joy, we imagine it will be in the heart of the pastor, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain. His settlement over the New England Church was the beginning of his ministry, and dates from September, 1869. He had accordingly been in the pastorate just two years and a month when the church was burned, and the congregation scattered, he himself saving scarcely more than the clothes he wore. Called immediately after the fire to be Relief Superintendent of the entire North Division, he gave himself to that work until New Year's saw the crisis of the winter safely passed. Then followed nine months of labor in the East devoted to raising the money which was to help rebuild his own church and assist the crippled Congregational churches of the city. Since the successful close of that work he has been again at his chosen post. To-day he may well rejoice in the completion of a commodious and beautiful chapel, in the progress of the work upon the main building, and better than all in a regathering people united to each other and to him by more than even the old attachment. The membership is now about 350. Many will recollect that after the burning of the church there was found in the ruins a fragment of one of the hymn books, on which were the following stanzas:

Daughter of Zion, from the dust
Exalt thy fallen head.
Again in thy Redeemer trust,
He calls thee from the dead.

Rebuild thy walls, thy bounds enlarge,
And send thy heralds forth.
Say to the South, "Give up thy charge,"
And "Keep not back, O North!"

Those seemingly prophetic words find to-day the beginning of their fulfillment.

Among the prominent members of this Society are the Hon. C. G. Hammond, E. S. Chesbrough, E. W. Blatchford, Wm. H. Bradley, O. B. Green, Lyman Baird, A. L. Coe, John Woodbridge, George Herbert, C. J. Richardson, Cragin Bros., George Carpenter, Max Hjortsberg, and others.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The work on the building of the new chapel commenced by the parish of the Ascension (Episcopal) on the corner of LaSalle and Elm streets, on the North Side, has been stopped this week for want of funds. Out of many thousands of dollars previously contributed by benevolent churchmen resident away from the parish and diocese, only a few hundred dollars were forthcoming when the Building Committee commenced their labors a few weeks ago. It was found that the expense of collection had been great. That a considerable sum had been allowed to lie in a New York savings bank until the concern burst up. Another larger sum had been paid out of the building fund to maintain the Rector and his family when there was no congregation and no parochial income during much of the past two years since the fire. And a sum of about $1,600 had been used as a deposit on the purchase of the present residence of the Rector in the suburb of Wilmette. This sum was called the "St. Faith's fund," and was to have been used in building an orphan house adjoining the chapel. The parish own a lot worth about $15,000 and this they wish to mortgage, but the Bishop of the diocese in the interests of the Church at large has suggested the replacement of all moneys taken from the building fund, as a primary condition upon which he ought to insist, and without his consent no mortgage would be valid.

The esteemed Rector, the Rev. C. P. Dorset, was formerly a Canon of the Cathedral, on Washington street, and receives much sympathy from his immediate friends in the pecuniary difficulties of his parish. The circumstances arising out of the non-residence of the Rector, and the very advanced steps he has taken in Ritualism, are said to have contributed to the weakness of his congregation as regards wealth and numbers. In consequence of some dissatisfaction expressed by members of the parish, who looked upon the application of the building fund for other purposes as equal to a misappropriation, a rumor got abroad that the Rector had resigned. But, in fact, the dissatisfied parishioners in turn resigned their places on the Building Committee, and the Rector remains. Notice of proceedings in chancery has been given by one of the subscribers, who, however, has been urged to leave all matters of irregularity to be settled by the judicious Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Whitehouse. The area assigned under the Canons to this parish reaches from the lake to the north branch of the river, and from Chicago avenue to North avenue. The congregation at present meet in a room at the corner of North Wells and Oak streets. The architect of the chapel is Mr. Addison, of Otis Block, and the estimated cost is about $11,000.

TAX EXEMPTION.

The religious press of the country is rapidly taking its position on the church-tax question. Most of the journals are opposed to exemption. This is the stand taken by the current number of the New York *Independent*. It gives the subject a very careful perusal and pronounces against every one of the popular arguments generally adduced to sustain the present laws. If it is conceded that property owned by religious corporations for religious uses furnishes a good reason for tax-exemption, then it must also be conceded that the State should levy an increased taxation upon the people to support this organism for religious propagandism, which is claimed to be a practical union of the Church and State. Tax-payers are coerced by law to an indirect support of the Church. It is freely admitted that the uses made of church property are of eminent service to the interests of the public, and this is a very good reason why the people, as individuals, should contribute to the support of the Church, but no reason for tax-exemption. All private property in some way serves a public good; but there is no exemption. It is difficult to draw the line of demarkation on such a basis.

Respecting the absence of a pecuniary income from the exempted property, it is claimed that the want of pecuniary profit is not an element that can consistently enter into a system of taxation based on valuation. A very large amount of property pays taxes that yields no income whatever. The plea of incapacity is answered when it is stated that if the amount of property is small, the taxes will be also small. It is boldly asserted that the plea of incapacity to pay taxes, as addressed to the State, is wholly out of place on the lips of a property-owner. The very fact of ownership refutes it, and the State ought not to listen to it in any case. The editor closes his lengthy argument as follows:

"The conclusion to which we come in reference to the tax exemption of ecclesiastical property, in view of this survey of the question, is the one we have previously stated, as follows: 'No reason can be given for it that is not either false in the fact it affirms or false in the inference it seeks to draw.' We regard it as a practical injustice to tax-payers, and, hence, mean to seek its correction."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Standard* says that about the 1st of November the Rev. A. L. Vail will be added to its editorial staff.

The points discussed are "Relations of Power to Result" and "Yoking a Sentiment." The first topic was suggested by a quotation from the *Edinburgh Review*, which we give:

"It is a suggestive and noteworthy feature in the economy of Nature that in the one instance which comes within the personal experience of man, this great central fountain and source of impulse, energy, and power is six hundred times larger than the entire cluster of subordinate worlds that are lit, warmed, and organized from that source. Such in the marvelous scheme is the ratio of power to result, of active, determining cause to passive accomplishment—six hundred-fold to one! Fire-eddies, thousands of miles across, and flame-tongues one hundred thousand miles high, whirl and leap in the sun in order that soft winds may breathe, gentle rains fall, verdant plants grow, and endless generations of animals succeed each other and run through the appointed rounds of sentient being, on the islet worlds that have been scattered through space, each at the appropriate span of remoteness that fits it to the end secured."

The current number of the *Western Catholic* is quite prolific editorially. The subjects which come under discussion occupy one page, and are as follows: "Prevailing Vices," "Christian Marriage," "An Anti-Jesuit Charlatan," "A Clerical Nuisance," "Religious Indifferentism," and "Local Politics." On the latter topic, the editor says: "We feel that our readers, constituting one-half the population, are prepared to vote only for competent men, and that it is the duty of a public journal to put them on their guard against unfit candidates for places of public trust. We shall watch the campaign closely, and express our opinions frankly and fearlessly on men and measures as fast as they become legitimate subjects of criticism. The preliminary skirmishing that has already taken place does not need special comment one way or the other."

The *Interior* contains an interesting contribution from the Rev. Dr. Kittredge on "The Everlasting Hills." He thinks there is no scenery like that of the mountains.

Editorially, the paper wisely treats upon the facts connected with the "Opening of the Seminary." After a sketch of Prof. Elliott's opening lecture on "Italy," the editor adds:

"The prospects of the Seminary this year are very encouraging. The building will be nearly, if not quite, full. Upward of twenty-five students are now on the ground, and others are expected. We are glad to say that there is no reasonable doubt that the Rev. Dr. Patterson will accept the call to the Chair of Apologetics, and that he will enter upon his duties some time during the present session. We have shared fully in the hope of other friends of the Seminary, that the Doctor would consent to occupy the important post to which he has been called, and it gives us great pleasure to announce that, in all probability, the Seminary will soon enjoy the advantage of having him as one of the faculty."

The *Advance* discusses "Liberal Education and Legislation" and "Horse Influence." The editor does not dislike a good horse, but, on the contrary, considers him a splendid animal, worthy of any good man's possession. It is the love of a good horse to such a degree that the horse runs away with him that is opposed. He concludes:

"If, therefore, a deacon, a clergyman, or a President should be seen 'on the avenue' 'handling the ribbons' behind a fleet horse, dashing past competitors, boasting that he 'takes no man's dust,' and emitting clouds of tobacco smoke, it is not a very unnatural inference that his passion for horse-flesh is quite in excess of his spirituality or of his official dignity, however excellent his abstract arguments may be in favor of open-air exercise and the use of that noble creature of God, the spirited horse. The problem is, to love a horse, to pet a horse, to exult in the spirit and fleetness of a horse, and yet to escape all taint of the gambler and the jockey."

The *Advocate* makes a careful survey of the "Present Moral and Intellectual Tendencies," which, it says, are emphatically downward, and then adds:

"The intellect stands no chance in a people devoted to greed, pleasure, and vice; it must be most effective where well-being means a virtuous order, and earth looks hopefully into heaven. We want heavenward-winged spirit and morally-braced intellect,—character buoyed Godward by grace, and manward by duty. The land cries out in pain and fear from failing confidence. O men of the pulpit and the desk! This is your earnest hour!"

The other topics discussed are "The Market for Voters," and "The Grangers." The latter are considered the mightiest labor union in the world. The editor sides with the farmers, and says:

"There are new victories to be won, and to these the new Farmers' party will address itself with numbers, intelligence, and honesty on its side. Let the Granges grow and spread everywhere; let political agricultural associations increase, multiply, and bear fruit. Above all, let farmers but strike unitedly for reform of any kind, and it will be accomplished. They that wield the trowel, or shove the plane, or sail the seas, or work in molten metal, or puncture leather, or print books,—all together are but a fraction of those who form the great mass of people interested in agriculture, and who follow the plow. None of the former are absolutely essential to life; but with a general and united farmers' strike on our hands, what would the world do for a living?"

THE REV. M. J. SAVAGE.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, who has been called from Hannibal, Mo., to the pastorate of the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago, and who has accepted the same and assumes the charge this day, has written a long letter to the people of Hannibal, in which he gives his reasons for leaving the Congregational Church and uniting with the Unitarian body. He says:

"I have had several offers from prominent Congregational Churches, such as Springfield, Illinois, and Indianapolis, Indiana. The call of the latter church I had accepted, and I fully intended to go there. But several things have made me hesitate, and, at last, I have broken my engagement, and I have determined to leave the denomination. I go at once to Chicago, to a Unitarian Church. I ask your patient attention to my reasons. They can all be summed up in one phrase, and that phrase is this: The Unitarian Church is the only one I know of in which the fundamental idea and principle of Protestantism is not practically denied. In other words, it is the only Church in which the 'right of private judgment,' and freedom of thought and speech is permitted. This is the one sole cause of my action."

Farther on in the letter, the writer gives his views of churches in the following language:

"First—The churches place *opinion* above *character*, and make men feel that *belief* is more important than *purity, truth, and righteousness*. I hold that no belief or opinion is of any value except as it results in character. Second—The churches have substituted the accidents and accretions of Christianity in the place of Christianity itself, and made men feel that, in order to become Christians, they must necessarily accept a host of things that are no *real* part of Christianity at all, but, on the other hand, are unreasonable and unjust. I hold that he will do his age the most signal service who is able to strip Christianity of all that is accidental and false, and hold it up, just as it is, to the eyes and hearts of men. Third—The churches teach men that it is dangerous to look into the credibility of Christianity; and this very teaching makes them suspicious. They reason—and I believe them right—that, if there is no proof of it that will bear examination, it is foolish to believe it; and that, if it will bear examination, only confirmed belief will result from looking into its affairs."

"In this connection, it may be proper to give the action of the Hannibal Association in the case, of which the Rev. Mr. Savage was a member. The Association, it will be understood, is an ecclesiastical body, in connection with the Congregational Church:

"The Rev. M. J. Savage, having accepted a call to the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago, the following action was taken: Inasmuch as the Rev. M. J. Savage has voluntarily withdrawn from our denomination, and accepted a call from a church in a denomination with which we have no fellowship, we hereby feel compelled to regard his action as disorderly, feeling assured that he has taken the step without due consideration; and, while esteeming him as a man and Christian brother, we cannot approve his course or regard him any longer a member of this Association.'"

D. L. MOODY AT SUNDERLAND.

Mr. Moody is meeting with wonderful success in his work across the sea. He is still accompanied by Prof. Sankey, who, on all occasions, leads the singing. A local journal thus speaks of the great meetings at Sunderland, held in Victoria Hall:

"In the afternoon Mr. Moody addressed the young converts and believers generally on the importance of constantly feeding upon the Word of God. It was a very precious word. In the evening the hall was more densely packed than ever before. The people hardly left Brother Moody room to preach. The platform was crowded with people sitting on the floor without chairs. The Jubilee Singers were in the same hall two nights before, when the local papers said there were 4,000 persons present. There were as many on Sunday night. The Holy Spirit accompanied the testimony as Brother Moody preached from the word, 'Behold,' contained in various passages of Scripture, dwelling specially on 'Behold, I stand at the door and knock,' etc.; 'Behold, *now* is the accepted time,' etc., Brother Sankey singing with his usual pathos and grace. After the immense audience broke up, the two vestries at Bethesda Chapel filled at once with anxious souls. Another much larger room had to be lighted up, when upward of a hundred and fifty were on their knees seeking pardon. A large prayer-meeting was also gathered in the chapel, so that four meetings were simultaneously carried on. Brother Moody has the valuable art of enlisting helpers, and giving to them something of his own spirit. He at once drafted off some of the most spiritual believers, male and female, each to attend to their own sex. These went amongst the anxious, pointing them to Jesus, while earnest prayer was offered in the large meeting for the power of the Holy Ghost to be manifest among those seeking Jesus. Mr. Moody seemed to be everywhere."

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT WATERTOWN, WIS.

The corner-stone of a large new Catholic church in Watertown, Wis., will be laid to-day. Arrangements have been made for special trains to leave the city early this morning. The Very Rev. Father Corby, who for many years was the President of Notre Dame University, is the highly esteemed pastor of the Church. The corner-stone is a souvenir from the "old land," being a part of the "Rock of Cashel." It is expected that many distinguished personages will be present and take part in the ceremonies.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER-MEETING.

The noon-day prayer-meeting has been better attended during the summer than ever before. It has been visited by more strangers and participated in by more business men of the city than any summer since it was started. Several conversions have taken place lately, some of which were of very profligate men. The rehearsal of the Sunday-school lesson on every Saturday noon is continued, as usual, and is very largely attended.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.

The Fulton Street M. E. Church, Chicago, formerly known as the Lake Street Church, has secured a lot on the corner of Fulton street and Artesian avenue, on which a new church is to be erected at once. It will be of small dimensions, but ample for the present needs. This Society was organized in 1872, and is now self-sustaining. The name of the worthy pastor is the Rev. G. L. S. Stuff.

EZRA ON FREE PASSES.

Nobody would have supposed that good old Ezra would be found mixed up in the discussion on "Ministerial half-fares." But he has, and is in favor of "free-passes." He says: "That touching any of the priest's and Levites, singers, porters, Nethinims, or ministers of this house of God, it shall not be lawful to impose toll, tribute, or custom upon them." Chap. 7:24.

THE REV. W. R. ALGER AT THE MUSIC HALL.

It will be a pleasant announcement to the public in general that the Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, the eminent Unitarian clergyman, is coming to this city for a short time, and that his friends here have received the new Music Hall, on Clark street, opposite the Sherman House, for his use during the month of October. He will occupy the hall twice on each Sunday during the month, preaching in the morning and delivering a lecture on some pertinent topic in the evening. In addition to the attractions of Mr. Alger's discourses, musical talent of the highest order has been secured, and an organ will be placed in the hall, so that those who attend will find a double pleasure. It is almost unnecessary to refer to Mr. Alger or his position in the world of theology or literature. Both as a clergyman and a scholar, his reputation is national. The reading public already know him by his published works, "The Poetry of the Orient," "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," "The Solitudes of Nature and of Man," and "The Friendships of Woman;" and few works ever issued in this country have reached so large a circulation or secured so many enthusiastic readers. His translations of the Oriental poems, especially from the Persian, have been quoted as models of scholarly grace and beauty, the world over. As a clergyman and religious teacher, also, his fame was long ago thoroughly established, both by the sermons preached in his own pulpits and by the discourses delivered to immense audiences in the Boston Music Hall. He has few equals, either as orator, writer, or in the pulpit, and his stay in this city will, therefore, be an episode long to be remembered by all people of taste and culture. That his support will be both cordial and substantial is assured in advance. Further details of the arrangements will be given hereafter.

NOTES.

The Union Park Congregational Church has resumed its Sunday evening services.

Ten members, all heads of families, united with the Congregational Church at Ravenswood last Sunday.

Bishop Haven dedicates to-day the first church erected on the "Plains of Manassas" since the war.

An exchange says the Protestant Episcopal Church will soon erect a church in New York that will cost $2,000,000.

Eight members were added to the Fifth Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

Four persons, on profession of faith, joined the Second Presbyterian Church last Sabbath.

Responsive worship is the topic for discussion before the Presbyterian Ministerial Association to-morrow.

James Band, a Scotch iron-master, has given $2,000,000 to be applied for religious purposes in connection with the Church of Scotland.

The Rev. Theodore Hopkins, of Rochester, N. Y., has been engaged as the Instructor of Ecclesiastical History in the Congregational Theological Seminary. He enters the field with the highest recommendations.

Miss Emily Faithfull intends establishing an Industrial Bureau, in London, New York, and Chicago, to provide employment for women.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the First M. E. Church, Chicago, has inaugurated a series of meetings for the people of his church, partly social and partly literary. One of the objects will be a discussion of the evidences of Christianity.

Prof. J. Lawrence, in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, last week, hit the nail on the head when, after noting the common attempt of scientists and theologians to exaggerate and parade their deductions as so many antagonisms, he said: "Scientists and theologians may have quarreled, but never science and religion."

It is now expected that Bishop Reinkens and Prof. Huber, of the "Old Catholics," will attend the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. Pastor Rogge, Court Chaplain at Berlin, is also looked for, who, if he comes, will speak on the mission of the Kings of Prussia for Protestantism and the promotion of Christian union.

The popular subjects discussed at a recent council of Congregationalists in Missouri were such as "The Duty of Churches to Non-attendants," "How to Increase the Interest and Usefulness of Sunday Services," "How to Keep Converts from Losing First Love," "Uses of Penalty Under God's Government," "Use of Scripture in Public Worship," etc.

Quite an interesting occasion among the religious circles of Geneseo, N. Y., takes place to-day. The Rev. Dr. J. N. Sprague, pastor of one of the churches of that city, completes the fiftieth year of his ministry. An appropriate sermon will be preached by him this morning and a union meeting of all the churches will be held this afternoon. It is expected that four generations of Dr. Sprague's family will be represented.

The *Congregationalist* is recommending a modified camp-meeting for other denominations than the Methodist. Let there be, says the editor, an assembling on some of the many inviting headlands or beaches, and let there be a central chapel or tent where assemblage shall be easy and pleasant, and let each day begin with a brief service of all who are pleased to gather, and let a prayer and praise meeting gladden every sun-setting, with such Sabbath and other services added as inclination may prompt.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell is expected home next week.

The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., is home again, and at work.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

Prof. Swing preached a powerful sermon last Sunday morning, at McVicker's, on the "Relation of Christianity to Labor."

The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, formerly of this city, and now of San Francisco, will attend, as delegate, the Evangelical Alliance.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the celebrated pastor of Surrey Chapel, London, arrived in New York City last week.

The Rev. S. F. Dickinson has returned from the East, and is at work again in Blue Island.

Bishop Morris, the senior member of the Bench of Methodist Bishops, is very ill, and his death is daily expected.

Philip Phillips passed through the city last week, on his way to New York, where he attends the Evangelical Alliance.

The Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor of the University Place Baptist Church, has returned home from his vacation.

The Rev. Walter M. Barrows, of Andover, Mass., is in the city, and will preach at Oakland Avenue Congregational Church this morning and evening.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Stowell has returned from a visit to his native State, Vermont. He also spent some time in Montreal and New York City.

The Rev. A. W. Bill was duly installed pastor of the Bethany Congregational Church last Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin presiding, and Prof. Hyde preaching the sermon.

The Rev. F. Richards, who has been pastor of the English Lutheran Church in this city for the last six years, has resigned his charge, and will leave Chicago this week for Mansfield, Ohio. He holds a call from the Lutheran Church in Columbus, Ohio, but it is not known whether he will accept or not. Mr. R. has been a faithful worker in his charge, and will carry with him the best wishes of all who know him.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The dedication of the new chapel of the New England Church, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, will take place at 10:30 a. m. to-day, followed by communion service. Evening service and Sunday-school concert at 7:45 p. m.

—Prof. James T. Hyde will preach morning and evening at the Forty-seventh Street Church, Kenwood. Communion service in the morning.

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell, of New York, will preach morning and evening at the Leavitt Street Church, corner of Leavitt and West Adams streets. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m.

—The Rev. William A. Bartlett will hold communion services in the morning and the usual evening services in Plymouth Church. Prayer-meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach morning and evening in the First Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. Walter M. Barrows, of Andover, Mass., will preach morning and evening at the Oakland Church. Sabbath-school at 2 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. McKown will preach morning and evening in the Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting on Monday evening at 7:30, and general prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at the same hour.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach morning and evening at the Centenary Church on Monroe street, near Morgan. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

—St. Paul's Church, on Maxwell street, near Halsted, will be formally reopened at 2:30 p. m. to-day. The Rev. C. McChesney, Dr. J. L. G. McKown, and other clergymen will participate. Sunday-school Jubilee at 7:30 p. m.

—The First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, will hold services morning and evening. The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach. Seats free. Welcome to strangers.

—Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street. Love Feast at 9 a. m. Communion and preaching at 10:30 a. m. The pastor will preach his final discourse at 7:45 p. m. Seats are free.

—Trinity Church. The Rev. S. McChesney will preach morning and evening.

BAPTIST.

First Church, Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard court, Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor will preach in the morning; in the evening there will be a Gospel meeting, conducted by B. F. Jacobs. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 9:30 a. m.

—Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed will preach in the morning on the theme "Under a Bushel, or On a Candlestick." Evening sermon by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., will preach morning and evening at the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this morning on "Total Depravity," and this evening on "A Groundless Hatred," in the Union Park Church. Bible-school at 2:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor of University Place Baptist Church, will preach morning and evening. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m.

—Services will be held at 7:45 p. m. in the Trinity Mission, corner of Indiana and Lincoln streets. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. All are invited.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Third Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. The Rev. F. B. Matthews will preach morning and evening.

—Fifth Church, Wabash avenue near Thirty-first street. The Rev. C. L. Thompson will preach in the morning on "Paul at Athens," and in the evening on "A Call for Christian Men."

—Ninth Church, Ellis avenue. The Rev. W. W. McKaig, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Sabbath-school at 2 p. m. Prayer-meeting and lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

—Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. H. H. Vandoren will preach morning and evening.

—Reunion Church, on West Fourteenth street, near Throop. The Rev. J. H. Walder will preach morning and evening.

—Next Tuesday evening, Dr. Harris Jones, the Welsh representative of the New York Evangelical Alliance, will preach at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets.

—Grace Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues. The Rev. B. E. S. Ely will preach morning and evening. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m.

—United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets. Services of the New Baptist Interest will be held at 7:45 p. m. Preaching by the Rev. Mr. Mabie, of Oak Park.

—Prof. Swing will preach at McVicker's this morning at 10:45.

EPISCOPAL.

St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron streets. The Rev. Arthur Brooks will preach morning and evening.

—Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams. The Rev. Dr. Stocking will preach morning and evening. Sunday-school at noon.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Dearborn street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. The Rev. Samuel E. Smith, of Philadelphia, will officiate morning and evening.

—Trinity Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. The Rev. J. E. Sullivan will preach morning and evening.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Truth, God's Instrument in Conversion." Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates to-day, as usual, at All Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets.

—Church of Our Savior, corner of Belden and Lincoln avenues, the Rev. W. J. Petrie, Rector. Services morning and evening.

—Church of the Atonement, corner of Robey and Washington streets, the Rev. H. C. Kinney, Rector. Services morning and evening. Seats free. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock p. m.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach this morning at Unity Church.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach, at the opening of the lower rooms of the Memorial Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, at 10:45 this morning.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning in the Fourth Church. The Sunday-school will reassemble for the winter session at noon.

—The Rev. M. J. Savage will preach in the Third Church in the morning. No evening service. Sabbath-school at noon.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. The Rev. J. E. Forrester, having returned from his vacation, will preach morning and evening.

—Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. The Rev. W. H. Ryder will preach this morning. No evening service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There will be no services to-day in the American Reformed Church. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m., and prayer-meeting as usual on Wednesday evening.

—Divine service during the ensuing Jewish holidays will take place in the "North Star Chapel," 326 Division street. All who have not yet secured seats can call for tickets upon the Rev. A. Ollendorff, No. 361 Larrabee street.

—The Rev. G. G. Mullins will preach at the Washingtonian Home, No. 417 West Madison street, at 3:30 p. m. to-day. All are invited.

—English Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of North Dearborn and Erie streets. Confirmation and communion services at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach in English at the opening of the new Swedish Lutheran Church, corner of May and Second streets, at 7:30 p. m.

—The Progressive Lyceum of Chicago meets in Good Templars' Hall, corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, at 12:30 p. m.

—The Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at the Hall No. 181 South Clark street, at 12:30 p. m.

—Christians meet in Bremner Hall, No. 344 Carpenter street, at 4 p. m. Seats free.

—The Second Swedenborgian Society, the Rev. C. Day Noble pastor, will hold services in the Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 1:30 p. m. Subject of sermon, "Critical Times." Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

—The meeting for railroad men in the C., R. I. & P. R. R. reading-rooms to-day at 4:30 p. m., will be conducted by Robert Weidensall. Singing by H. O. Bockwell, assisted by a choir of young ladies. Seats free. No collections. All are invited.

—W. R. Spindler, of Salem, Ohio, will preach, morning and evening, at the Christian Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—The anniversary of the Norwood Park Bible Society occurs this evening. The Rev. Dr. Harlstrom, of Chicago, will deliver an address at 7:30 p. m.

—The Society of Adventists will meet at No. 168 West Madison street at 10:30 a. m. for prayer and conference. Free to all lovers of Jesus.

—The Christadelphians meet for worship at 10:30 a. m. to-day, in the hall on the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets. Strangers are invited.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Sept. 14—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sept. 17—Ember Day.
Sept. 19—Ember Day.
Sept. 20—Ember Day.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Sept. 14—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost; Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
Sept. 15—St. Nicomedes, M.
Sept. 16—SS. Cornelius, P., and Cyprian, B., MM.; SS. Euphemia and Comp., MM.
Sept. 17—The Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi; Ember Day.
Sept. 18—St. Joseph of Cupertino, C.
Sept. 19—SS. Januarius and Comp., MM.; Ember Day.
Sept. 20—SS. Eustachius and Comp., MM.; Ember Day; Vigil of St. Matthew.

CHEAP LIVING FOR POOR PERSONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the matter of cheaper living for persons with limited wages, much is being said, but nothing that quite meets the case, except it be the suggestions of your correspondent, "Edgardus," who seems to have a correct idea of what is demanded, viz: boarding-places, which shall not be charitable or benevolent institutions in any sense, which shall not be known as "Women's Homes" or "Homeless-Girl Refuges," or anything of the kind to attract public attention and sympathy; but, simply, comfortable and respectable boarding-houses, conducted in the interest of the boarders, instead of that of the professional boarding-house-keeper.

There are two ways in which this can be accomplished, viz.: By the action of persons of means, who would fit up boarding-houses capable of accommodating 50 to 100 boarders, and placing them in charge of competent persons, to be operated for a fair return on the amount invested. Or, by the co-operation of the parties most interested, who, by combining in sufficient numbers, could reduce their living-expenses, including room-rent, boarding, and washing, 25 to 35 per cent from the rates charged for the same accommodations in boarding-houses, as attested by the experience of such clubs in this city during the five years last past; one of which the writer was formerly a member, furnishing boarding fully equal to the $4.50 houses for $2.75, and washing at 60 cents per dozen. This was not a woman's club nor a man's club, but was open to single men and single women, and to families, as all such establishments should be. A capital stock of $25 per member would furnish such an establishment, and the shares would always be worth their face. It will be objected that the persons sought to be benefited may not have the $25 to advance. Then let those who desire to help in such an enterprise take shares, and let them at 10 per cent. Under such an arrangement, expenses per member would be, say, boarding, per week, $2.75; room-rent, $1.50; washing, 90 cents; interest on $25, 5 cents; total, $5.20.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1873. H.

GENTLEMEN'S MODES.

For the Present Fall and Coming Winter Season.

Messrs. Ely & Co., Chicago, furnish the following information:

FULL-DRESS TOILET

consists of the full-dress coat of black English or French cloth (English preferred), cut full, medium in waist and skirt length, and coming to within 8 inches of knee. Edges stitched raw, plain button of cloth, medium in size, and coat lined with silk or satin. Lapel to roll richly to within one hole of the bottom. Collar 1¾ to 1½ inches in width, and of cloth. Sleeves cut rather shapely to arm, and finished at the hand with cuff, fastened with two buttons. Plain and ribbed silk breast facings are worn to some extent, but do not meet with general favor.

Waistcoat is of same material as coat, or of a black embroidered pattern of cloth, or of white embroidered Marseilles, of white broadcloth, or of white, plain, heavy silks, as would most comport with the taste of wearer, and occasion when used. Trowsers of black English or French doeskin. For "society-men," several shades of light pearl-drabs are worn for trowsers, and are considered recherche for balls and dancing parties. When light trowsers are used, the cravat and gloves should be of same hue as trowsers. Shirt-collar either standing or turned down, as may be preferred. With black trowsers, either black or white cravat is correct, but the gloves should be white.

For reception and morning weddings, the double-breasted Prince Albert frock, of black or dark blue cloth, and worn buttoned, with white broadcloth waistcoat, and pearl-gray cassimere trowsers, constitute a toilet par excellence, and is also much worn in making afternoon and evening visits, attending operas, concerts, etc. Gloves and cravat to harmonize with trowsers.

DEMI-TOILET.

The Prince Albert frock-coat before alluded to, and the New Market frock-coat, cut single-breasted, with waist and skirt of medium length, cuffs at hand with two buttons, coat fastening with one button below centre of breast, and skirt neatly falling away in front, constitute the two leading modes.

There is one other style, the "Lord Stanley" coat, to be worn buttoned, and cut much away in front, forming an acute angle at the lower button, and which is regarded by the best judges as au fait for the more dressy class. It is worn both single and double-breasted. Trowsers are generally of cassimere, differing in pattern from the coat, and more frequently of a lighter shade, and are made of small checks, plaids, and fine stripes, cut to fall easy to the leg, and with medium spring over the foot. Side-stripes or bands are used to a limited extent, and, when used, are put in quite narrow.

Waist coats are of same material as the coat, or of cashmere waistcoatings, which latter are meeting with favor among the more elite. Ties, cravats, and scarfs, of silk, in various tints and patterns, are worn with this toilet, as may most comport with taste of wearer. Collars, both standing and turn-down, are in vogue,—the "Czar," or standing collar, well open in front, and points turned back, being the most used.

Materials for coats under this head are of fine worsted coatings, in small checks, stripes, birds-eye, diagonals, and crepes, of English and French manufacture; also, English Meltons and silk mixtures of extra qualities, together with French tricots and piques. There is, in addition, also, a camel's hair cloth, made of Vienna wool, exceedingly choice.

BUSINESS AND TRAVELING SUITS

are of all-wool and silk-and-wool mixtures, in stripes and plaids, broken checks, twills, etc., in English and French fabrics. Suits alike, also coat and waistcoat alike and trowsers different, are both equally desirable. Coats are mostly of the two following styles: English morning-jacket, single-breasted, waist good length, skirt medium, buttoning well up on point of breast, neatly cut away below, and skirt neatly rounded off, flaps at side of hips, with or without an outside breast-pocket. The edges are mostly stitched, bindings for this class of goods being inappropriate where a neat edge can be made without it. Buttons of ebony or ivory to match.

The double-breasted short sack, or reefer, is also quite a favorite, being stylish and practical, and is destined to have a large run this season. It is cut longer than last season, with a rich lapel, and fastening with three buttons. This garment is intended to be worn mostly buttoned. It is trimmed and finished like the morning-jacket mentioned under this head, also lined with woolen plaids when a very warm garment is desired. Single-breasted sack-coats will be also much worn by gentlemen in middle life, as being best suited to their age, etc.

OVER-GARMENTS

are cut principally in the sack style, both single and double-breasted, shapely to the body, and in length extending nearly to knee. Fabrics most in vogue for these garments are black, blue, olive, and brown shades, and mixtures, in fine English and French soft Astrachan, and Elysian beavers, both plain, diagonal, striped, plaided, and tufted. Linings of silk. Collars of velvet. Edges piped with velvet or cloth, or made with heavy cord. Buttons of silk to match. The breast worked to roll back, or to be worn buttoned, as desired. Surtout or frock style of over-garments, double-breasted, are also received with favor, and will be considerably worn. Material, trimming, etc., same as the sack-style.

For dress uses in over-garments, Meltons and kerseys, in light brown and drab shades, also black and blue diagonals, will be used. Edges and seams to Meltons and kerseys lapped and stitched raw, collar same material as coat, buttons to match. Linings of silk, and, when desired, breast-facings of silk also; but the facing of cloth like garment is considered the most genteel, as well as practical. Fall over-garments intended for business use are cut in sack-style, single-breasted, and to be worn mostly thrown open.

The materials mostly in vogue for this class of garment are black, blue, olive, and green diagonals, striped and plaid coatings, plain and in mixtures. Light-weight Meltons and waterproofs are also used to some extent. These garments are lined mostly with fine mohair serges, silk sleeves, collars of same material as coat, edges stitched, buttons plain to match, etc.

The ulster is a loose, long, D. B. sack overcoat, cut to cover well the knee when sitting, and is belted at the waist. It is used mostly by tourists, and persons who are much exposed to the severity of the weather; material is of a rough surface, and in quality either fine or coarse.

WRECKS.

The clouds hang low this morning,—gray, soft clouds,—
And tears drip from the leaves, and tears
Are in my eyes and weighing down my soul,—
A flood of surging waters that will roll
The stone from off the grave of buried years.

And Memory's tide is rising, and the waves sweep up,
A waste of waters sweeping to my feet;
And wrecks are there—my God! how many a bark,
Freighted with hopes, went down into the dark.
Freighted with hopes—Ah me! those hopes were sweet.

I saw them thrown upon the breakers, one by one,—
Stood by with aching heart and pallid lips;
I saw them sail where I might almost touch
The precious things that I had craved so much,
And then go down—my own hope-laden ships.

Oh! cruel, sunken rocks on which they struck;
Oh! cruel waves that gleam my treasures o'er;
Oh! restless sea that ever cries for more,
Lapping with hungry lips the rugged shore;
I have no more to give,—you have my hoarded store.

You have it all. Fold, fold away
In your dark cave, relentless sea,
The joys that would have made my life so grand a thing,
And hide within your nest, oh Love! your broken wing;
I shall have fame—hush, heart! it is enough for me.

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

The Paris Diamond Market.

A curious account is given by the *Ordre* of the place where the dealers in precious stones assemble in Paris to transact business, namely, at the Cafe des Varietes, Boulevard Montmartre. The following is an extract from the last part of the article: "As soon as the various chapmen are assembled and have taken out their stores, 'Here,' cries one, 'is a real bargain, one of the finest ancient pieces of jewelry known. It is a necklace which belonged to the Princess Guemenee, the setting and diamonds being all old. Prince Troisetoiloff refused 75,000 francs for it twenty years ago.' The article passes from hand to hand, and each person examines it attentively with his magnifying glass. Some countenances express doubt and indecision, and the necklace at last reaches Michel, who is the great authority. He weighs it in his hand and inspects it with an air of indifference, and then says: 'The two stones at each end are ancient, and both with their setting belonged to the Countess De Prejean; two others, which are still finer, formed part of a collection stolen at Venice in 1804 from Mme. Morosini; the necklace afterward belonged to Lady Temple, whose husband bought it at Candahar of Isaac Lieven,—your grandfather, M. Lion; she left it to her daughter, Mme. De X——, who sold it three days after her marriage. As for the sapphire in the middle, it came from Mlle. Schneider's sale; all the rest is new, diamonds and settings, and came direct from Hamburgh; however, it is well made, and the 75,000 francs demanded seems to be a fair price.' The affair is settled. However extraordinary the above may appear, there are in the world five or six individuals who know all the diamonds of value and all the articles of jewelry of importance that exist, and who can recognize them thirty years later if they have only seen them for one minute."

THE BALLOON.

If the *Graphic* balloon had been constructed of silk instead of cotton; if it had actually cost the $15,000 advertised, instead of the $4,000 really expended; if the authors of the sensation had been engaged in an honest scientific enterprise instead of a paltry advertising dodge; if, in short, the balloon had gone up bodily instead of metaphorically, the subjoined poem would have been a little more apropos to the event. As it is, we amuse and console ourselves with the perusal of the subjoined lines, which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1836, on the occasion of the notable ascension of Green and his companions:

THE "MONSTRE" BALLOON.

Oh! the balloon, the great balloon!
It left Vauxhall one Monday at noon,
And every one said we should hear of it soon
With news from Aleppo or Scanderoon;
But very soon after folks changed their tune;
"The netting had burst—the silk—the shaloon;
It had met with a trade-wind—a deuced monsoon—
It was blown out to sea—it was blown to the moon—
They ought to have put off their journey till June;
Sure none but a donkey, a goose, a baboon
Would go up in November in any balloon!"

Then they talk'd about Green—"Oh! where's Mr. Green?
And where's Mr. Holland, who hired the machine?
And where is Monk Mason, the man that has been
Up so often before—twelve times or thirteen—
And who writes such nice letters describing the scene?
And where's the cold fowl, and the ham and poteen?
The press'd beef with the fat cut off—nothing but lean,
And the portable soup in the patent tureen?
Have they got to Grand Cairo, or reached Aberdeen?
Or Jerusalem, Hamburg, or Ballyporeen?
No! they have not been seen! Oh! they havn't been seen!"

Stay! here's Mr. Gye—Mr. Frederick Gye.
"At Paris," says he, "I've been up very high,—
A couple of hundred of toises, or nigh,
A cockstride the Tuileries' panticles, to spy
With Dollond's best telescope stuck at my eye,
And my umbrella under my arm like Paul Pry,
But I could see nothing at all but the sky;
So I thought with myself 'twas of no use to try
Any longer; and, feeling remarkably dry
From sitting all day stuck up there like a guy,
I came down again, and—you see—here am I!"

But here's Mr. Hughes!—What says young Mr. Hughes?
"Why, I'm sorry to say we've not got any news
Since the letter they threw down in one of their shoes,
Which gave the Mayor's nose such a deuce of a bruise,
As he popp'd up his eye-glass to look at their cruise
Over Dover; and which the folks flock'd to peruse
At Squier's bazaar, the same evening, in crews,—
Politicians, news-mongers, town-council, and blues,
Turks, Heretics, Infidels, Jumpers, and Jews,
Scorning Bachelor's papers and Warren's reviews;
But the wind was then blowing towards Helvoetsluys,
And my father and I are in terrible stews,
For so large a balloon is a sad thing to lose!"

Here's news come at last!—Here's news come at last!
A vessel's come in which has sailed very fast;
And a gentleman serving before the mast—
Mr. Nokes—has declared that "The party has passed
Safe across to the Hague, where their grapnel they cast
As a fat burgomaster was staring aghast,
To see such a monster come borne on the blast,
And it caught in his waistband, and there it stuck fast!"

Oh, fie! Mr. Nokes—for shame, Mr. Nokes!
To be poking your fun at us plain-dealing folks,
Sir, this isn't a time to be cracking your jokes,
And such jesting your malice but scurvily cloaks;
Such a trumpery tale every one of us smokes,
And we know very well your whole story's a hoax!

"Oh! what shall we do?—Oh! where will it end?—
Can nobody go?—Can nobody send
To Calais, or Bergen-op-Zoom, or Ostend?
Can't you go there yourself? Can't you write to a friend,
For news upon which we may safely depend?"

Huzza! huzza! one-and-eight-pence to pay
For letter from Hamburg, just come to say
They descended at Weilburg, about break of day;
And they have lent them the palace there during their stay,
And the town is becoming uncommonly gay,
And they're feasting the party, and soaking their clay
With Johannisberg, Rudesheim, Moselle, and Tokay!
And the Landgraves, and Margraves, and Counts beg and pray
That they won't think as yet about going away.
Notwithstanding, they don't mean to make much delay,
But pack up the balloon in a wagon or dray,
And pop themselves into a German "po-shay",
And get on to Paris by Lisle and Tournay,
Where, they boldly declare, any wager they'll lay,
If the gas-people there don't ask them to pay
Such a sum as must force them at once to say "Nay,"
They'll inflate the balloon in the Champs-Elysees,
And be back again here the beginning of May.
Dear me! what a treat for a juvenile fete!
What thousands will flock their arrival to greet!
There'll be hardly a soul to be seen in the street,
For at Vauxhall the whole population will meet,
And you'll scarcely get standing-room, much less a seat,
For this all preceding attraction must beat,
Since they'll unfold what we want to be told,—
How they cough'd; how they sneez'd; how they shivered with cold;
How they tipp'd the "cordial" as racy and old
As Hodges, or Deady, or Smith ever sold,
And how they all then felt remarkably bold;
How they thought the boil'd beef worth its own weight in gold;
And how Mr. Green was beginning to scold
Because Mr. Mason would try to lay hold
Of the moon, and had very near overboard roll'd!

And there they'll be seen—they'll be all to be seen!
The great-coats, the coffee-pot, mugs and tureen!
With the tight-rope, and fire-works, and dancing between,
If the weather should only prove fair and serene;
And there, on a beautiful transparent screen,
In the middle you'll see a large picture of Green,
Mr. Holland on one side, who hired the machine,
Mr. Mason on t'other, describing the scene;
And Fame, on one leg, in the air, like a queen,
With three wreaths and a trumpet, will over them lean;
While Envy, in serpents and black bombazine,
Looks on from below with an air of chagrin!

Then they'll play up a tune in the Royal Saloon,
And the people will dance by the light of the moon,
And keep up the ball till the next day at noon;
And the peer and the peasant, the Lord and the loon,
The haughty grandee and the low picaroon,
The six-foot life-guardsman and the little gossoon,
Will all join in three cheers for the "Monstre" Balloon.

The Bad Boy and the Good.

There was once a young and lovely boy whose mother parted his hair down the middle, and occasionally hit him in the back with a flat-iron. There was also a bad, wicked, and depraved boy, about whom I at the moment do not recollect any further particulars. These two were brought up together, and simultaneously received a present of a sovereign apiece. Oh, how that bad, wicked, and depraved boy kicked up his heels! the good boy smiled the while seraphically, and slobbered. The bad boy then went straightway and laid out his good money in all manner and kinds of nasty indigestible messes—hardbake, cocoanut (he bought fourteen of these), bulls'-eyes, stick-liquorice, tamarands, and Australian beef. The boy fell to, and gorged hideously upon these things, and so exhausted his little capital, coming to the good boy, when it was all gone, with a long and pitiful face. "Ah!" said the good boy, "had you not spent your sovereign thus foolishly, you would have had it now as I have mine. Instead of buying hardbake—a thing I myself never touch, except when it is given to me—you might have bestowed five shillings upon the Society for Supplying Wooden-Legged Infidels with Worsted Slippers. Instead of buying cocoanuts, you might have dropped another five bob into the donation box of the Hospital for Paralyzed Shakers, and instead of wasting the other 10 shillings in the way you have, you might have done I don't know what that was good, and kind, and generous, and noble." The bad boy, confused and confounded, turned away his head at this, and wept bitter tears. Then the good boy went out for a stroll, feeling ever so much gooder for having said what he had, and on his way accidentally dropped his own sovereign down a sewer grating.—*Punch*.

Companion-Pictures.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ajax defying the lightning, the bull on the bridge defying the locomotive, and the Republican party defying the Farmers' Granges, will hereafter be regarded as companion-pictures.

CHOLERA.

What It Is: "Epidemic Cholera-Morbus."

The Disease, in All Its Forms, Carbonic-Acid Poisoning.

Possibility that the Mississippi River May Become the Nidus of Cholera.

Cholera a Disease for Which Man is Chiefly Responsible.

From the Medical Investigator.

I. What is cholera-morbus? Hartshorne gives its symptoms as follows: "Nausea and vomiting of greenish or yellowish fluid, with rejection of all food and drink; often, but not always, pain in the stomach and bowels; diarrhea, with brownish or yellowish stools; debility and coldness; little or no fever. Beginning with such symptoms, if the attack, not relieved, becomes aggravated, cramps in the limbs supervene, the vomiting and purging become *more watery:* prostration and coldness deepen into collapse, which may be fatal." Wherein does cholera differ? "The difference is seen," he says, "in the *bilious* vomiting and purging of cholera-morbus, and the *rice-water* discharges of cholera; the greater nausea in the former; much more tendency to collapse, with blueness, dyspnea, and suppression of urine, in cholera." Essentially they only differ in rapidity and severity. This was the view taken by the physician of the Dutch East India Company, who, in 1620, described cholera as

"EPIDEMIC CHOLERA MORBUS."

And we see no necessity for any other synonym. We could then use the term *endemic* cholera-morbus with good effect.

Let us analyze cholera-morbus a little: "Warm weather seems to predispose to it, while the direct causes often are indigestible articles of food, as unripe fruit, etc., excess of ordinary food, sudden change of temperature, checking perspiration." How do these four causes act? The first, "by relaxing the mucous membrane and exciting the liver," gives us, without doubt, loaded intestines with gastric and internal juices and bile; then it needs only fermenting fruit, or reaction from checked perspiration, to precipitate peristaltic action in both directions, i. e., purging and vomiting. Let us go deeper. What is the character of the ejecta? Sour. Look at it effervesce. Is it carbonic acid gas? What is the full significance of a checked perspiration? Checked insensible vapor is loaded with carbonic acid. Then is not the essential nature of cholera-morbus poisoning of the system by acid.

CARBONIC CHIEFLY?

The bile is alkaline, feebly so when excessive, and this acid neutralizes it and liberates *too* irritating biliary acids that alone would produce a diarrhea, brown, yellow or watery mucus (rice-water), according to its persistence and severity. That it is cholera-morbus, and it is evident that it may be more or less severe according to the amount of poisoning of the system by the acid.

II. There are certain localities and years where and when the tendency to this form of disease is very marked. It is generally in the early summer, when there has been much spring-rain and the summer sets in warm. The vegetation is hurried to maturity and immaturity by the superabundance of carbonic-acid gas in the atmosphere. The effect upon the system is very debilitating, and it only needs a little irregularity of eating, or drinking impure water, or a sudden cool change, to precipitate a severe attack of cholera-morbus. This may be so general at that place as to be called endemic cholera-morbus, or

CHOLERINE.

Here no new element is added, only the acid poisoning of the body is hastened by the marked vesocity of the blood from the difficulty of exhaling the superabundance of carbon. Under such circumstances the attacks are more severe, for, added to the irritated condition of the intestines by the foreign acid, we have a venous stasis in the brain, giving us pressure upon the quadrigeminal bodies, which Brown-Sequard found would increase peristaltic action of the bowels. Under such a condition we will be apt to have cramps. Cramp is the signal for the Mediterranean sponge-divers to come to the surface and exhale a superabundance of carbonic acid in their blood. It is evident, then, that, if the venous stasis is great in the brain, severe vomiting and diarrhea, even to rice-water discharges, cramps, and asphyxia, may be present. If this is the condition of brain, reaction will be apt to give stupor (*Opium*) and perhaps some retching. In these epidemic cases the system is doubly poisoned by carbonic acid.

III. This local atmospheric condition may become general, and rain and sun alternate with an overcast sky. Then men walk about in an atmosphere loaded with carbonic gas, saturated with hot vapor, in a negative electric condition, and the slightest violation of eating, drinking, or working, precipitates a most severe and violent attack of so-called cholera. When this condition of atmosphere is persistent for some time, especially over cities or crowds of pilgrims (where an amount of carbonic acid largely predominates), then

THE DISEASE BECOMES EPIDEMIC.

What are the elements here? (1) A vapory atmosphere, deficient in oxygen, and ozone, containing much peroxide of hydrogen. (2) a negative electrical condition, the clouds preventing the positive electricity of the air from flowing to the negative earth; (3) a superabundance of carbonic-acid gas in the air; and (4) systematic poisoning by these elements combined. The exhalation of carbonic acid is so great from the human body that sufficient may be generated under the above atmospheric conditions, on a crowded boat or car, to readily affect the susceptible. Thus we explain why "The poison is generated by crowds of pilgrims periodically visiting the holy places of Arabia," and why in 1783 "It did not extend beyond the places of bathing, and ceased on the dispersion of the multitude," after 20,000 out of 2,000,000 had died in eight days. This is why Dr. Thudicum found "no chemical evidence of any *special* cholera-poison in the blood," and why human intercourse has a share in the propagation of the disease, and why it may be carried personally, by clothing, by currents of air, etc. In the light of this explanation how clear is the following: "In 1833 the Board of Health of London concluded that the meteorological changes which renew the purity of the air are defective where cholera prevails, and eminently so in low, wet situations which show a high barometric pressure, absence of ozone and of electricity, in which localities the epidemic was most marked. They also concluded that the poison acted as a *ferment*, and therefore takes effect only under congenial circumstances. That *organic impurity* is the material out of which the ferment bears or begets the poison. Hence the susceptibility of a given locality for a cholera epidemic is somewhat in proportion to the above soil-relations and atmospheric conditions. That it is due to a specific poison which originates among the vapors of uncultivated deltas of the large rivers of Central India; that these are

THE 'BREEDING GROUNDS'

of the disease all agree." This other fact should be added, that cholera prevails in India on the setting in of the monsoons, immediately after the heavy summer-rains. The air is exceedingly debilitating, being loaded with peroxide of hydrogen, etc.

In this form of the disease the brain-centres are first irritated, and then paralyzed. In severe epidemics the irritation may be entirely or chiefly cerebral, and then paralysis sets in early. Then as in poisoning by "fire-damp," asphyxia is the most prominent symptom.

Taking the disease in all its forms, cholera-morbus, cholerine, cholera, sporadic, endemic, epidemic, American, African, or Asiatic, in all of its modes of propagation and travel, and in all of its manifestations, personal, local, or atmospheric, and symptoms, from the preliminary diarrhea to the asphyxia of collapse, the conclusion seems to us inevitable that

IT IS CARBONIC-ACID POISONING.

IV. Does this throw any light on the disease of 1873? Whether we credit the fact that, since the sun-spots and fires of '73, we are set back to the composition of the atmosphere of 300 years ago, this fact is palpable to all: i. e., there is more debility than usual. The late rainy spring increased the amount of watery vapor (peroxide of hydrogen) in the air, and also the amount of carbonic-acid gas. With the first burst of heat, vegetation sprang into activity, and the fruits into premature and imperfect ripeness. In the South, these causes culminated about the time of the summer-freshets; and with the first fruits, and the first storm-waves that came up the River Mississippi, there came up on a boat loaded with such surroundings, and loaded with deadly carburetted hydrogen,* the usual cases of cholera-morbus, which assumed the more fatal type of cholera. The trend of the storm-track (*vide* Signal-Service weather reports) was towards the east; and to the East, along the lines of travel (carbonic-acid generators), went the cholera (so called), and raged in those towns where its main element (carbonic acid) was most abundant, as carboniferous Nashville, foul Mt. Vernon, etc.; but it found no foothold in the absorbing sands of Louisville, Cairo, etc.

From Memphis, June 18, we read: "For the first day within *two* weeks no rain fell, and many believe that a few days of clear weather will bring a release from all danger of cholera," and it was so. The cloud of peroxide of hydrogen was wafted away, the carbonic-acid gas disseminated, and it was no longer an endemic disease. The indiscreet in eating and drinking, however, were still exposed to be poisoned by carbonic acid, easily generated within their own bodies. The negroes suffered most on this account, and also because naturally they generate more carbonic acid than their filthiest white brethren. In the light of these facts,

HOW VERY UNSCIENTIFIC

are the usual disinfectants, from carbolic acid to chloride of lime. The best disinfectant for *this* disease is, without doubt, the ozone-generator (sulphuric acid, 3 parts, and permanganate of potassium, 2 parts).

The preventive power of copper (a heavy ozone-carrier) led to the discovery of the absence of ozone and of the superabundance of peroxide of hydrogen in cholera localities, while the action of carbonic acid, and the recent experiments of Brown-Sequard on the brain-centres, complete our idea of the action of the disease. That is what we have learned from a study of this subject, and the reports of the cholera (rather endemic cholera-morbus) of 1873.

[The writer, Dr. T. C. Duncan, adds:]

As this disease seems to be gradually working northward, it might be well to recall (1) that it follows the water-courses chiefly; (2) that it prevails most severely at those points where the sewerage contaminates the air and water; (3) and it attacks those indiscreet in eating. The first peculiarity, it seems to us, is only explainable on the ground that autozone (peroxide of hydrogen, vapor of water, a negative electric condition) favors its propagation and spread, no doubt by facilitating the decomposition of organic matter, which gives rise to a large amount of carbonic acid gas. If this is absorbed by the soil, as in sandy Louisville, or by vegetation, the people escape, unless the whole air lacks ozone very markedly. Much moisture and heat are necessary to produce such a condition. That the general atmosphere is not thus loaded, is evident by the disease following the water-courses.

The arid region to the west of the Ganges favors just such a local atmospheric condition over that stream where cholera prevails. It is only occasionally that this loaded air of moisture and carbonic acid is so dense as to follow the perspiring, carbon-exhaling Mohammedan-pilgrim crowd. From the fact of cholera becoming localized in Central Europe, it is feared the Danube is getting into the same condition. It is a serious question whether our own Mississippi River may not also become

THE NIDUS OF CHOLERA.

When the timber is more completely stripped from this valley, and especially to the west, the effect may be quite as serious as it is in Central Asia. If the increase of vegetation gives a more equable distribution of the precipitation of moisture, and consequently of the electric ozonic and carbonic conditions of the atmosphere, what might be the condition in the Mississippi Valley if this was reversed, is a question worthy of serious scientific inquiry. This is a subject worthy the attention of Government.

Looked at from all points of view, cholera seems a disease for which man is chiefly responsible.

*Carburetted hydrogen, the fatal foul damp of the miner, would easily be generated in an atmosphere loaded with peroxide of hydrogen and carbonic-acid gas, being transformed by heat. This gas, although it is deadly, is very combustible, and its presence may have had something to do with the extensive conflagrations that have occurred this year.

WAITING.

I am seated by a window,
In my study's shady gloom,
Viewing lone and silent meadows,
Lighted by the waning moon.

All alone, I sit and ponder,
In a pensive, thoughtful mood,
Struggling bravely with my sorrows,
With the thoughts that will intrude
When with sadness one is burdened,
When with cares he is oppressed,
When he seeks for consolation,
When he strives to be at rest.

Through my latticed window, shaded
Deep with sombre, grating boughs,
Cooling zephyrs, sweetly laden,
Waft the knell of dying hours,
From the moon-lit, cross-topped steeple,
Jutting proudly toward the sky,—
Shadowy guardian o'er the city,
Of the loved ones gone on high.

Once I used to sit and listen,
With a loved one by my side,
To the echoing sounds that told us
That some fleeting hour had died;
That the whited, yawning portals
Of the dreary, dreaded tomb
Had received some weary mortal,
Paled this to wither soon.

Now, alas! my loved one's faded,
Faded from the wondering eye
Brought from out the thickets, shaded
Thus in Nature's coolest bower;
And her seat is now vacated
Where she sat in by-gone days,
Watching the flitting shadows
Of the ever-verdant bays.

Her vacant seat stands just as when
She left it for the tomb,
And bade me wait, expectant,
For the time so soon to come,—
That time to reunite us
In the bonds of love divine,
In realms of bliss eternal,
Where heavenly beings move.

For that time I look expectant,
As, in my study's gloom,
I am thinking, low and silent,
Of my darling in the tomb.
I long again to meet her,
To clasp her to my breast,
Just as I fondly pressed her
When she sunk to blissful rest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1873. ALPHA.

A Peculiar Dog.

Not a hundred miles from this city, says a Kingston paper, lived a family who owned a dog. The dog's name was "Colonel." He was, however, less military than theological in his tastes. In respect of the latter subject he made extensive researches. When a neighboring church-bell rang the people to the house of prayer Colonel would howl in unison with it. On one or two occasions he visited the sacred edifice itself, and, after listening to the sermon for awhile, he emitted a short yelp of disapprobation, dropped his expressive tail, and went home in a fit of deep dejection. We should have mentioned that Colonel was of the Newfoundland breed, and his immense size, combined with his glossy blackness, imparted great solemnity to his appearance and manner. One day the family were absent, and "Colonel" was unintentionally locked in the house. He recognized his opportunity, and, walking into the parlor, he removed the big Bible from the table and began a studious perusal of that holy volume. Fearing lest he should read the same part more than once, he carefully tore out the leaves as he passed over them, and arranged them in a heap on the floor. When the unsuspecting family returned they walked into the parlor, and there saw the canine commentator engaged in his labor of love. He had dipped into Exodus, but nothing more. The Old Testament wasn't to his taste. But he had been fascinated with the Epistle of St. Paul. The letter to the Romans "Colonel" had swallowed entire, thereby surpassing most other theologians, who never could get it down. The Gospel by St. John he had also devoured. He liked its loving flavor. The Revelation was too tough for him. He had disposed of two chapters, but had stuck on the beast with seven heads and the horns. When his admiring proprietor led him out of doors a piece of scripture hung to his eye teeth, on which was printed the admonition, "Beware of dogs." Such a gorge of Gospel could have but one result on a dog: "Colonel" is dead now.

A Mysterious Epistle.

From the Saratogian.

On Friday evening last a young lady of this village received a letter out of the Post-Office. Hastily opening it, she attempted to read its contents, but it was a puzzle, as she found it an impossibility to decipher many of the words and sentences; and those that she did seemed to convey no intelligence or to have the slightest particle of sense in them. She asked a young gentleman friend to assist her in reading it. He looked at the mysterious missive and smiled. Her curiosity was aroused, and she snatched the letter from his hands and attempted to read it and smile, but it was of no use. She handed it back to him. He gazed at it and smiled a little broader, but said nothing. Now she was vexed, and thought it was real mean in him to laugh and not tell her what about. After laughing till he grew red in the face and his sides shook and ached, he handed it back to her saying: "Why, that's your own letter returned from the Dead Letter Office."

BEAU HICKMAN.

Passages in the Life of a Dead-Beat.

Anecdotes of the American Gentleman-Beggar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8, 1873.

Perhaps I am one of the very few people in the United States who will regret to hear of the death of poor old "Beau Hickman." I never visited Washington but I made it my business to look him up, and generally found the Beau poor, needy, seedy, and glad to see me. To most people he was a bore; but to me he never rendered himself obnoxious, and I confess to the very bad taste of always finding in Hickman a

SOURCE OF UNENDING AMUSEMENT.

His anecdotes of dead statesmen, and the peculiarities of some of the living ones, were so extremely interesting, and few men could talk better than Beau after dinner, in an easy-chair, and with a good cigar to puff. Then Webster, Clay, Benton, Calhoun, Hayne, and scores of others came from their graves in all their glory, and Beau would sit for hours and tell stories of the Washington-life of these great men. I believe, as a rule, he was very truthful, and made it a point never to speak ill of the dead.

In their time, both Clay and Webster admitted Hickman into their society, and made a sort of companion of him. Then he was not the poor, old, decrepid, ill-looking man we have seen him of late years; but a tall, straight, well-dressed, handsome, dashing fellow, with money in his pocket, and a bank-account to draw upon. He had $40,000 left him, but lost it betting at horse-races. So polite was he, and courteous in his manners, that, for a long time after he lost his money, the turf-men received him and permitted him to

BET WITHOUT "PUTTING UP."

When he "lost," he promised to pay; and, when he "won," he collected the stake with as little delay as possible. He was of an old Virginia family, well raised, and a gentleman both by education and in manners. His relatives cut him as a dead-beat on their bounty, and perhaps no brother was ever so unwelcome as he when he visited "the family," as he called his brother. He was generally supplied with some ready cash, and shoved back to Washington as soon as possible. Indeed, with money in his pocket, he never lingered long,—for, when in funds "to run with," Beau thought the National Capital was the proper place for a gentleman to live.

One day, only a few years ago, I found him at the National Hotel, greatly depressed in spirits, and asked him what was the matter.

"Sir," he replied, politely, "I have had nothing for four days. I am unable to raise a single copper, and am even now

SUFFERING WITH HUNGER."

Knowing what a beat he was, and thinking he was trying to create sympathy and get a dollar, I said, tartly:

"Beau, I am ashamed of you, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You know I always give when I have a mind to, and I have paid you my monthly dues one month in advance already; so you ought not to make such an appeal at this time by pretending you are out of funds and even hungry."

"Alas!" he said, "it is only too true, and I know not where to go or what to do;" and the man's eye and earnest manner convinced me he was telling the truth.

"Visit your relatives," I suggested.

"That won't do," he replied. "I don't want to go down to Virginia; and, besides, it is not long since they gave $150 to come back to Washington and stay."

"Then they must keep you away; and, if you are in the strait you say you are, why not write to them the facts, and say you will come down and visit them if they don't send you money to stay here."

"I'll do it," cried Beau, his eye brightening, "and

YOU WILL GIVE ME MONEY

to keep me alive until I can get answers from my friends."

I was fairly caught, and handed Beau a dollar, telling him to call on me every morning for five days for a like sum. On the sixth day he came, apparently with great grief, and asked for another dollar, saying he surely would get an answer that day. On the next and the next he did the same; and when, on the tenth, I refused him flatly, he went off, and, in a little while, came back joyfully, and exhibited a letter which stated $50 was inclosed him, and, on examining the date, I found it several days old, and that he had had the letter and money in his possession

FOR AT LEAST FOUR DAYS,

during which time he had borrowed of me.

Once, when he was down on the bed-rock of poverty, and really starving, I gave him a dollar, and, seeing me about to buy a cigar, he stepped up and said:

"Allow me, sir, to serve you," and, taking up two 25-cent cigars, he presented me one, and took the other,—actually paying half of the dollar I had just given him for the cigars.

"Beau," I said, "you are extravagant. I can't afford to smoke 25-cent cigars."

"One must live

LIKE A GENTLEMAN,"

he coolly replied.

Nearly everybody has heard the story credited to him of how, wishing to go from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, he got on the train, stuck his head out of the window, and kept it there until the Conductor came along and tapped him on the shoulder, when, suddenly drawing it in, he knocked off his hat, which fell outside, and then became violently indignant at the Conductor, and said:

"Sir, how dare you be so rude to passengers, and startle them as you just have me?"

The Conductor protested he had not been rude—only tapped him to call his attention.

"But you struck me, and have knocked off my fine hat out of the window, and my ticket was in the band; and what am I now to do?"

The Conductor said he would pass him to Harrisburg; but Bean would not be pacified, and finally, to quiet him, the Conductor bought him a new $4 hat. So Bean got

A NEW HAT AND A FREE RIDE,

his "fine hat and ticket in the band" being all a sham.

On another occasion, Beau being on a train without a ticket, he took a seat in the cars, and after the train had been in motion some time, stepped into the next car and called out loudly, "Tickets!" when every one, thinking him the Conductor, held out their tickets. Bean only took up one, however, selecting that of a poor, honest old German farmer, and, passing into the next car, took a seat, sticking his ticket in the band of his hat.

In a few minutes, there was the usual call again of "Tickets!" and the real Conductor made his appearance. When he came to the old German farmer, he attempted to explain; but the Conductor cut him short, saying, "Show your ticket, pay your money, or get off the train." A good many passengers who had witnessed the transaction between Hickman and the farmer, and wondered at the time why their tickets had not been called for, now came to the relief of the German, and remonstrated, protesting that the man had paid, and the Conductor, who had just passed through, had already taken up his ticket. The Conductor, thinking for a moment, said, "I'll bet Beau Hickman is on this train;" and, sure enough, on entering the next car, there sat Beau, as large as life, looking quite innocent, and his ticket exposed in full view.

"Where did you get this ticket?" asked the Conductor, pulling it out of Hickman's hat-band.

"IT WAS GIVEN ME

by a gentleman in the next car," frankly replied Beau.

"You ought to be ashamed to rob a poor old German farmer in that way."

"Politest and cleverest people in the world on your road," said Beau with his inimitable smile and little bow. "Why,—would you believe me, sir?—I only needed one, but every man in the car; when they knew who I was, tendered me his ticket; and the ladies—God bless them!—at least a dozen offered me theirs." The Conductor passed him.

Once Beau went over to New York and put up at the St. Nicholas. Knowing the rules of the house, he went early on Monday morning, and, as was customary, on Saturday received his bill. Watching until no one was in the office but an unlike innocent-looking clerk, Beau went up with the bill in his hand, and, in a towering rage, demanded to know if it was the custom of the house to

INSULT ITS GUESTS

by presuming they would not pay when they left, and sending bills like that,—throwing his on the desk. The clerk explained, and mistaking Beau for the famous Pennsylvania Congressman John Hickman, apologized, assured him no offense was meant, and that he could pay when he went away. Beau was mollified, and presented the clerk with a fifty cent cigar. Before the next week was out, on Friday, Hickman asked Gen. William Bailey, of Louisiana, whom he knew very well, and who was stopping at the house, to loan him $500

FOR ONE HOUR.

The General did so, and Beau, getting a $500-note, walked into the office of the St. Nicholas and offered to pay his bill. Of course the clerk could not readily change so large a note, and Hickman, remarking he was going to stay, and the bill could be paid any time, passed up-stairs, and, handing Bailey the note, thanked him cordially for the loan of the money. No bill was sent him the next Saturday, nor the next. He was now in the fourth week of his board at the St. Nicholas, and, as his arrears were becoming large, the clerk felt it his duty to call the attention of the proprietor to the matter. He spoke of Beau as the "Hon. Mr. Hickman;" but the proprietor, on examining the register, recognized the name "R. L. Hickman," as that of the famous Washington "dead-beat." He cursed the clerk for his stupidity; but cursing would not square the ledger, and, sending for Beau, he made him the following proposition: "Hickman, if you will go over the street and

BEAT THE METROPOLITAN

out of a month's board, you can come back here, and we will dead-head you for another month." Beau accepted the offer, and, when his month was out, he took his baggage, hired a fine carriage at the expense of the St. Nicholas, and, driving round the square, pulled up in front and registered at the Metropolitan, taking a room on the second floor, with parlor and bath attached. Every few days he stepped over to the St. Nicholas to tell the proprietor he was getting on nicely at the Metropolitan, and would smoke a cigar at the expense of the St. Nicholas.

He worried through a month without pay, and there was a row at the Metropolitan. Knowing the hostility between the hotels, Beau mildly suggested to the Metropolitan man that, if it would be any gratification to him, he would go over and

BEAT THE ST. NICHOLAS

out of a month's board. Leland jumped at the offer, and Beau, by a little arrangement, got the promise of a second month's board at the Metropolitan on condition that he would beat the other fellow.

Calling a carriage, he drove round the square again, and put up at the St. Nicholas; and, when the month was up once more, passed over the street and stopped at the Metropolitan for thirty days.

When I was mustered out of the volunteer service in Arkansas, at the close of the War, I had on my staff several officers who had never been in Washington, and, as these gentlemen wished to see the National Capital, I invited them to go on with me. We had hardly arrived and put up at the National Hotel, when Beau Hickman paid us a visit, and I introduced him to the staff. For a wonder, Beau was in funds, and he

TREATED US MAGNIFICENTLY.

He invited all hands repeatedly to drink, and set out the cigars of the best and most costly brands. Next day I saw Beau in the corner of the hall of the hotel in close conversation with Col. Bowen, a big-hearted and genuine Michigander, and, in a few moments, he went down into his breeches-pocket, and, hauling out his wallet, handed something to Beau. In a day or two I found Beau had borrowed from nearly all my officers, and, feeling that I was in a measure responsible, I took the old beat to task, and remonstrated with him for his conduct. He was very humble, but said, "What can one do? One, you know, must live like a gentleman, and to do it requires money."

When the officers found out the real character of the man, they had a hearty laugh at each other, and freely forgave Beau, for they had just been mustered out and paid off, and had come to Washington to spend their three months' extra pay, and did not regret the little of it Beau had got.

Hickman was fond of picking up new acquaintances; and one evening, at Washington, while in the Metropolitan Hotel, he saked Gen. Burbridge, who was talking to me, to point out to him some

"LIBERAL" KENTUCKIANS.

Burbridge pointed to Col. Scott, a grave and fierce-looking man, and said, "He will help you, Beau; he is a good fellow." Hickman soon managed to engage the Colonel, in his adroit way, in a casual conversation, and, of course, ended by asking him for a dollar. Scott, as was expected, rebuffed Beau sharply, and scolded him for begging in such a manner. Beau got away speedily, and, coming back to Burbridge, said, "He is no gentleman; he has insulted me."

"Who has?" inquired Burbridge.

"That man with the big black beard," replied Beau, pointing to Col. Scott.

"My God!" cried Burbridge, "you are a dead man, Hickman; that is not the man I sent you to; that is Col. Scott,

THE DUELIST AND DESPERADO.

He will kill you if you have given him the slightest offense." Beau was evidently a coward, for he turned white as a sheet, and got out of the hotel in a hurry. Col. Scott roomed with me, and, notwithstanding his great piratical beard and fierce looks, was one of the gentlest and most amiable of men. I told him of the trick Burbridge had played on Beau, and Scott, entering into the zest of the joke, said he would scare Beau out of the hotel, to the infinite relief of the guests and landlord. Next day Burbridge met Beau on the street, and said to him, "Look out, Beau, Col. Scott is after you."

IT WAS VERY FUNNY

to observe Beau, night after night, come to the door of the hotel, and peek in to see if Scott was about. He would advance step by step, and reconnoitre every chair and corner for the enemy, and, if he caught but so much as a glimpse of the black beard in the distance, away he would go, and we would see no more of him that night about the Metropolitan.

One of Beau's favorite tricks was to get introduced to the new Senators and members of Congress, and

CHARGE FOR THE INTRODUCTION.

It used to be $10 for a Senator and $5 for a Congressman; but, of late years, Beau reduced the price of introductions to $5 for a Senator and $2.50 for a Congressman. Some of them rebuffed him sharply, but nearly all paid.

The Southern men were Beau's best patrons, and, up to the beginning of the Rebellion, he throve and prospered on their generosity. He said to me, one day after the War: "I was loyal, but my best friends were Rebels. The carpet-backers are a mean set, and won't pay their dues. They are, I assure you, sir, altogether contemptible, and

A REGULAR SET OF DEAD-BEATS."

This he said gravely, as though he were the most honorable gentleman in the world, and least of all a dead-beat himself.

Of late years Beau had had a hard time to get along, and I am told sometimes nearly starved. He had a regular set of friends over the country, whom he called

HIS "CONTRIBUTORS."

They numbered over a hundred, and he charged them the small sum of 25 cents per month. If they failed to send on their dues, when they amounted to $1 Beau would have a letter written, and remind them gently they were in arrears. I think it was on this stipend of charity he relied mainly since the War for a scanty living.

He was the

ONLY REAL GENTLEMAN-BEGGAR

I ever saw in America, and as such was peculiar. His manners were courtly, his language chaste, and at times beautiful. He never lost his temper, and his urbanity, even to those who insulted and rebuffed him, was so marked as often to make them ashamed and regret their roughness to the poor old man. He must have received in youth an excellent education, and was well read. His voice was smooth and soft, and words always came at his command to express his ideas clearly, and often elegantly. In person, he was tall, spare, and inclined to be raw-boned. His face was neither handsome nor ugly, and it always wore a pleasant smile and had a most intelligent expression. Poor old Beau! we shall miss him when we go to Washington.

AARON ABOUT.

FOUNTAINS OF JOY.

There are fountains of *joy* in the heart ever springing,
Where love is the guide that leads life on its way;
Then why should you chide me, or bid me cease singing?
Or why should you linger, or wish for delay?

Let those who have lived till their hearts have grown sour
Withdraw from the pleasure that friendship bestows;
But, for us, let us linger in Love's sacred bower,
And receive from this life all the blessings it owes.

J. P. CLARK.

A Baby in a Cabbage-Barrel.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

A gentleman who was in the Georgetown market this morning, reports that a lady purchased a barrel of large-sized cabbages from, as she supposed, a market-woman, but that upon examining its contents, after it had reached her home, she found a live boy baby in it, well dressed, with a milk-bottle in its mouth, and protected by the manner in which the cabbages had been arranged as to prevent its suffocation. The purchaser hastened back to the market, but the supposititious market-woman had stolen away.

ROCKY-MOUNTAIN SKETCHES.

Bruiser Sam and the Grizzly Bear.

BY GEN. JAMES S. BRISBIN.

We were campaigning on the Crow, and the camp had been pitched in a pretty little valley, through which ran a pure stream of bright, cold water. The supper had been eaten, the camp-fires lighted, pipes filled, and all were ready for the evening-yarn. Among the frontiersmen who accompanied the expedition was Mr. Belden, the celebrated White Chief of the Plains, and noted hunter, trapper, and guide. I called upon him for a story, and, after thinking over his wild border-life for some time, as if to select the choicest bits from his vast experience, he related the following:

"I was one of the first men in 1858 to arrive at Pike's Peak. I came up from the Missouri, with a friend of my father, and we stopped at Denver, or rather, I should say, where Denver now is, for the city was then composed of a few grog-shops and shanties. In one of the mining-camps I became acquainted with a queer fellow they called

BRUISER SAM.

He was a powerful man, and sometimes drank a great deal, but was always good-tempered and kind-hearted. The miners were a rough set in those days, and delighted in the most brutal of sports. Prize-fighting was one of their pastimes, and at this Bruiser Sam excelled,—no man in all the camps being able to stand up long before him. His feats of strength were prodigious. Often would he take a barrel of liquor by the chimes, and, knocking out the bung, lift it up and drink from the hole, as easily as if it were a small keg. Then he would stand on a box 12 inches high, and lift 180 pounds with his teeth. He could pick up a 3-bushel bag of flour with his mouth, and carry it a rod. One day, a saloon-keeper offended Sam, and, to have revenge, he went out into the street, and, shouldering a large work-horse, carried it into the saloon, leaving the enraged bar-keeper to get it out and down the steps as best he could. At another time he carried a rock into a store, and dropped it through the floor.

"Sam's skin was as white and smooth as a girl's; but all over his arms, shoulders, and broad chest, were bunches of knotty muscles as large as one's fist. He was a well-built and

FINE-LOOKING MAN,

his waist being remarkably small, his hips broad, the legs well set, and feet small. Once his face was handsome, but whisky had bleared the eyes, and the nose was pimpled and red; still, Sam was a good-looking man, and, when dressed up in a new buck-skin suit with yellow fringe, and his long brown hair combed out in curls about his neck, he was the picture of an athletic frontiersman.

"However, Sam was fast

DEGENERATING INTO A LOAFER;

he had left off work and gone to living by his strength, just as thousands of men live by their wits in the great cities. Any one would pay for Sam's liquor to see him lift a barrel by the ends and drink from the bung-hole; and occasionally, by way of variety, he would shoulder a horse or a mule for a glass of rum.

"Dissipation told rapidly on 'The Man of Steel,' as he was called; and, when I saw him in the spring, after a winter's carousing, he had

THE DELIRIUM TREMENS,

and it took five men to hold him. His frame was wasted away, the knots of sinews were gone, his chest drawn in, and the skin of his body soft and flabby.

"It was about this time an old Englishman named Jones arrived at the mines, and, hearing of Sam, expressed a desire to see him. Old Jones was a well-known prize-fighter, but, of late years, had given up the ring himself and turned trainer. Sam's fame excited the envy of old Jones, and he no sooner saw him than he offered to fight Sam. The miners were astonished, and tried to dissuade Jones from his purpose; but nothing would do but he must have a bout with Sam. So the day was set. Sam was sick on the morning of the fight, and looked badly enough; but bets ran two to one on 'The Man of Steel,' against the Englishman. Time was called, and the Englishman bounded into the ring, while Sam came up slowly, and looked languid and feeble; but, as the very first pass, he hit John Bull

BETWEEN THE EYES,

and no amount of sponging and bathing could induce him to stand upon his legs again that day. It was feared Sam had broken the Englishman's skull, but he got about in a day or two, and soon afterwards both he and Sam disappeared from the saloons. The bar-keepers were astonished. Sam did not come around any more for his grog, and no one could imagine where he had gone, or what he was at. Foul play was beginning to be suspected, when it leaked out that Sam

WAS IN TRAINING,

and that the Englishman was his trainer. After old Jones got that awful lick from Sam's brawny fist, he gave him no peace until he agreed to go into training and accompany the Englishman to England, there to fight the giants of the prize-ring. Jones had not much money, but, at his instigation, a man named Dunham came over from London with a display of cash, and, as soon as Dunham arrived, old Jones quit, and the new Englishman became Sam's regular trainer.

"I saw Sam once while he was in training, and he looked well; the knots were on his arms again, and the great chest firm and round. He had been at his dumb-bells, sand-bags, and gum-balls about six weeks, when, one morning, he got mad about something, knocked both Dunham and old Jones down, and made his escape from his keepers into the street. Stopping at the saloons and taking several drinks, he did not forget it was his hour for training, and amused himself by

KNOCKING DOWN

every stout-looking fellow he met. Finally, after the Sheriff and half the town had been whipped, Sam was captured and put into jail; but here a new difficulty presented itself, for the jail was not a strong one, and Sam swore he would instantly tear it down if they did not let him out. On promising that he would go straight to his lodgings, the door was opened, and Sam kept his word, for he went directly home and retired to bed. This outbreak was so unlike Sam's natural disposition that every one was at a loss to account for it; and, soon afterwards, another ebullition of passion occurring, 'The Man of Steel's' trainers abandoned him in disgust, and took themselves off East, each carrying with them, as a parting gift from Sam, a pair of black eyes and a swollen nose.

"Sam, now left to himself,

FELL TO DRINKING AGAIN,

went about the saloons as of old, lifting barrels, pitching stones, and shouldering horses for liquor. It was soon observed he was growing weak; he lifted the barrels with difficulty, and preferred to drink from a glass instead of a bung-hole. He grew thin in flesh, his muscles disappeared, and he became the shadow of his former self.

"At this time a number of shoulder-hitters and desperadoes arrived at the mines, and gave Sam some trouble; but he finally conquered them all; and, as the last fellow got licked, he exclaimed: 'Well, if you can lick me,

YOU CAN'T LICK A GRIZZLY BEAR!'

Sam swore he could lick a grizzly-bear, and that, single-handed and alone, he would fight one. There was a grizzly in the camp, that had been caught by the miners when a cub, and raised by them. The bear was now nearly full-grown, and, although a great, powerful brute, was quite tame and harmless. It was not long before some wretches had arranged a fight between this beast and Bruiser Sam, and the day was set. The bear was to be chained to a tree by the neck, and Sam was to fight him for one hour with his naked fists. Sam again went into training, with Jim Peyton for his trainer, and, long before the day of the fight, Peyton reported that his pupil was in splendid condition, and 'would as soon fight as go a fishing.'

"The day came, and with it a great crowd. The bets were three to one on Sam, and many really believed he would whip the bear.

POOR BRUIN,—

a great, shaggy-coated fellow,—was tied to a stake by a chain 12 feet long, and was as good-tempered as he could be, standing on his hind legs, and scampering about with delight at the sight of so many people. Perhaps there was as little of the real beast in Bruin as there was in many of the two-legged animals who came to see him fight. The keepers of the bear began teasing and poking him with sharp poles and irons, and, although he took it quite coolly at first, he after a while growled fiercely and tugged at his chain. Sam now appeared with *his keeper*, Peyton, and was received with loud cheers by the human animals who wished to see a man and a beast fight.

"Stepping into the ring, Sam prepared for battle, stripping off all his clothing, except his boots, pants, and drawers. His broad chest contrasted strangely with the shaggy coat of the beast, as the two combatants stood glaring at each other.

THE INTELLIGENT ANIMAL

seemed to understand the situation in a moment, and, raising on his legs, walked toward Sam, who tried to hit him between the eyes, hoping to break his skull; but, failing in this, he stepped to one side, and, giving the bear a powerful blow on the ear, knocked him completely down. Cheer after cheer greeted Sam as he stepped from the ring, and the men who had bet on the bear really began to fear they would lose their money. Five minutes were allowed between rounds, and the keepers poked the beast vigorously all the time, so that, when Sam came up again, he was in a towering rage.

"The moment Sam crossed the ring, the bear recognized him, and bounded the full length of the chain. So great was the rage of the beast that the people drew back in horror, and even Sam grew pale. Again the bear leaped forward, and, taking his chain in his paws, attempted to break it. For a time it resisted all his efforts, but at length

SNAPPED IN TWAIN,

and the affrighted people fled terror-stricken from the plain. The bear dashed upon Sam, who bravely stood his ground, and actually succeeded in felling the beast to the earth; but, in doing so, lost his balance, and, before he could escape, the bear caught him with one claw, and, hitting him on the face with the other, broke the poor fellow's jaw. Still Sam fought on, with his jaw hanging down upon his breast, and blood spirting from a dozen wounds. It was a terrible conflict; but, of course, the bear won, knocking Sam down finally, and tearing open his chest with its sharp claws. By this time, the people had got guns and returned to the field, where they fired volley after volley into poor Bruin, until he lay quite still and dead.

SAM WAS DEAD, TOO,

and they took up his body and the carcass of the bear, and buried them both. And thus ended Bruiser Sam and his grizzly-bear fight, which was perhaps the only prize bear-fight ever fought in the world."

WHY?

Some Queries by a Woman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I want your ear,—your literary ear. I want to ply you with questions until you will fairly quake with the smothered irritation that, in your gallantry, you dare not show a woman. I want to gorge myself with information on this particular subject, until, in my selfishness, I can ask no more. You may shrink; you may writhe, and twist, and wriggle; but I won't let you off. I will torture your masculine

THE BRITISH MEDICAL LION.

Meeting of the British Medical Association.

Sir William Furgusson's Address on the Water-Supply of London.

Cholera and Typhoid Fever as Results of Polluted Water.

Celebrities in the Medical World---The Woman-in-Medicine Question.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

50 NORFOLK SQUARE, LONDON, Aug. 10, 1873.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL LION.

I have seen him in all his glory, and a very noble beast he is, and very kind withal, except to an unfortunate woman now and then, who has been "eaten up" in her attempt to enter his den. Knowing that this view of the medical lion was one to which a safe distance lends enchantment, I live to tell the story of how he looks, acts, and thinks,—claiming the distance as an excuse for all errors.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

has just concluded its forty-first annual meeting. This is the second time only that it has met in the City of London, and it was a success beyond all previous successes. It was not only the largest meeting of the Association that has ever been held, but the largest ever held by the medical profession. The first London session was held eleven years ago, when the old name of the Association, "Provincial," was changed to the present name, "British." Up to this time there was a lack of genial community of feeling between town and country, and the metropolitan physician took upon himself certain airs of superiority. In the meantime, the country-practitioners quietly asserted for themselves a professional status which the city-dignitaries have been forced to acknowledge, and the result is the union of the Provincial and Metropolitan Associations under the common name, British. This, I take it, has more than a professional significance. Americans who spend their time in London hotels have no idea of the great distance of the Metropolis from the Provinces. It cannot be computed in miles, for a few hours' ride will take one to the limits of the Kingdom. The distance is one of education and culture. It is scarcely too forcible to say that the distance is the difference between

CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM.

It is the boast of Metropolitan civilization that it can measure its exclusiveness by the atrocious barbarisms of Lancashire, Yorkshire, etc., whose rank growth encroach upon the very border of that civilization. London, hoary with age, rich with gold, ripe with culture, must be wanting in morals not to feel ashamed that there is an uneducated person within the small circle of her Provinces.

To return to the union of the Metropolitan and Provincial bodies of medicine. It argues well for the improvement of the moral timbre of modern civilization,—England being the acknowledged centre. No class of men, clergymen not excepted, have greater moral power at their command than physicians. By moral power, I do not mean this or that religion, or profession of faith, but that power which does for mankind what the light, heat, and actinism of the sun do for nature. The scientific men of a community or nation must always affect the tone of the morals of that community or nation; hence the significance of their movements.

Modern medicine embodies

THE MOST ADVANCED OPINIONS

of modern science; hence, when "the largest association of medical men ever voluntarily banded together" declare there shall be neither country nor city in their kingdom, there is hope for the "Education Act" and its logical results,—the grafting of Metropolitan culture upon the wild growth of the Province, and the civilization of England's domestic barbarian.

And I must add that, while this barbarian lives, and in some instances climbs into the pulpit of the Established Church and to a seat in Parliament, murdering all the h's and r's in his way, it is very inconsistent in the *Saturday Review* to speak of

AMERICAN BARBARISMS.

It is very ungrateful for it, as an organ of the English people, to wish that the great number of American travelers who are in Europe this year had remained at home. It would have been far more appropriate for it to have assumed the position of a fond father welcoming home his numerous family, whom he could not support, much less educate, from a country that had supplied them with both living and learning. The objectionable American traveler described by the *Saturday Review* is, in nine cases out of ten, the British subject remodeled, gratuitously educated, his hereditary empty pocket for the first time filled, returning to his native land to "show off." It is but natural that he should want the Queen to see how he gets on; and I don't not the money he brings back is quite acceptable to Her Majesty. This is a digression, for which the *Saturday Review* is responsible.

At 10 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 5, the President of the Association, Mr. Alfred Baker, and the President-elect, Sir William Furgusson, with 700 of the profession, attended a choral service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The principal feature of the service was Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," which took the place of the anthem. The influence of the music gave one a fine opportunity of seeing the lion in repose; but, at sight of his gray hairs, curiosity toned itself into veneration. Upon more than one gray-headed one could be read the word

"CONSERVATISM"

written as an illumination by the rich light of St. Paul's dome and windows. Conservatism in medicine means, I and my patients must die according to rule, rather than live by innovation. Doubtless England's gray hairs save England's peace, politically speaking; but the extreme caution of the old lion severely chafes the spirit of the young lion. The young men of England complain that there is no room for them; that the places of trust and honor are given to gray hairs; that youth is a crime and age a virtue. I heard one young Englishman say he thought old men had no right to live; they should get out of the way, and make room for the young,—so obnoxious had his seniors become to him. Whether good or evil in its results, it is true that here old age is always an authority, and in many things *the* authority. Hence I was not surprised to find many gray heads in the British Medical Association.

The first address was given by the President, Sir William Furgusson, in the large hall of King's College,—the retiring President, Mr. Baker, having delivered his valedictory, and been elected Vice-President for life. I say Mr. Baker, because here all surgeons are called Mr., while physicians are called Dr. The subject of the President's oration was

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF LONDON.

This question, he thought, does not belong exclusively to water-companies, engineers, and rate-payers, but to public hygiene; hence its importance to the medical profession. Next to the treatment of disease and accident, it should stand foremost in the professional mind. Of course, Father Thames received his well-deserved praises. The wealth carried on his surface below London Bridge well-nigh defies calculation. Besides domestic wealth, the argosies of every country are welcome to his waters. Therein lies the true greatness of the Thames. But have those who have lived, and are still living, on his banks, dealt fairly with the great stream? He has been called upon to sustain human life, and to be the closes of human aggregation. His streams have been run shallow, and his clear waters dimmed by the filthiest pollutions. The river thus abused was, in the days of Henry VIII., declared by Parliamentary document the finest salmon stream in His Majesty's dominions. The polluted stream is a large source of the water-supply of the south and west of London.

The speaker then dwelt upon the necessity of water. Without it, both animal and vegetable life must cease. The source of supply, the quantity, quality, and expense, from separate localities, each interesting to a certain class of community,—the quantity and quality being the most interesting to physicians. The Thames is opposite to either. Furthermore, the speaker thought there was entirely too much stress laid upon the quality of water.

"PURE WATER"

can not be recognized beyond the teeth. It mixes with many different secretions, and all the ingredients of our food, so that its chemical purity is entirely lost before it has fairly begun its work in the system. Then, again, savages thrive on putrid meat and surface-water. He thought many physicians affected too much the airs of the pure chemist, and asked the question, "Are we not in reality too fastidious about 'pure water?'" Whilst the public, uninfluenced by the opinion of the doctors, haggle over the purity of the water, the more important feature—an ample supply—is overlooked. The amount required for drink is as nothing compared with that which is necessary for cleaning, washing, art, and manufactures. How to increase the supply without drying up the Thames, was an important question. Many approved the idea of increasing the supply of the midland towns, London included, from the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The speaker thought England might better make use of

HER GREAT RAIN-FALL.

Instead of letting the floods damage our best alluvial soils, destroy animal and vegetable life, endanger man himself, and finally flow uninterruptedly to the sea, might not much of this flood be impounded on our water-sheds, and there form small and large reservoirs and lakes, which would be ample supplies of the best water at every season of the year, and even keep in fair volume some of the primitive streams?" The speaker thought soft water much the best; that the simple housewife everywhere sought it by a natural instinct. In Glasgow, a city of half-a-million inhabitants, there is a saving of £40,000 yearly for soap, owing to the softness of the water, which comes from a natural reservoir formed by the water-shed of the district.

All that the learned surgeon said was true as far as it went. It is all well enough to save soap, and still keep clean; but the vital point of the "water-question"

WAS ENTIRELY IGNORED,

and that, too, at a time when it is alarmingly important that it should be understood. Cholera is raging all around us; several cases have been reported in London. Typhoid fever is an epidemic in some of the most aristocratic quarters of the city; physicians' families especially have been afflicted by this malady. In the majority of the cases, the poison has been traced to the milk of a single dairy, or rather farm. The occupant of said farm has died recently of typhoid, and the same fever has been raging in the neighborhood. The conclusion of the investigation shows that the milk is poisoned by the cows drinking polluted water, or that the water used to "rinse out the cans" contains enough of the poison to infect the milk. No dilution by water can be carried on on a large scale without detection; but the way in which milk-cans are cleaned will account for at least a half-pint of water in each,—enough to render many gallons of milk unfit for use, if the water be sewage-polluted. The suspected milk has passed into a state of putrefaction with unusual rapidity, and complaints of it have been made to the company.

Apropos to this are the

INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY DR. EDWARD BALLARD

concerning the "Localized Outbreak of Typhoid in Islington in July, 1870." He found that the radical source of contamination was the water supplied from an underground, defective tank. This dairy-tank was constructed of wood which had become burrowed by rats; hence, an opening was made between it and some old drains. Dr. Ballard suggested that the rinsing of the cans might poison the milk. This afforded considerable amusement, considering the traditional belief about milkmen; but, while he proved that this might be a sufficient cause, it was afterwards discovered that the milk in question had been regularly diluted 10 per cent by the polluted water.

William Sedgwick, surgeon, in a paper on cholera, says milk itself may undergo

SOME UNRECOGNIZABLE CHANGE,

by which it acquires properties capable of producing symptoms of poisoning which are analogous to, and sometimes identical with, those of cholera. He then refers to the cases which occurred in 1826 at Aurillac, a village in France, which were investigated by Profs. Orfield and Mare, commissioned by the French Academy. In this case, fifteen or sixteen customers of a particular dealer in goats' milk were attacked with all the symptoms of cholera. The Professors said they had met with parallel cases reported to them by the police of Paris. They could in no instance trace the presence of mineral poison and were disposed to ascribe the poisonous alteration of the milk to "a new principle formed by a vital process." There was another instance, which occurred in Malta, Oct. 19, 1856. "About twenty persons were seized with violent vomiting and other symptoms of cholera, which were ascertained by the Police Physician, Dr. Felice Calleja, to be caused by drinking the milk of two goats." Mr. Sedgwick says: "It is not necessary to assume that the animal from which a noxious secretion has been obtained has been itself injuriously affected. Poisonous honey may be secreted in bees which have fed with impunity on certain flowers; and there is no physiological reason why milk capable of developing either typhoid or cholera should not be secreted by cows which have drank with impunity water unfit for our own use."

With these serious facts before us, you cannot wonder that

WE WERE ALL DISAPPOINTED

in the address of Sir William Furgusson. He chose for his subject the most important branch of what is known as "State Medicine;" and because, forsooth, it requires *less* water to quench thirst than it does to keep clean, therefore the "keeping clean is more important, or the quality of water for the London supply is secondary to the quantity. He must have purposely ignored the question of infection, of which London is full of sad illustrations. A man of his position and learning must understand it thoroughly, and his silence, as the head of such great authority as the British Medical Association, is inexcusable on any known grounds.

Each day of the session—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—was thus marked by a leading address, delivered by the Presidents of the Sections.

THE ADDRESS IN MEDICINE

was delivered by E. A. Parkes, M. D., F. R. S. It was a very able oration. He gave a very exhaustive history of Laennec's Auscultation, Bright's Albuminuria, Verchow's Embolism, the theories of inflammation, phthisis, diseases of nervous system, the hitharto obscure Entozoic and Microphytic diseases, and all the discoveries that may be classed under the vague term of blood-poisoning." Like a skillful rhetorician, he used the power of contrast, placing the old and new side by side, so that to see was to be convinced.

THE ADDRESS IN SURGERY

was given by John Wood, F. R. C. S., F. R. S., Professor of Surgery in King's College. He described all the new methods; was opposed to the practice of hermetically sealing up wounds, according to the plan deduced from Tyndall's experiments upon the purifying results of the colton-filter of Pasteur. Hervy has shown that the method does not prevent putrefaction, nor the abundant formation of tolerance. He dwelt at length on the subject of plastic surgery, detailing some wonderful operations of the making of new organs and restering of old. In Rhinoplasty he must be a skillful operator, judging from the apparent ease with which he has made new noses out of flaps from the patients' forehead or cheeks. Under the head of Anesthetics, the speaker said: "We follow but tardily, in this old country, in that combination of pleasure with utility which has led lately the inventive genius of our Transatlantic brethren to the association of esthetics with anesthetics, in the performance of operations, under these agents, to an obligate accompaniment upon the organ, and an appropriate address by a popular preacher, improving the occasion on behalf of morals."

They both looked off upon the sea. Its low roar filled up the interval.

"Yes—yes," cried the yachtman, "it's pretty rough. I acted like a brute, I suppose. But she rather took me by surprise, and I—well—I don't know."

"How did it come about?"

"Why, you see, I've been making a great deal of a fool of myself during the last three years, about boating. It's rather laid hold upon me, and so Nannie there took it into her head that I knew how much you were to me. I thought for a little while that we could separate as strangers separate; but ah, that dreadful loneliness that came over me! All was so black—so wretched! But" (here she put a little more silver into her tone), "just at the worst of it, the sailing-master came with his doleful story. And—but you know the rest, George. Ah, who could have been gladder than I was this morning when we forged past the Petrel, just after we rounded the red buoy, and started down through the Old Channel! I was a little ill, I think, at first; the Captain said I looked white just when she struck the swells in the open—and—and I guess being sick made me a little clearer-headed, George. Perhaps we can yacht for three months and be great in the other mine, can't we? Speak out, can't we? And you'll forgive my being, for just once, a little, a very little, harum-scarum, won't you?

George bloomed. ALBERT WEBSTER, Jr.

THE DAPHNE.

From Appletons' Journal.

One day there sat at lunch, in their own cottage at Springtide Beach, a pair of veterans in marriage. As such, it was the custom of all their young unmated friends to apply to them for solace and advice in moments of need.

Suddenly, there was heard upon the resounding piazza the rapid rat-a-tat-tat of ladies' feet.

"More trouble," said the gentleman.

"It sounds like Nannie Armitage," responded the lady, listening, with her hand hovering like a dove over her tea-service.

There was a passage of bell-ringing and interlocution in which a servant played a part. Then there was a sound of a rushing of skirts. The matron arose and hastened into the bijon parlor adjoining. The door was burst open, and there appeared a wild and gasping fairy, all in blue and white. She had bracelets on her wrists; a jingling chatelaine depended from her belt; and some of her pretty blond hair had straggled down upon her round forehead. She seemed to be violently repressing herself. Her bosom was in a tumult, and she wring her soft hands. She gazed for an instant at the tea-room door, which was slowly closing, and then she opened her red lips, threw out her arms, and, in the very fury of sorrow, darted upon her friend, crying:

"O Polly, Polly—I've quarreled with GEORGE!"

"Quarreled with *George!*"

"Yes, quarreled with George. It's true, it's true. Oh, please don't make me say it again! please don't!" And she cast herself upon her friend's neck, and, winding her arms about her, she pressed her burning cheeks upon that secure and tender refuge, the shoulder, and gave herself up to grief.

The master of the castle appeared at the door. But there instantly came into his wife's face, as it confronted him, over the throbbing form of the confiding one, a sudden cat's-paw. Therefore, he quietly retreated, and returned to his table again.

"Quarreled with *George!*" pursued the sympathizer, "can it be possible! Is it"—(slowly)—"is it—a tiff, Nannie? or is it—(quickly)—a very serious matter? a—"

"Why, we have separated!" cried the sufferer: "we have had very hard words, and we have taken leave of each other, forever!"

Here there was a long silence, one of those pauses which always occur in such extremities, and which are occupied insensibly by both parties in an approach to a common ground. One of the two people became more calm as her friend was calm, and the friend became more sorrowful even as the other was sorrowful.

"Poor Nannie," she murmured in her ear, "poor child—and you were so happy, too."

"Oh, oh, *so* happy," was the return, in a broken whisper, "*so very* happy, Polly. And it's all over now—I—I think I shall die."

"And what was it about, Nannie?"

"Oh, about the Daphne."

"What, George's yacht?"

"Y—yes—oh, how I hate the name! it has made me so terribly miserable. I so long for rest, Polly, so long to hide me somewhere out of the way of human beings and human concerns. I—I am very weary and heartbroken—I—oh, dear—oh, dear!"

There was a tale to be told. The shades were closed, and they went and sat down where the sea-breeze blew upon them. It was indeed about the Daphne, the boat which was so truly famous for sailing on the wind. She was a schooner of seventy-and-odd tons burden, shaped like a fish, winged like an eagle, and posed like a swan. She was only two years old, and had already outsailed the club fleet in all weathers, and had borne away the "Van Schoonhoven Cup" two years in succession.

"To-morrow," said Miss Nannie, with interpolated sobs, "you know that this great race of 1873 is to come off. If the Daphne wins it, she will retain the cup—and—"

"Oh, I know all about it," was the blithe response, "Tom has been telling me for three weeks. It will be a tremendous affair, and I should think that all the world was coming—oh—let me ask you before I forget—do you remember how much the Daphne won by, in 1871?"

"In 1871?" queried Miss Nannie, in a feeble voice. "In 1871, I think it was by eight and three-quarter minutes; yes, that is right, eight and three-quarter minutes."

"And in 1872?"

Miss Nannie, with her pretty finger on her quivering lips, reflected a moment.

"In 1872, the Petrel, George's great rival, came in ahead, but the Daphne had a time allowance of fifteen minutes, and so she really beat the Petrel and the whole fleet by five minutes. I know George was delighted. He said he had rather have won that race than a dozen like that of 1871."

"And who owns the Petrel, Nannie?"

"Oh, Clary Vedder," said she.

"Clary Vedder! Why, that little fly-away Susie Staats is his *affiances*. She was the one that was so much in love with George in the Troeachs two years ago. But he didn't smile upon her, and she's hated him ever since. Ah, wouldn't she be happy if her Clary's Petrel could only carry off the cup!" And the astute tactician shook her head and reflected upon the matter. But in a moment she returned to earth again with a start; "Forgive, Nannie; come, poor child, tell me, tell me all about your trouble," and she wound her arm about her afresh, and bent her head to listen.

"But George is so taken up with his pleasure, Polly. It is yacht, yacht, yacht, from one week's end to the next. Yesterday, he was doing nothing but experimenting with a new self-detaching boat-fall. He is all the time thinking of deadwater, and his new wire-rigging, and his copper-sheathing. He is allowing his soul to rust out, Polly. He is playing all the time." Here she ran off into a velvety denunciation of George and all his works. She granted him handsome, and generous, and ardent, and supremely intelligent, "but alas! Polly," she cried, with a tremulous light in her soft eyes, "he doesn't see the great world as *I* see it."

"And you asked him to give up yachting, Nannie?"

"Yes, Polly. I begged him to think of the precious time he was wasting. I told him that I did not believe he was serious enough, and he said he thought he was too serious already, and—"

"And then, what?"

"Why, then, I explained that with his talents he ought to be doing something great in some way or other. The world is full of terrible wrongs and wickedness, and I told him that he was very culpable not to be a reformer."

"And what did he say to that?"

"Well, he said 'Pshaw!'"

"Did he?"

"Yes." I simply replied: 'I implore you to stop this waste of your youth. Determine to make up your mind to do greater and better things than cruising about in a petty boat. Say to yourself, "I will cease."' I urged him to come to a decision at once, to turn about immediately, to make the splendid resolve to quench his childish desire for a transient triumph over the Petrel to-morrow; but—but—"

"But what, Nannie?"

"But he only walked up and down very furiously, while I sat there pleading and beseeching until I grew excessively tired; I am sure I must have looked very wan and lonely."

"And then, I suppose, the quarrel began?"

"Yes, immediately. George was like a tiger. He said he had a mind to turn fisherman at once, and to remain so all his days. Then, Polly, I began to discover that the sprinkling of roses on my path was a very shallow one. He finished by asking me in a very excited manner *what* it was that I wished him to do? What *particular* labor would seem proper for him to undertake? What were the terrible faults that he was committing? 'George,' said I, indignantly, 'I leave all that to yourself; your own conscience is sensitive enough to furnish you with convincing answers.' Here Miss Nannie bridled for a moment, and then suddenly broke down into another fit of weeping, and cast herself for a second time upon the tender bosom of her friend.

The friend remained a moment in deep thought; then she whispered in a siren's voice, and with a siren's embrace, "Nannie, dear, haven't you been to hear little Benjamin Dreyfus preach lately?"

"Oh, yes, Polly, all the girls go."

"I thought so."

"And why, pray?" Miss Nannie looked up with inflamed eyes.

"Well, because you echo that poor boy's pantings after splendid virtues, and, like him, are not at all sure of what they consist or where they may begin. Listen a moment to the Trumpet of Wisdom. There is such a thing as keeping your purities in hand as well as your faults. You have suddenly conceived the idea that George is not leading a life that is distinctly profitable to anybody. It takes a pretty wise person to prove that, to begin with; but, supposing it true, we find you wishing to animate him to think more—to open his eyes to the good he may do with his wealth—to learn the pleasures of a more esthetic, intellectual, and—"

"And religious, Polly."

"Yes, and religious life. Is not that your plan?"

"Y-yes."

"Well, and how do you set about it? By putting yourself in a position to direct him anew? By placing yourself in advance? By instructing yourself in the definite methods by which he may rise? No. For when he fairly asked you what he *should* do, you at once fall back upon your sentiment. You should know that you must inoculate people with goodness, not shoot it into them. It was not the most sagacious plan for you, a full-fledged Puritan, to leap suddenly out, and demand that your best friend should give up his best pleasure because you, in solitary self-communion, had decided that he should. If you are convinced that the few weeks in the year which are spent by George in such sport might be better employed, you should have set about persuading him by slow degrees. I venture to believe that you have not the remotest idea of the pleasure of which you wish to deprive him. I think you have never been upon the water, No? I thought not. Then, before you ask George to surrender something of which you do not understand the nature, would it not have been better to have asked yourself, 'Am I sure that I am not making mischief?' If you had done so, then this serious trouble would not have come upon you. Benjo Dreyfus, who is silly and blood-less, though very good, has raised you into a moral atmosphere too rarefied for one to breathe on short notice. Therefore, if you want George to ascend to those lofty heights with you, you must toil him along, and perhaps he will grow accustomed to it by degrees. I don't believe, my poor Nannie—"

At this instant the sounds of eight horses' feet upon the road-way in front of the cottage burst in at the window. Then there was a great reining-up, and a great prancing, and snorting, and jingling of silver harness-bells, intermingled with the high notes of female imperiousness.

"Hi Pip! hi Pop! *hi*, I say!" Then, "Mrs. Tom Townsend! Mrs. Tom! Polly!"

"It's Susie Staats! All on fire, as usual! Sit still, Nannie, please. She won't get out."

She opened the shades.

"Oh, there you are, Polly, aren't you?"

"Yes, Miss Noise, here I am. Aren't you coming in?"

"Dear, no! Pip, be quiet! I just come up, Polly, about the regatta to-morrow. Clary has got passes for the judge's boat, and won't you and Tom go aboard with ma and me? I know you won't feel like cruising. Say yes."

"Yes; and many thanks."

"Good! D'ye know I've been to see the Cup—the Van Schoonhoven, you know? It's a beauty! All satin-work and bright lights. The Petrel's going to win this year, because Clary has had a new—bus that's a secret. I do so want him to get it away from George! I suppose it would make Nannie horrible—Keep still, Pop, I'll kill him!" She made a dash at a fly upon her pony's flank, but, as most flies do under like circumstances, it flew off intact. "I never saw them so thick as they are this year. P-o-o-r Pip! P-o-o Pop! Whoa! Hi! O Polly, they're such vexatious delights! They *still* go, you see. Regatta will be early! We'll paddle off to the Judge's boat at 9 o'clock from Clary pier. By-by!"

And with her ribbons in whip properly crossed, and with her arms squared and her eyes to the front, she vanished amid a flourish of wheels. The lady looked around laughing. But she was alone—Miss Nannie had fled secretly.

Before the day was much older, and before his wife had had an opportunity to explain to him the case we wot of, Mr. Tom Townsend strolled out with his cigar. He took his way down to the water-side for the purpose of picking up some more yacht-gossip against the morrow. Although he did not own a yacht, he had great regard for those who did.

He reached the edge of the cliff, and looked down upon the water and the vessels. The squadron was assembled, and most of it lay at anchor. A few craft were sailing about upon the glittering blue, and the horizon was dotted with them. The sun was bright, the breeze was fresh and cool, and from the boats below there came the fitful sounds of preparation—the rattle of ropes, the fall of blocks, the voices of men, and the clanking of chains.

There was a man sitting upon a bench under the one spruce-tree that the cliff afforded. He was also looking down. He was brown, powerful, and, at the moment, thoughtful.

"Hallos, George!"

He looked around.

"Hallos, Tom!" They shook hands, and then both were silent for an instant. Townsend trifled with his cigar, and the other became abstracted.

"Have just heard about it, George." (He said this on the strength of Miss Nannie's first exclamation.)

"Heard about what?"

"Oh, it!"

"Oh, yes!" George moved restlessly, and took off his hat and fanned himself once or twice. Then he put on again. "I didn't think it had flown so far quite yet."

"Oh, Polly and I are the only ones that know it. I—upon my word—I'm sorry, George."

"Yes—yes," cried the yachtman, "it's pretty rough. I acted like a brute, I suppose. But she rather took me by surprise, and I—well—I don't know."

"How did it come about?"

"Why, you see, I've been making a great deal of a fool of myself during the last three years, about boating. It's rather laid hold upon me, and so Nannie there took it into her head that I knew how much you were to me. I thought for a little while that we could separate as strangers separate; but ah, that dreadful loneliness that came over me! All was so black—so wretched! But" (here she put a little more silver into her tone), "just at the worst of it, the sailing-master came with his doleful story. And—but you know the rest, George. Ah, who could have been gladder than I was this morning when we forged past the Petrel, just after we rounded the red buoy, and started down through the Old Channel! I was a little ill, I think, at first; the Captain said I looked white just when she struck the swells in the open—and—and I guess being sick made me a little clearer-headed, George. Perhaps we can yacht for three months and be great in the other mine, can't we? Speak out, can't we? And you'll forgive my being, for just once, a little, a very little, harum-scarum, won't you?

George bloomed. ALBERT WEBSTER, Jr.

HUMOR.

The oystermen's greeting for the 1st of September—"Here we R!"

—Arbuckle goes to New York with Gilmore, and there will be no more cornet in Boston—except in johnny-cake, says the Lowell *Courier*.

—Letter-carriers state that young ladies generally write "Private" on the corners of their postal cards.

—First lesson in kissing—The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression, instead of tobacco.

—Interesting Invalid—"Doctor, I want my husband to take me to Paris. Now, do tell me what complaint I ought to have." [And that's what the bill was for.]

—An English jury recently returned a verdict of "Not guilty, but we believe he broke into the house for all that."

—An unfortunate in Indianapolis who lost several toes by a car-wheel, was consoled by an Irishman near by with "Whisht, there, you're making more noise than many a man I've seen with his head off."

—A Danbury boy wants to know if it is right for his folks to pay $500 for a piano for his sister, and make him pick berries for circus money.

—An Indiana lady of an original turn of mind based her application for a divorce on the circumstance that her husband's legs are too long for her to keep step with him when they take a walk together.

—A St. Paul woman who used to keep three girls now does her own work cheerfully. She found her husband throwing kisses at them.

—A young lady in Gloucester is charged with keeping a light burning in the parlor until very late on Sunday night, in order to harrow the sensitive feelings of an envious neighbor into the belief that she has really got a beau.

—"What," said a teacher to a pupil, "makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "My papa's big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

—An Englishman who is visiting in Danbury, says he has but a poor idea of a country that has to get its weather from the Government.

—Cruelty to animals—throwing physic to the dogs.

—A bridal procession in Milwaukee was four hours passing a given point. The point was a saloon.

—A man in Yates County, N. Y., who has been an inveterate smoker for fifty years, has suddenly and permanently given it up. He knocked the ashes off his pipe into a keg of blasting-powder.

—The American people will be relieved to learn that the forty-eight hours' delay in the publication of the Attica (Ia.) *Independent* last week was due to the fact that he had placed twenty-eight ears of green corn in his stomach for his 10 o'clock lunch.

—The Boston *Transcript* wants to know what made Lot's wife go back on the old man? Was she discontented with her lot?

—A few mornings ago, says a Kentucky rural paper, we meekly approached an emigrant wagon and inquired of its austere proprietor, "Whither bound?" He lord removed his quid to the left-hand side of his mouth and coolly remarked: "None of your d—d business." And it wasn't either.

—Recently, when a young fellow in Illinois asked the father of his love for permission, etc., etc., he received the following reply: "Yes, take her, and welcome. She's run away with a schoolmaster, eloped with a showman, shot a wild cat, and whipped her mother, and the sooner you take her the better."

—It is singular what a little thing will put a man out. A Jersey City lawyer was making a high-flown speech the other day, telling about angels' tears, when His Honor said: "Confine your remarks to the dog-fight case." The lawyer sat down.

—Not long ago, in the Court of Appeals, a certain lawyer of Celtic extraction, while arguing with earnestness his case, stated a point and then proceeded: "And, if it plaze the Coort, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

—Young Laird (to newly-appointed footman) of "Well, Donald, how do you like trousers?" Donald (heretofore a gillie, who has never worn anything but kilts): "Aweel, sir, I find 'em verra 'ncomfortable about the sleeves!"—*Punch*.

—A Mormon farmer succeeded in playing a thorough confidence game on the potato-bugs. He planted a grain of corn in each potato-hill, and, as the corn came up first, the bugs thought it was a corn-field, and started for other scenes.

—Boston Young Lady (who takes no interest in politics)—Papa, is Butler going to be soon? Papa—No, my dear, I hope not. Boston Young Lady—Well, then, you needn't save me the papers any more.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

A school committee in Illinois brought charges the other day against one of the local teachers, the specifications of which are as follows: "1. Immorality; 2. Parsimony; 3. Keeping disorderly school; 4. Carrying unlade weapings." The man who wrote this charge intends to keep the "school" himself next session.

—A San Francisco milliner has invented a hat which will probably sell well, in cases where blushing is not so spontaneous as it might be, or used to be. When the wearer bows or lowers the head abruptly, a tiny pair of steel clamps compress the arteries on each side of the temples, sending the blood at once to the cheeks.

—The most appalling case of deafness that was ever came across outside of an asylum was that of an old lady who lives just across the street from the Navy-Yard. The other day they fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The old lady was observed to start and listen as the last gun was fired, and then she exclaimed, "Come in!"

—People who carry $500 Government notes to pay stage fares and do their marketing with will be glad to read the result of the elaborate comparison of the new counterfeit with the genuine issue. Doubtless there will be a great overhauling of $500 bills this morning. You can tell a newsboy who has got "stuck" on one of these counterfeits by his thoughtful expression.—*New York Tribune*.

—An old Troy river-man says he is disgusted to hear people now-a-days talk of low water in the Hudson. He remarks that he can remember well, years ago, when the river was low. He asseverates that one time all the passengers of the New York boat had to close their windows during the entire trip down because the steamer's wheels raised such a dust.

—The lady who tapped her husband gently with a fan at a party, the other night, and said "Love, it's growing late, I think we had better go home," is the same one who, after getting home, shook the rolling-pin under his nose and said: "You infernal old scoundrel, you, if you ever look at that mean, nasty, saliva-faced, mackerel-eyed thing that you looked at to-night, I'll bust your head wide open."—*Exchange*.

A NEW "PILGRIMS OF THE RHINE."

Three pilgrims, toiling up the Rhine,
Were fain to taste each kind of wine
In honor of the vine.

And so through vines and valleys, wandering up,
They talked and walked and stopped to sup,
And wrote their visions of the cup.

First to thee, oh, Inglesheimer,
We pay our vows, by way of primer,
And—wash thee down with Rudesheimer.

Then Affmannshauser's ruby red,
Three bottles to their gory bed
We lower down among the dead!

Wine of my heart, old Affenthaler,
Had I a sweetheart I would call her
After thee, thou soul-enthraller.

Then, sparkling topaz, gay Hockheimer,
Fun-provoker, witty, old brain-climber,
And right hand of the rhymer.

Oh! Hochheimerlich, thou draughti divine!
Didst suckle this, old Father Raine?
Or wast thyself the father-mother of the vine?

Marcobrunner, ever for thee,
Wine of the "ancient chivalrie,"
I'll break a lance with any foe there be.

Oh smilling valley of the Bacarac!
How tale and story take us back
Along Time's legendary track,

Where Bishops, abbots, friars, priests,
O'er thy fair wines at joyous feasts,
Kept vows of abstinence from flesh of beasts!

Nierstenerberg, blest is that human throttle
Whose thirst is quenched by one full bottle
Of thy ethereal and delicious tottle!

Jolly, genial, dry Markgrafler,
How dost thou change the dullest quaffer
Into a sturdy, honest laugher!

Johannisberg, 'twere right to twine
A wreath for thee from every vine
That grows, thou nectar "Robber of the Rhine"!

Sixteen whes in eleven days,
These proclaim the pilgrim's praise
Better than the poet's lays.

Which suits this rhymer best?
Give me but Inglesheimer and the rest;
Why wines, like kisses, go by test!

But, ah, the sun, how fierce he throws his
Rays, and burns these pilgrims' noses
To the ripe, rich, ruby red of Rhenish roses!

PAUL MARTINDALE.

—*New York Evening Post*.

The Boy Who Peppered the Nostrils of 2,000 People.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Sept. 3.

The spirit of malicious mischief which has given no respite to the tortured spirit of George Rusa found an aperture for wholesale exit in the numerously attended party at the Harris works on Friday night. After long and patient watching, his expectant vision took in the grand opportunity to relieve himself at one fell swoop of the overburdened desire to inflict his mischievous ingenuity upon his fellow creatures and achieve that sudden distinction which comes to those who enter with the true spirit of energy upon the consummation of well laid plans. On Friday afternoon George purchased a quarter of a pound of cayenne pepper and placed it safely in his outside pocket. That night he attended the party. He had no invitation, but George stands not upon the conventionalities of that society which refuses him recognition. He had business there and he went. Cautiously he entered the crowded room, threading his way here and there, meandering to the right, to the left, forwards, backwards, and as he progressed in his travels the quarter of a pound of cayenne pepper which he had bought in the afternoon, spread itself in serpentine shapes upon the floor of the room. Then George withdrew to a retired corner and enjoyed the sneezing and excited remarks of his two thousand victims. He went home happy that night, and doubtless would have been so still had not Marshal Crotzenberg pulled him from under the sidewalk on North Main street last Saturday afternoon and taken him to jail. This morning he was brought into the presence of Justice Smith to answer to a criminal charge, and the upshot of the affair is that he is sentenced to forty days in jail and a fine of $14.90. This sentence is a severe one, but the offense, given perhaps more in a spirit of mischief than malice, was of an aggravated nature, and George must furnish the example for scores of other boys who are ripe for just such fun.

The Parlor Match.

From the New Orleans Times.

There was an elderly lady from Sugar Hollow trading in Cobbet's store, Nelson street, Saturday. She had been looking at the coffee and sugars, and was examining some hair-pins by biting them to see if they were genuine, when she stepped on a parlor-match which was lying on the floor. The explosion that followed so startled her that she jumped to one side, and so doing struck against a barrel of ax-helves and overturned them, lost her balance, sought to save herself by clutching the show-case, but was too late, and went down with the ax-helves, drawing a badly-demoralized show-case on top of her, and nearly clashing herself to death with a half-swallowed hair-pin. On Monday the agent for parlor matches called on Mr. Cobbet to show his goods, and was immediately pounced upon by that individual, who, after knocking him down, dragged him out on the walk, and held him while the clerk warmed him with an ax-helve, and Mrs. Cobbet poured water on his waistband. Then Cobbet told his wife and clerk to hold him while he went in the house for a gun, and it was during his absence on this missionary enterprise that the agent succeeded in getting on his feet and out of the neighborhood. We don't know where he is now, but he undoubtedly left town, as Mr. Cobbet looked around for him with the gun until late that night without any success.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The week that has just closed has been notable for the evenness of the attendance at the various places of amusement. All the theatres, with one exception, have been in operation, and all have been doing fairly well, sufficiently so to leave the managers in a comfortable and serene frame of mind. There has been nothing absolutely new in the run of amusements, except the opening of Mr. Frank Mayo's week's engagement at the Academy of Music, and a change of programme at Myers' minstrel house. The other theatres have been running the same successful plays that have hitherto been applauded. The outlook for the present week is promising, as another theatre, opening under good auspices, promises to divert a fair amount of public patronage.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The withdrawal of Mr. Howard's comedy, "Diamonds," from the boards at McVicker's brings us once more to the subject of Boucicault and his translation of Murger's "Vie de Boheme," and the threats he utters against any enterprising translator who shall presume to offer the public a superior adaptation of the same drama. The subject is only beginning to be interesting. Mr. McVicker had determined to compare the two productions and decide for himself, and not upon mere hearsay information, whether the production claimed by Mr. Cazauran was a genuine translation or a mere alteration of Boucicault's "Mimi." Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Boucicault's legal representative in Chicago, after consultation with Mr. McVicker, telegraphed to his client for a copy of "Mimi," which arrived in the city on Thursday. Mr. McVicker has carefully compared Mr. Cazauran's "Frenchwomen" with Boucicault's "Mimi" and the original French production, and is convinced not only that it is a bona fide translation, but that it is greatly superior in a great many essentials. The translator has succeeded in rendering several of the Frenchman's phrases of a doubtful cast into lucid English, preserving the author's thought, and embodying it in words that rob it of any offensive meaning it may possess. The drama was adapted for Miss Ada Gray by Mr. Cazauran, and Mr. McVicker's opinion of it is disinterested, except so far as it is played at his house. The affair is, therefore, settled. "Frenchwomen" will be brought out to-morrow evening, with the following cast:

Rodolphe....James O'Neil
O'Reardon....W. B. Floyd
Marcel....J. W. Norris
Durand....M. Rainford
Baptiste....W. H. Seymour
Colinay....F. R. Pierce
Benoit....George Holland
Mimi....Ada Gray
Mad. de Fleury....Mrs. Allen
Musette....Josie Batchelder
Effie....Eliza Long

An original American drama entitled "Immolation," is underlined for this theatre.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"Lilian's Lost Love," as predicted, has proved to be a most successful drama. It has been played to crowded houses every night and matinee, and will continue to draw well during the present week. Apropos of the acting, the following extract from a letter to Miss O'Connor expresses the author's opinion of her performance:

"Your last act and the latter part of the second act are the finest pieces of emotional acting I have ever yet seen, and your fourth act is worthy of the rest."

This is high praise from that source, and confirms the verdict rendered in this column after the first performance of the piece. Everything runs smoothly now. Mr. Blaisdell has not been slaughtered during the week, and the fencing scene is considerably improved by the certainty that neither of the actors will be killed on the stage. Bartley Campbell's successful play, "Peril," which will be remembered as one of the hits of last season at Hooley's, is underlined for next week.

The effects of Miss O'Conner's rashness in leaving her room to play before she was sufficiently convalescent to do so are beginning to appear. Confined for nearly three weeks to a dimly-lighted sick-room, she was unprepared for the strong glare of the footlights. She complained immediately of the strain upon the optic nerve, but could not very well cease playing, and remained on the boards. Yesterday afternoon, however, her suffering was so great that she was unable to appear, and Mr. Hooley was compelled to call on Miss Meek to play the part of *Lilian*. This was a very trying change for the latter lady, but she acquitted herself so well as to deserve great credit for it. It is not certain whether Miss O'Conner will be able to play again in a day or two. The public will sympathize warmly with her, because her present incapacity is due to her anxiety not to postpone the production of the piece.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The reappearance on Monday evening at Mr. Gardiner's exquisite little theatre of so excellent an actor as Mr. Frank Mayo, was an augury of a successful engagement fulfilled by subsequent events. "Davy Crockett" is a drama with which Mr. Mayo has identified himself, and that, too, though it belongs to the highly-spiced order of dramas termed sensational. In confining himself to such a piece, he ran the risk of tossing the golden opinions he had already won as an actor of finish and power. That he succeeded in elevating the sensational drama to his individual standard, without sacrificing his own reputation, is a matter of great credit to him. Miss Rosa Brand, who supports him, is a lady of considerable promise, possessing, in addition to her histrionic talents, a face, figure, voice, and manner very pleasing indeed. The next star on the list at the Academy is the renowned Mrs. D. P. Bowers, supported by J. C. McCollom. "Lady Audley's Secret" is to be given on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and at the Wednesday matinee, and "Mary Stuart" and "Marie Antoinette" during the remainder of the present week. On the Monday following will be produced, for the first time in Chicago, the historical spectacular drama entitled "Amy Robsart," which was played in England for more than a year, and was a pronounced success at Booth's Theatre, New York, last summer.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

So successful has Frank Lawlor been with "Aladdin," that he designs to present to-morrow another spectacular novelty, entitled "A Tale of Enchantment," presented in a style superior to that of the last. The story may or may not differ in any way from that of "Aladdin," without making any difference. The Rigl sisters remain, as do the Girards, with their "leg mania," and O'Reardon with his musical tumblers. A new feature is the appearance for the first time of Miss Maggie Nichols, "the aerial queen," whatever that may portend. However, the spectacular is sure to draw. This evening Thieman's German Dramatic Company will appear in "Aladdin" with the Rigls, Girards, and O'Reardon. Whether this can be safely classed as a "sacred entertainment" is merely a matter of taste.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Mr. Cordova, the lessee of Aiken's Theatre, appears to have lived up to his promise to open the fall season with a first-class vaudeville combination, and now furnishes a programme for to-morrow evening of what will probably be a very pleasing entertainment. The feature of the evening, the skeleton of the performance, is a new and spirited burlesque, written by Mr. Bland Holt, entitled "The Demon King," which will be played by the well-known burlesque actress Miss Lina Edwin, proprietress of Lina Edwin's Theatre, New York, Mr. Bland Holt, an English comedian of ability, and a company fully equal to the situation. This combination has met with great success in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and there is reason to suppose that Chicago will not prove an exception to the rule. The Martens family, five in number, from the Fox pantomime troupe, in their specialties; Castelotti, the celebrated Italian gymnast, who is best known by his "ladder of life" act, Callie Curtis and Eugene Pratt, skaters; C. A. Gardner, the "Dutch comedian," and Ida Wallace, serio-comic vocalist, are among the other attractions. Mr. Cordova has shown good judgment in putting his prices of admission down to popular figures, and, with this and the high class of attractions he offers, will secure a good start. That done, it depends entirely on his judgment and liberality whether a vaudeville theatre will receive the support of the best class of people, such as he wishes to attract.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

The past week has been one of profit to the management of this house. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels are again installed in Chicago as permanent favorites. The past few weeks since the opening have been surpassed by none in the history of minstrelsy in the city, and, so long as a good programme continues to be offered the patrons of the house, there will be no falling off. The bill for the present week is one of Myers' "gold mines," and will doubtless pan out satisfactorily. In the first part Kayne sings, by request, a negro melody, "The Poor Old Slave." The olio is new, and the two absurd sketches, "The Clockmaker's Hat" and "Quiet Lodgings," wind up the performance.

THE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The managers of this course have commenced bidding high for patronage, opening as they do with no less a celebrity than Bret Harte, who speaks in Chicago on Oct. 14. They nowannounce, as one of the lecturers of the first course, Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, an orator who has no superior in the country, and a man of wealth and influence. He has been known for his eloquence at the bar in days gone by, but, having retired from public life, is not as prominent before the world as he once was. It is a difficult matter to secure him, as money has no very strong attractions for him. Lyceum managers have struggled with him for three years, but last Thursday was the first time he had consented to come West.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Every year or two some one of our United States District Courts is called upon to decide a legal controversy on a question of dramatic copyright. Another is threatened here by Mr. Boucicault, who claims "proprietary rights" in a translation made by him of Murger's "Vie de Boheme." Of his possessing proprietary rights in the *translation*, there can be no shadow of doubt; but the error into which he would appear to have fallen, and which many share, is, that his rights in his own translation carry with them ownership of the original work. Were this the case, it would render the passage of "an international copyright law" superfluous, for, by a timely choosing of his own translators, the foreign author could secure proprietary rights here. Now, the granting of proprietary rights to foreign authors is exactly what the United States Congress has persistently and wisely refused to do, notwithstanding all the specious arguments brought to bear upon it. Suppose an international copyright law were passed. After its passage a great work of universal utility in medicine, mechanics, ethics, or a great play, is written by a Frenchwoman or a Frenchman. A book-publisher here perceives that a translation of the same would prove a profitable speculation; he purchases the Frenchman's copyright for these States, hires the cheapest translator he can find, and, depending upon the celebrity or reputation of the book, issues a false and insufficient English reflex of it. That law of international copyright would render the great original work useless to us, and preclude all competent hands from making it useful. To translate well is not the easiest of literary labors. For instance, Bulwer's translation of Schiller's ballads required a temperament as poetic, a skill in the German and English languages as great, as that possessed by the original writer himself. Men of letters, Prime Ministers of great nations, renowned original poets, have pinned their hopes of leaving an immortal name to their translations of Homer, and Sir Philip Francis was justly more proud of his translations of the lyrics of Horace than of the authorship of "Junius' Letters."

In France, a great play brings great pecuniary reward. The income of Scribe, Hugo, Dumas, Bourgeois, and even Sardou is enormous. They obtain their meed of fame in their own line, and in their line's language. Before their works became the universal property of all the non-French speaking nations they have had fair "guerdon for devoir" well discharged. We and the German and the Sclave go to their works as freely and as justly as the passing pilgrim to the well in the oasis, careless of what caravan slacked its thirst there the day before, yet grateful to him who caused the limpid flow amid the dry sands. And so to our universal Shakspeare has the German come; building on his almost omniscient philosophy the superstructure of his literature of the last two centuries.

The mistake made by such men as Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Daly, and others of that ilk, is that, having drunk and been refreshed, they would claim the spring as private property, and deny to all others the time-honored right of way to its refreshing waters.

The meanness of which they are guilty is appending their names as originators to works they have only translated or had translated for a stipend, for Daly, at all events, is as innocent of French or German as was Beau Hickman of doing an honest day's work for an honest day's wages.

Were it not for this mistake and this meanness, Mr. Boucicault would have seen no rival translation of the "Vie de Boheme" in the dramatic market of this country. Had he once, in word or deed, given Murger his meed of praise; had he not falsely put his name to Murger's play, the translation of the same in preparation at McVicker's, under the title of "Frenchwomen," would never have appeared. One cannot blame the honest indignation of any man when he revolts at seeing the literary glories of his country stolen by mere theatrical hucksters, and the well-won fame of its best-loved authors disregarded.

The reputation for commercial dishonesty which James Fisk, Jr., won for us in the financial circles of London, Paris, and Frankfort, the opprobrium of political corruption which New York Tammany threw over republican institutions in the eyes of European legists, finds an exact parallel in the continuous plundering of French and English dramatists by Dion Boucicault and Augustin Daly. The financial, literary and political rings and cliques of New York have made the word "American," that should be in modern times what the words "Roman citizen" were in the olden civilization, a by-word and a reproach. We want no international copyright law; but we do need honest international writers, whose morals do not need the whitewashing that the chief dramatic pirate of the age has been so often subjected to.

If Mr. Boucicault would feign a virtue, even if he have it not; if he would own the sources of his successes, no man would be more admired than he for the tact he has, until lately, displayed in the use of the foreign works he has "adapted" to the English and American stage.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Spotless Honor" is the name of a new English play.

Tony Pastor is going to build a mansion at Saratoga.

Daly's company have been extremely successful in "Divorce," at Cincinnati.

The late Thomas Hailes Lacy left by his will $6,000 to the general theatrical fund of England.

M. Jules Janin, who has been dramatic reporter of the *Journal des Debats* for forty-one years, is about to retire.

Mr. Boucicault is suddenly and seriously ill, and will probably not reappear upon the stage for some time.

A new local drama by Charles Gayler is announced for speedy production at Wallack's. It is entitled "Dust and Diamonds."

When the New York *Herald* cut up McKee Rankin for his performance of *Sir Charles Coldstream*, that gentleman kindly thanked the critic in a card.

That astonishing affair known as "The New Magdalen" was very badly acted at Booth's Theatre last week. The performers evidently caught the spirit of the drama.

Miss Lydia Thompson is known in America as Mrs. Henderson, and in England as Mrs. Tillbury. Can't Lydia get up a burlesque explaining how her matrimonial statistics got confused?

It now appears that the announcement that Mr. John McCullough would act at Booth's Theatre this season was premature. He will, instead, make a professional tour of the Southwestern States.

Mrs. John Wood was advertised to make her first appearance on the English stage since her departure from New York, early in September. She was to play *Philippa* in Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir," in Liverpool.

Mr. John Brougham has, several times lately, been reported to be very ill. The truth is that his health is a little feeble, and he requires rest from active mental labor—of which, in his day, he has done greatly more than his share.

H. J. Byron must be a versatile genius when he can contemporaneously produce a drama for E. A. Sothern, another for Mrs. John Wood, a third for John S. Clarke, and work up the sawdust and shavings into a piece for J. K. Emmet, entitled "Max, the Merry Swiss Boy."

It is told of one of the "supes" who removes chairs from the stage of a Troy theatre with great effect, that, on the death of Edwin Forrest being announced to him, while standing on a hotel stoop, he exclaimed, with dramatic gesture: "Great God! another one of us gone?"

Boston will only have three theatres next winter. They will be and are the Museum, the Boston Theatre, and the Howard Athenaeum. For the first an excellent stock company has been engaged for the performance of old and modern comedies; at the second all the most celebrated stars and opera troupes will hold forth, while the last will be devoted to variety entertainments.

The London theatres are now remarkable for presenting some notable instances of dramatic longevity. With this week, "The Wandering Jew," at the Adelphi, will have been acted 112 times; "The New Magdalen," at the Olympic, seventy-eight times; the comic drama of "Old Soldiers," at the Strand, 174 times; while the opera-bouffe of "Nemesis," played in association, reaches its 106th representation; and "The School for Scandal," at the Vaudeville, has attained its 337th night.

The London *Orchestra* says: "A proposition that Americans should have a special memorial to Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon has met with much favor, and the memorial is to take the form of a painted window, the subjects being Scriptural illustrations of the 'Seven Ages of Man.' The window selected for the memorial is that which immediately adjoins Shakspeare's monument in the chancel of the church. Most of the contributions for this work will come from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia."

In allusion to the blonde-loving Lord Londsborough, whom report has credited with a loss of £5,000 last season by "Babil and Bijou" at Covent Garden, the London *Orchestra* says: "I like the sort of thing about the stage," he will tell you, "and so I take a house. I am not so precious a simpleton as to suppose the business will pay, but it is an amusement. Other fellahs keep a yacht, or a race-horse, or a pack of hounds; and, since it pleases me, why should not I spend my money in keeping a theatre?"

The Parisian stage possesses an enfant terrible in the diminutive person of Mdlle. Paola Marie, an actress at the Folies Dramatiques. This young lady, who is not yet out of her teens, is such a bewitching little sprite that the public indulgently put up with all her whims and caprices, of which she has about a legion. Her most popular role is the leading female character in "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and herein she excels. Mlle. Paola not only gives away to the most childish displays of perverseness, but she frequently receives the applause bestowed on her with marks of displeasure and disdain. A short time ago she appeared before the foot-lights only to inform the audience that they need not expect her to perform that night, and no remonstrance could induce her to alter this decision.

An actor belonging to the Theatre Francais in Paris has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for forgery. The accused is a young man, and formerly obtained a prize at the Conservatorie. His salary at the theatre was only 3,000 francs, and having at his charge a wife, two children, and his mother-in-law, he had run in debt, and then endeavored, by betting on horse-races, to extricate himself from his difficulties, but only got still deeper involved. In December last he imitated the signature of the Treasurer at the theatre on a bill for 700 francs. This fraud was discovered, but the Director showed great indulgence toward him, and hushed up the affair. In June of this year he again attempted to pass a forged draft for 4,000 francs on the Bank of France, for which act he was arrested and brought to trial.

The Viceroy of Egypt has been cutting up some queer pranks in the theatre which he has established at Cairo. Sardou's "Fernande" was on one occasion stopped in order that a can-can might be danced. Another time "La Grande Duchesse" was played by order of the Viceroy, in modern walking-dresses. Lately his Vice-Majesty entered his box just as the first act of "Orpheus" was concluded. Nothing would suit the autocrat but a repetition of the act, which, however, neither the players nor the orchestra would consent to give, except on the payment of 2,000 francs extra. The autocrat agreed to pay the amount demanded, and the play was accordingly begun anew, but the first act was not half finished before the capricious monarch was sound asleep and snoring.

The exact amount of truth conveyed in the following story we do not vouch for:

"When the first real theatre down there in Austin, Texas, had become an established fact, the legitimate drama was found to be too hefty, too much of a trial for the border ruffians, to speak playfully; the impulsive audience had waded in gore, and fit too many real fights, and practiced too many other real dramatic effects, to be easily fooled by the old legitimate stage stuff. The manager didn't know what to do to please these rangers of the distant prairies; he was unequal to the emergency—on his beam ends, so to speak. So, after thinking it all over, and drinking a few glasses of persimmon juice, a happy thought cajoled his inmost soul—he determined to give them something in their own line! The noble red man of the Forrest stripe had been often presented, but it failed to enliven the Texan borderers. What they wanted was the child of the wilderness, with no flummery about him; so an indefatigable agent was sent to negotiate with a demoralized and scared tribe hovering about the borders, who, for some beads, and blankets, and quilts, and shoe-blacking, and tooth-picks, and gin, agreed to fill out the parts in a native emotional drama written expressly for the red man by the manager himself, which was a bold undertaking for one so young. Of course some real border fighters were engaged, and for two shillings a night agreed to keep sober and attend to the biz intrusted to them. So good so far. At last the noble play was produced, and things worked smoothly for a week—may be it was two weeks; yes, it was two weeks, for we were out that much salary for our invaluable services as manager of 'the press,' which comprised one country newspaper and a quack-medicine almanac, which the people took in preference to the man's pills. In the zenith of its success, 'the author's benefit' was announced. There was a jam—house crowded to the dome, and people out on the roofs and chimneys, looking through the cracks, being unable to get away owing to the scourged condition of the habitues. The manager, who played the real Indian hero, was in his glory—he had his warriors with him around the council-fires, plotting how to get hunk on the d—d pale-face, and things going along real natural like, when the audience, in their enthusiasm, rose en masse and gave one of those piercing cheers for which brave Texans are celebrated. It was a piercing screech. This made the Indians as mad as the deuce—they thought it was a challenge to fight, and, without stopping to ask the advice of the manager, the redskins rose as one man, made a rush for the auditorium, went through the Texans like rhubarb pie, scalped the Treasurer, stripped the office of its contents, and scrambled off to Lost River, or some such place or other, much to the relief of the audiences who like real things done in a real manner. Search was made for the manager, and he was found next day at the bottom of a well, into which his new company had thrown him. That was a trifle too realistic, and the red man has never been re-engaged."

MUSIC.

The principal musical event of immediate local importance is the fact that the Apollo Club has now fairly entered upon its second season, and in the course of two or three weeks will give its first concert at the new Music Hall, opposite the Sherman House. The programme will be one of the best the Club has ever given, and, in addition to the four-part numbers, Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Farwell, and Mrs. Johnson will sing some solos and trios. The Club is now in a very flourishing condition, having about 250 associate members. The limit of this membership is 500, and the Club has determined to fill it up this season. The superb character of its music, the fact that it embraces all the best musical talent in its organization, and the pleasant social attractions which are also features of the organization should certainly recommend it to the lovers of music. The Apollo Club of Boston has long been the musical feature of that city, and admission to its membership is eagerly sought. The Apollo Club of Chicago is based upon the same system, and is a peer with it in musical performance. This season, in addition to the musical features, special attention will be paid to the social, and for this purpose the following Committee has been appointed from the associate members, who will have charge of all social matters pertaining to the Club: Messrs. Walter Peck, Florence Ziegfeld, Henry Greenebaum, J. H. McVicker, and Joseph Stockton. The rehearsals are now held every Monday evening, and associate members are invited to be present.

TURNER HALL.

The following is the programme for the Turner Hall concert this evening:

1. Overture to "Lac des Fees"....Auber
2. Theme and Variations from "Onslow"....Balatka
3. Second finale to "Fidelio"....Beethoven
4. Overture to "Mignon"....Thomas
5. Waltz, "Stories of the Rhine"....Bach
6. Potpourri to "Der Freischutz"....Stasny
7. "Anna Polka," for cornet....Legendre
   Mr. C. Helms.
8. Grand March "Hurrah"....Rosenkranz
9. Castilian Galop....Lumbye
10. March, "Singer's Festival"....Bendix

OPERATIC NEWS.

The following is the repertoire of the English opera troupe so far as decided upon, though several other operas may be added during the course of the season: "Faust," "Lucia," "Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Traviata," "Mignon" (for the first time in English), "Trovatore," "Crispino," "Martha," "Sonnambula," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Rigoletto," "Fra Diavolo," "Rose of Castile," "The Talisman" (the new posthumous opera of Balfe), founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of the Crusaders," never presented on the stage; "Don Giovanni," and "The Marriage of Figaro." The season will open at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Monday, Oct. 6, and continue for two weeks in that city. The company, which will be known as the Kellogg Grand English Opera Company, will probably not sing in New York before the holidays.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday last says: "Mme. Nilsson Rouzeaud will arrive in New York by the Cuba Wednesday, and the French steamship Europe, to be awaited a day or two longer, will bring to the United States the artists of Mr. Strakosch's company who may not be fellow-passengers of the favorite prima donna. A list of Mr. Strakosch's engagements has already appeared in these columns, and the official announcements were printed in the *Times* on Wednesday last. Mr. Strakosch really rules a double company and can draw, consequently, from a most comprehensive repertoire. This will of course include the best-liked operas, known by frequent repetition, but it will also embrace "Aida," by Verdi, and "Lohengrin," by Wagner; it may be remarked at once that the promise to produce these operas is not of the conventional kind, and made, like the proverbial pie-crust, only to be broken, but that it will be fulfilled. As set forth heretofore, the representations at the Academy of Music will be entered upon on Monday, Sept. 29, "La Traviata" being first given. Subscriptions will be received on and after Monday, and it is understood that while the rates of subscription will not exceed those of the season of 1871-72, the price of seats may be fixed at $5 each."

The *Herald* says of the Maretzek season:

"The season of Italian opera to be given at the Grand Opera-House by Mr. Max Maretzek will begin on October 6 and last three weeks. Mr. Maretzek tersely announces that his principal artists will comprise Mme. Lucca, Mme. Ilma di Murska, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Vizzani, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Jamet; that no subscription will be solicited; that the repertoire of each week will be published in advance; that no privileged seat will be retained to the exclusion of the paying public, and that in case of a change of performance the money will be refunded or the tickets exchanged. Some of these announcements are very pleasant, and all are to the point. The new comers are Mme. Ilma di Murska, the Austrian singer, of whom report has for several years spoken highly, and Signor Tamberlik, with whom we sincerely hope that New York is not making too late an acquaintance. With Mme. Lucca, with Mme. Natali Testa, the contralto, and with Signor Vizzani, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Jamet, the public has that thorough acquaintance which supersedes reintroduction."

The rivalry of the two Italian opera companies is beginning to manifest itself in New York in a variety of ways. As soon as Nilsson arrives she is to be escorted to the Arcadian Club, to receive what the critics call "a grand ovation." The Lotus Club is also preparing something of the same kind for Ilma di Murska. The former have engaged the Ninth Regiment brass band and it is impossible to say how many calcium lights, while the latter are meditating not only a serenade, but a street procession also.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Root & Lewis have just received the following new music, the mere catalogue of which will commend itself to musicians, especially singers: "Folie," a caprice etude by Prudent; "The Warrior's Return," one of Santley's songs, by Berthold Tours; "Angel of My Dreams" and "Thou Gav'st Me a Flower," by Pinsuti; "Blarney," a song by F. A. Howson; and "Give," a ballad by Arthur Sullivan.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank Bowen, the basso, has connected himself with the Plymouth Church choir.

Mr. Frank Rohner has resigned his position as organist of St. Mary's Church.

Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Farwell, and Mrs. Johnson will sing at the first concert of the Apollo Club, which takes place Sept. 24.

Miss Emily Blood, recently of the Plymouth Church choir, was married at Hinsdale on Thursday last, to Mr. John F. Yale.

Mrs. F. E. Barry has received an urgent offer to become a member of the choir of Grace Church, New York, which she now holds under advisement.

Mr. Henry M. Aiken, for twenty-nine years basso of Trinity Church, Boston, was married, on Thursday last, in New York, to Mrs. H. I. Hunt, daughter of Dr. Elmer, of that city.

Mlle. Belona, Mr. Strakosch's pupil, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson for Her Majesty's Theatre for next year.

"It is stated that Tamberlik, the famous tenor, swallows plovers' eggs in Chablis wine to preserve his voice." Bosh!

Shirley Dare has discovered a latent talent in a fine contralto voice. It is said she will study with Madame Brinkerhoff, and appear in the concert-room.

Miss Annie Louise Cary returned from Europe on Friday, the 5th inst., in the Russia. She will spend two weeks at her home in Maine, and on the 15th of September will go to New York for opera rehearsals.

Mrs. Cogswell, of Lawrence, Mass., wife of Mr. John F. Cogswell, is studying with Madame Rudersdorff. Madame Rudersdorff pronounces Mrs. Cogswell's voice to be the finest of any that has come under her notice since she has been in America.

Mme. Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud sailed for this country, on the 6th inst., in the Cuba. On the 18th a reception will be given her at the Arcadian Club which bids fair to be one of the most remarkable social events of the year. During the evening she will be serenaded by the Swedish vocal societies, and by Downing's full military band of 100 instruments.

A correspondent, in writing from Paris, says: "Schneider may be seen of an afternoon driving her English horses and English dog-cart towards the Bois, in her blue dress with the fashionable white spots, her English groom behind her, her two English terrier dogs, worth their weight in five-franc pieces on account of their miniature size, on the seat beside her."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club will start on a three-months' tour through the West on the 1st of October.

Verdi is engaged on an opera, the subject of which is drawn from Victor Sardou's "Patrie."

It is said that the Abbe Liszt has nearly completed his oratorio, "St. Stanislaus."

Wagner has promised to write a new work for the inauguration of the Wagner Society at Barcelona.

It's not often that a musical "gent" has a cook-stove given him, but the Boston *Folio* bestows one as a premium to any one getting it eighty subscribers.

Mr. Myron W. Whitney has been engaged for the approaching season by Mr. Theodore Thomas, to appear in connection with his admirable orchestra.

The great choir of Christ Church, New York, is now broken up, Mr. Hatch, the "financial" man, having resigned.

Madame Vaneri, the wife of Signor Filippi, the musical critic of Milan, is one of the prima donnas of Carl Rosa's troupe for the English opera season in England.

A music-dealer not long since received the following order: "Please send me the music to 'Strike the harp in praise of God and paddle your own canoe.'"

Mario, Morgini, Capoul, and Campanini have all served in the army. The latter served in Garibaldi's campaign at the early age of 14.

Herr Wachtel has been engaged by Mr. Carl Rosa and Mr. Neuendorff for the season of 1874-'75 in this country. During last August he sang in Berlin to very appreciative audiences.

Rose Bell has been acting in an English version of "La Belle Helene," at the London Alhambra. Her broken English has occasioned great trouble to the Alhambra frequenters; but since she takes the part of *Paris* they have come to the conclusion that a Parisian accent may be tolerated.

Madame Nilsson has formally announced her resolution not to sing at Her Majesty's Theatre next year, unless the conductor consents to lower the musical pitch.

Piccolomini, although she finally retired from the stage many years ago, often sings at charitable entertainments, and recently took part in a concert given at Sienna by the Orchestral Society of the town.

Camilla Urso, the celebrated violinist, has organized a concert-troupe for the coming season, including the well-known artists, Miss Edith Abell, soprano; Mr. Tom Carl, tenor; Sauret, brother of the violinist, solo pianist.

At M. Riviere's promenade concerts at Covent Garden, coolness is preserved by huge blocks of ice hidden among flowers and ferns. Carlotta Patti, Emile Sauret, Levy, the cornet player, and Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, appear nightly. The Wednesday evenings are classical.

The report of the last season has just been published by the New York Philharmonic Society. The Treasurer's report showed last April a remainder of money after all expenses were paid amounting to $627.61. During this season ten symphonies, seven concertos, and six overtures of noted composers were given adequate representation.

Charles Dibdins, in one of his old Sans-Souci entertainments, used to relate a story of some Cornishmen whom he met near Penzance bearing music-books and instruments. "Where are you going?" said Charles. "To church, to practice our music for Sunday," was the reply. "Whose music do you sing?" asked the poet. "Oh, Handel, Handel," answered the men. "Don't you find Handel's music rather difficult?" said Dibdin. "Yees, it was at first; but we *altered* 'un, and so we does very well wi' 'un now."

In reference to the death of the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," which occurred recently, the London *News*, after showing that there was really little in the "Watch" to make it live, says: "Still there can be little doubt that it will pass into public memory in association with the events of 1870, as Arndt's song of the German's Fatherland is remembered in connection with those of 1813; as 'Partant pour la Syrie' is enshrined with Napoleonism, and 'Lillibullero' brings with it recollections of the fall of divine right in England."

A Vienna correspondent writes that Beethoven is buried in the village cemetery of Wahring, upon the opposite side of the city, as also Franz Schubert. The cemetery is small, but a very pretty one, filled with plants and trees and well-kept graves. Yet the graves of the two composers are planted against the old wall in a most barren style. At the head of Beethoven's grave is a simple, flat monument of granite against the wall, bearing only "Beethoven" in gold letters upon the lower portion, and upon the apex a butterfly encircled by a serpent; the symbols of immortality and eternity, in gold also. The vault is covered with a rude, heavy stone, encircled by an iron fence, and within this a few ivy plants are just beginning their existence in the strip of poor earth and the stone. Schubert's grave is similar, and placed also against the wall. A bronze bust of the sweet song-maker stands in a niche formed by a Doric portal of granite. Below is inscribed "Music buried here a rich possession, but still fairer hopes. Franz Schubert lies here. Born, 1797. Died Nov. 19, 1828."

A writer in the London *Figaro* gives the following interesting particulars regarding Balfe's posthumous opera "Il Talismano," the non-production of which, after it had been announced in London, caused so much disappointment: "Last August, Mme Nilsson saw part of the music, became desperately enamored of it, and made it a *sine qua non* of her engagement at Drury Lane for 1873 that Mr. Mapleson should produce the opera at Her Majesty's Opera. The behests of a prima donna carry more weight than the claims of a long-tried and popular composer; the opera was dragged from obscurity, an Italian translation was made by Signor Zaffira of Mr. Matthison's libretto, Sir Michael Costa touched up the score and added some recitatives, and a finale was composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren. Dresses were bought, scenery was put in hand, the artistes had their parts, and the chorus was rehearsed, when suddenly a dispute occurred between prima donna and manager, and all hopes of its production were again scattered to the four winds. The music of the 'Knight of the Leopard,' or 'Il Talismano,' as the Italian version is called, is engraved, but the plates are locked up at the publisher's office, and no eye but those concerned in the composition and publication has, I believe, rested upon them. The opera is said to be a fine specimen of Balfe's matured style, and to be composed in a more ambitious spirit than the works of his earlier days. Such of the solo parts as I have seen would seem to prove this assumption; though, from what I can judge of detached portions, I fear that, inasmuch as Balfe, in the 'Talismano,' has aimed at the high school of operatic music, instead of the essential melodic and ballad style which has given the name 'Balfeish' to this kind of composition, the work will, upon its production, be somewhat disappointing. However, it would be premature to praise or condemn, and I am content to suspend my judgment till the time of its public performance."

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

Considerable decrease was noticeable in the country demand for currency, but to-day being Saturday the falling off may be only the usual cessation of orders experienced at the close of the week, and Monday may bring an increase in the number again. The extraordinary movement of currency to the country which has now continued for nearly a month without any considerable amount coming back from the country to the city during the whole time is significant of greater activity in marketing the crops than has ever been known in the Northwest. Activity in the sale of crops, of course, implies a corresponding activity in trade of all kinds, both in the country and the city. This is, in fact, the experience of Chicago merchants at the present time. If it were not for the one drawback of insufficient means of transporting the grain and other products to the East, the present condition of things would fulfill the most sanguine expectations of the fall trade. The lack of sufficient transportation, however, with the consequent high freights, threatens to cause an accumulation of grain in Western warehouses, and thus not only make money tight, but depress prices. There is no reason to doubt that the supply of loanable funds here is diminishing considerably in consequence of the accumulation of grain in store.

Currency is extremely scarce in this market, and the city banks find it difficult to meet the orders of their country bank customers, even by sending $100 bills. It is almost impossible for a bank here to fill an order for $10,000 to $20,000 in $10s and $20s. Anything below $10s is entirely out of the question.

New York exchange was much depressed to-day owing to the scarcity of currency. Sales were made at $1.50 per $1,000 discount, and few buyers at that.

The clearings for the week show, like those of the last two weeks, that the volume of business is from 25 to 30 per cent greater than at this time last year. The aggregate clearings of the banks of Chicago during the last three weeks were about $24,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 13 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$5,425,874.59	$391,511.28
Tuesday	4,734,026.10	343,810.61
Wednesday	5,136,762.75	434,034.10
Thursday	5,040,763.94	437,647.33
Friday	4,611,630.93	453,455.76
Saturday	4,533,606.33	465,985.81
Total	$29,482,664.64	$2,526,454.89
Corresp'g week last year	21,116,988.93	1,887,329.68

The Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Works shipped to-day:

Sixty-five silver bricks, value	$31,590
Gold	3,000
Sold this week 300,000 lbs lead at $6.60	19,800
Total	$54,390

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	125	127
Union National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	150	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	123	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	...	105
Northwestern National Bank	210	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	118	120
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	105	110
National Bank of Commerce	105	110
Chicago City Railway	...	155
West Division Railway	...	175
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	111
Elgin Watch Company	102	105
Chamber of Commerce	93	94
Traders' Insurance Company	98	100

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,654	4,000	7,200	1,525
Wheat, bu	261,090	58,770	174,050	86,691
Corn, bu	212,155	203,300	50,210	410,356
Oats, bu	64,826	43,150	40,811	98,849
Rye, bu	7,238	3,844	23,750	16,930
Barley, bu	45,410	36,800	33,133	18,779
Grass seed, lbs	220,210	131,210	112,522	30,079
Flax seed, lbs	355,370	278,135	43,650	....
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	29,700	40,750	9,040
Cured meats, lbs	9,160	58,630	302,540	253,406
Beef, brls	....	....	215	57
Pork, brls	....	....	375	170
Lard, lbs	4,140	9,390	65,136	113,620
Tallow, lbs	17,170	11,540	36,312	40,500
Butter, lbs	85,880	76,750	29,333	4,080
Dressed hogs, No	8,331	....	11,162	....
Live hogs, No	1,363	8,794	2,155	5,795
Cattle, No	986	2,286	....	1,987
Sheep, No	....	1,390	....	....
Hides, lbs	128,144	94,820	87,500	86,189
Highwines, brls	610	193	162	238
Wool, lbs	138,700	43,220	128,407	28,549
Potatoes, bu	550	2,111	....	....
Lumber, m feet	5,472	10,126	2,653	1,741
Shingles, m	1,360	2,080	1,078	2,374
Lath, m	340	1,197	305	134
Salt, brls	822	6,726	3,417	1,919

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 6,889 bu wheat; 1,705 bu corn; 5,749 bu oats; 531 bu rye; 3,360 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 639 cars wheat; 319 cars and 47,000 bu corn; 36 cars oats; 17 cars rye; 70 cars barley. Total (1,081 cars), 428,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding week ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Sept. 13, 1873.	Sept. 6, 1873.	Sept. 14, 1872.
Flour, brls	42,475	32,899	25,716
Wheat, bu	1,512,080	1,600,410	347,708
Corn, bu	1,359,865	1,656,565	1,492,105
Oats, bu	364,504	423,174	318,920
Rye, bu	56,825	68,902	40,728
Barley, bu	232,097	146,460	234,070
Live hogs, No	65,679	57,574	46,144
Cattle, No	14,240	16,267	11,476
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	35,550	30,343	23,007
Wheat, bu	1,833,702	1,695,517	819,059
Corn, bu	602,820	457,485	1,666,045
Oats, bu	217,057	202,624	830,779
Rye, bu	35,702	30,373	25,768
Barley, bu	91,090	45,583	296,414
Live hogs, No	57,266	43,944	47,573
Cattle, No	10,689	9,947	7,506

On Monday next the various railroads leading to Eastern and New England points will advance their rates 5c per 100 lbs on fourth-class, and 10c per barrel on flour. The recent advance in water rates has thrown considerable freight into the hands of the railroads which would otherwise have sought the lake route. The former claim they have all the business they can do.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day promulgated an order to the effect that hereafter smoking would not be allowed in the reading-room of the Chamber of Commerce. Cause: Too many men seem to have nothing else to do but to loaf around said reading-room, smoke poor cigars, and very old pipes, to the detriment of gentlemen who go to the Chamber of Commerce because they have business to attend to there.

THE MARKETS.

A very fair business was transacted in the produce markets to-day, and prices were firmer and higher, with the single exception of wheat. Shippers and speculators were out in full force, and took hold readily, the latter class of operators believing in early frosts, the weather last night and this morning being quite cold for the season. The markets generally closed firm.

Jobbers of dry goods report the market unchanged in any essential particular. Orders were numerous, and liberal in the amounts called for, and a large volume of sales was accomplished at unchanged and generally firm prices. In the different departments of the grocery market there was a good degree of activity, with but slight variation in prices, coffees alone being subjected to any material change. The consumptive demand for coffees has fallen off very materially, but the speculation actively continues, and notwithstanding the downward course of gold the market is excited and advancing. The different grades of Rio, Singapore Java, Costa Rica, and Maracaibo were to-day marked up a ¼@½c. Sugars are quoted less active, and a trifle easier for refined, but for brown and molasses grades the market maintains a firm tone, as stocks are very light. Syrups and molasses continue active, and are gradually working upward. Teas are meeting with a steadily-increasing demand, at firm rates. Soaps, spices, starch, etc., remain steady as previously quoted. The butter market was without activity, except in choice qualities, but there are no large stocks of any grade, and the general market was firm. Cheese remains quiet, with prices a shade lower. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in grain-bags, the movement being limited by the inadequacy of the supply. Quotations remain unchanged, at 37½c for Stark, 35c for Lewiston, 34½c for Otter Creek, and 33c for American and Amoskeag. The fish trade was reasonably active, and full former rates are being realized for all descriptions, while for mackerel materially higher prices ruled, the quotations of No. 1 shore being advanced fully $1, bays 75c, and kits 20c. The season's catch of fat mackerel has been extremely light, and it now looks as though prices would go still higher. Dried fruits were moving on a liberal scale at generally firm prices, raisins being the only notable exception. The high rates prevailing for some past have caused a diminished demand and the market is "off" here and at the East. Layers are now quoted at $3.15@3.20. Hay was again quoted dull and weak. With the exception of a light demand for shipment by boat to Buffalo there was no outside inquiry, and prices of pressed descriptions must still be considered nominal. Hides were active and strong, quoted at 10¾@11c for heavy, and 11¾@12c for light. No new features were noted in the leather, pig-iron, paints, and tobacco markets. Oils met with a good demand at generally firm prices. Linseed was active and strong at a further advance—now held at $1.00 for raw, and 1.05 for boiled.

Lumber continues active and firm, especially the common grades, which are meeting with a large inquiry from the interior. Prices at the yards are advancing, from sympathy with the wholesale market, and from joists, scantling, and small timber are now sold by very many dealers at $12.50. Sales are made at less figures, but the market is firm, even at the outside price. The receipts of cargo lumber were large, and the market ruled active and firm at an advance. Joists and scantling sold at $10.12½@10.50, and boards and strips at $12.00@14.50. Metals and nails continue to meet with a good demand at the current prices, the only change being a decline of ¼c on wire. Trade in iron continues fair at unchanged rates.

The demand for wool continues active, and a further advance is noted in light fleece and coarse washed. The supply is exceedingly light. Hops and broom corn were without important change. Timothy seed was moderately active at about Friday's range of prices. Clover was dull and easy. There was no special change in green fruits; apples, pears and grapes were plenty, and without quotable change. Poultry was in large supply and dull; prices being weak and irregular. Eggs unchanged.

Highwines were dull but firm and unchanged. Offerings were light, while buyers were slow in making their wants known, and sellers were not anxious to offer their property unless some one asked for it. Towards the close the feeling was hardly as firm as that prevalent during the greater portion of the session, and the best bid at the extreme close was 92½c, with holders asking 93c. Sales were confined to 50 brls at 93c.

Lake freights were quiet and tame, and we note a decline of about 1c in rates to Buffalo, with a weak feeling prevalent. The arrival of a large fleet of vessels rather upset the calculations of owners and agents, who, having had their own way for some time, were bent on obtaining full yesterday's rates for to-day, but shippers held off for a time, and late in the session agents were somewhat anxious to make engagements, though they were reticent about rates, and reported all their charters made as on "private terms." There is no doubt, however, but that vessels could have been had at 10c for oats, 13c for corn, and 14c for wheat to Buffalo, and there is but little doubt that the charters reported to-day on "private terms" were made on the basis of these rates. A total of 7 vessels was reported chartered, which will take out 147,000 bu wheat and 105,000 bu corn.

Provisions were more active, and on mess pork a shade firmer market was noted, with meats nominally unchanged but steady, and lard tame for present, but rather strong for future delivery. Operators were discussing the prospects for the coming packing season, the probable supply of hogs, and the possible course of prices, but, as they had no definite information on any of the subjects mooted, their opinions must be set down as conjectures. It is argued, however, that the low price of corn for some months past has stimulated the fattening of hogs for the winter's market, and that the hog crop, in point of condition and quality is farther advanced than usual at this season of the year, though it must be borne in mind that the receipts during the summer months have been larger this year than for a few seasons past. Small lots of mess pork were held at $16.25 cash, and round lots could not have been purchased below $16.00. Old pork steady at $15.00. Meats for future are attracting more attention, but packers have not yet fully made up their minds as to the probable course of the market after the cutting season opens. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, seller September, $15.95@16.00; do seller October, $15.25@15.37½; do seller December, $13.37½@13.40; seller January, $13.50@13.62½; lard, cash or seller September, $7.70@7.75; summer do, 7½@7⅝c; seller November, 7½c. Lard, seller December, 7⅛@7⅜c; do seller January, $7.75@7.80. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c for winter, and 9@10½c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short ribs; and 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅜@8⅝c. English meats, 9⅞@9⅞c for short ribs; 9⅞@9⅞c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ¼c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅝@7c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller September at $15.95; 1,000 brls do seller December at $13.37½; 500 brls do seller January at $13.50; 150 brls old mess at $15.00; 500 tcs lard cash (last evening) at $7.70; 500 tcs do cash (to-day) at 7⅝c; 500 tcs do seller December and January at 7⅜c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7⅝c; 250 bxs dry salted shoulders seller the first half of December at 4⅞c; 20,000 lbs short rib middles at 9c, loose; 40,000 lbs do (summer) at 8⅛c, loose.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Sept. 11, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk eg Sep. 11, '73	2,944	1,900	1,286	115,000	1,220,660
Same week, '72	1,247	1,[illegible]	359	46,000	242,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	248,097	307,594	39,737	41,292,600	107,475,673
Same time '71-72	162,069	170,728	77,851	23,906,189	105,712,614

Flour was quiet at unchanged prices, though the decline in wheat tended to create weakness in the manufactured article, and had buyers put in an appearance in any numbers they could undoubtedly have purchased at lower figures than holders would have accepted yesterday. As it was, the demand did not warrant any concessions on the part of sellers, hence quotations were unchanged. Bran was more plenty and lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 400 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (Park Prairie) at $5.50; 50 brls low at $5.00. Total, 1,050 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $11.75; 10 tons do at $11.50, all on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.00@9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@6.50
Low to medium	5.00@5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.70
Spring superfines	3.00@5.00
Bran	12.00@12.[illegible]

Wheat was active, but weak, and closed ⅛@1c lower than yesterday. Receipts, present and prospective, are large, while the shipping movement was somewhat limited to-day, though the outgo for the week closing with last evening was 1,800,000 bu against 1,500,000 bu received. This exhibits a liberal movement indeed, but shippers to-day were disposed to await a drop in lake freights which they felt sure would follow the arrival of a large fleet within the past twenty-four hours. Indeed, this was partially necessary, from the fact that New York was reported considerably lower and weak to-day, and while there is a fair margin in favor of the exporter, the status of the trade east and west did not seem to warrant large operations to-day, hence receivers found it difficult to dispose of their property unless at the figures buyers bid. The speculative element was extremely restive, being firm and weak in their views alternately, but the bears finally carried the day, the market closing weak at the depreciation above noted. Seller September on the morning Board opened at $1.12⅝@1.12¾, sold down to $1.11½ on 'Change, and closed tame at $1.11½@1.11⅝. October in the same time sold at $1.11⅞@1.12, and closed at $1.11⅛@1.11¼. Seller the year ranged at $1.09⅞@1.10, and closed nominally at $1.09⅛@1.09¼. Cash No. 2 opened at $1.12½ and closed at $1.11½@1.11⅝. No. 1 was in good demand at $1.16⅝@1.17 for soft, and $1.17@1.17½ for Northwestern. No. 3 was active at $1.06⅞@1.07, and rejected sold at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 19,600 bu do at $1.16⅝; 5,900 bu do Northwestern at $1.17½; 3,200 bu do at $1.17; 23,600 bu No. 2 spring (partly hard) at $1.12½; 11,600 bu do at $1.12⅝; 41,200 bu do at $1.12¼; 56,800 bu do at $1.12⅛; 66,000 bu do at $1.12; 10,000 bu do at $1.11⅞; 32,200 bu do at $1.11¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.11½; 5,600 bu do Northwestern at $1.12½; 2,400 bu do at $1.12⅝; 800 bu do at $1.12⅛; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 24,800 bu do at $1.06⅞; 3,200 bu rejected spring at $1.00. Total, 317,100 bu.

Corn was also active, and a firmer feeling prevailed, prices ruling ⅛@⅜c better than yesterday, the night being cold and the morning savoring of winter, which facts created the impression among some that the corn crop is to be ruined by early frosts, hence the bull element were not obliged to work hard to create an advance, the shorts being willing buyers at the asking prices. Shippers, on the other hand, were disposed to let the market alone, and beyond the purchase of a few small lots to fill out cargoes now nearly made up, they did little indeed, the high freights, advancing market here, and not an over strong market at New York, all operating against them. Receipts for the week show liberal incomings, while the outgo was relatively small, and there was about 700,000 bushels added to the already large stock in store at this point. There is unquestionably a very large amount of corn yet in first hands which will be sent forward rapidly should any material advance in prices occur, so that it is to be hoped that circumstances will favor a shipping movement from this point, it being advisable to have our elevators in a condition to receive the winter's additions. On the Early Board No. 2 seller the month sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, and October at 43@43⅛c, ruling more steady during the regular session, and closing firm at 41⅞@41⅞c for September, and 43⅛@43⅜c for October. Cash No. 2 sold at 41⅞c for regular, and 42@42⅛c for strictly fresh, closing firm. Rejected was in fair request at 38⅛@38⅜c. Canal corn ruled quiet. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu high mixed and No. 2 at 42⅛c; 14,000 bu do at 42⅛c; 88,000 bu do at 42c; 39,800 bu No. 2 at 41⅞c; 1,600 bu rejected at 38⅜c; 7,200 bu do at 38⅛c; 18,000 bu No. 2 and 6,000 bu No. 1 at 41c, afloat. Total, 128,600 bu.

Oats were in good speculative demand, and the market was active and strong at an appreciation of 1c per bushel, buyers bidding outside figures freely for a time, the receipts being only moderate, and the outgo fair, though there was no freight-room engaged to-day. Two or three prominent operators wanted to buy, and bid over each other, and this was the basis of the above appreciation. Opening rates of No. 2 were at 28⅜c, sold up to 29½c, but weakened just before the adjournment of the session, and closed steady at 29⅛@29⅜c for cash or seller September. October opened at 29½c, touched 30⅛c, and closed with sellers at 30c. Rejected oats were steady at 27½c. Cash sales were reported of 27,200 bu No. 2 at 29½c; 34,600 bu do at 29⅛c; 13,600 bu do at 29c; 3,000 bu do at 28⅞c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 31c; 600 bu rejected at 27½c. Total, 80,200 bu.

Rye was in active demand for shipment and on local account, and we note an advance of 2c per bu, with sales of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 68c, and 11,000 bu on private terms. Total, 14,200 bu. At the close the market was firm. Rejected was inactive; quotable at 62@64c.

Barley was active at an irregular range of prices, selling 5@7c per bu above the outside figures paid yesterday, but closing less firm, with part of the advance lost. No. 2 (the speculative grade) was thoroughly demoralized, it being manipulated by a clique who are endeavoring to put the market up, and are withholding from the market whatever proportion they own of the stock in store at this point, while others who have a round lot on hand are waiting the current of events before parting with their property. For No. 3 and rejected, there is a legitimate demand for shipment and for home use, and some claim that No. 2 is good property at present figures, arguing that the stock in the country is light, and a steady demand from other markets will be experienced during the coming few months. Opening sales of No. 2 were at $1.35, declined to $1.32, and at the close was dull, but rather firm, at $1.33 cash, seller September, October, or the year. No. 3 sold at $1.00@1.05, and rejected at 85@92c, the latter according to location. Sample lots in fair demand. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at $1.35; 1,200 bu do at $1.34; 800 bu do at $1.33¼; 8,600 bu do at $1.33; 500 bu do at $1.32; 2,400 bu No. 3 at $1.05; 2,800 bu do at $1.04; 9,600 bu do at $1.03; 4,400 bu do at $1.02; 3,600 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected at 92c; 2,000 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 87c; 2,000 bu do at 85c; 400 bu by sample at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.40; 1,800 bu do at $1.35; 2,500 bu do at $1.32; 2,600 bu do at $1.30; 1,200 bu do at $1.28; 2,400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.23; 2,000 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.12½; 800 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.05; 600 bu do at $1.00, all on track; 400 bu do at $1.26, delivered. Total, 61,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 13—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast and on passage firm. Cargoes of corn off coast and on passage quiet. Short ribs, 41s. LIVERPOOL—Wheat steadier. Stratfords, 48s 6d.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was dull and weak, closing ⅛c lower than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.11⅛@1.11¼ seller the month, closing at the inside; and at $1.10⅛@1.10¼ seller October. Corn was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 43⅛c seller October. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Sept. 13.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,116	9,036	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,616	11,524	[illegible]
Wednesday	3,434	15,961	[illegible]
Thursday	2,988	11,938	[illegible]
Friday	1,363	8,831	[illegible]
Saturday	300	4,000	[illegible]
Total	13,787	60,840	[illegible]
Same time last week	16,207	61,393	[illegible]
Week before last	19,320	54,376	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,444	7,913	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,262	8,939	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,967	11,025	[illegible]
Thursday	956	11,919	[illegible]
Friday	2,155	11,163	[illegible]
Total	7,774	50,959	[illegible]

CATTLE—The past week has witnessed no material improvement in any feature of the cattle market. Trade continues unqualifiedly dull, while prices remain weak and variable. The receipts were comparatively light, aggregating only 13,787 head, against 16,207 last week, and 19,320 for the previous week, but so limited have been the requirements of the trade that one-half the number would no doubt have fully satisfied all legitimate demands. The only description of stock for which the market has given any evidences of vitality was choice beeves suited to the wants of the New York, Albany, and Boston markets, but there was no appearance of activity in the demand for these, and, but for the limited number on sale, former rates could scarcely have been sustained. In rare instances, $6.00@6.25 was obtained for premium steers of from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs average, but it required a really fine bullock to command $5.50@5.75, while good droves, averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs went slowly at $5.00@5.25. Fleshy steers of from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs were worked off with difficulty at $4.25@4.75, and thin rough lots and through Texans were a drug at $2.00@3.00. The wants of local butchers have been supplied mainly at $2.25@2.50 for through Texas cattle, and at $2.75@3.75 for common to good native cows and poor to common steers. Stock cattle were but little inquired for, and prices remain nominally unchanged; quotable at $2.75@3.25 for common and at $3.50@4.00 for good to prime lots. Calves are doing a trifle better, being salable at $3.00@5.50.

To-day there was a dull, heavy feeling in the market. The fresh receipts were light, but the accumulation of stale cattle, held over from the preceding days of the week, was considerable, and the supply largely exceeded the wants of buyers. As a consequence, prices were irregular and weak, favoring buyers often to the extent of 25c per 100 lbs as compared with yesterday's rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@6.[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.7[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.7[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.7[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.7[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts during the week amounted to 60,840 against 61,393 last week, and 54,376 week before last. The demand for this class of stock has been less urgent than during the preceding week, owing to the unsettled state of the sea-board markets, and, under continuous heavy receipts lower prices have prevailed. Signs of weakness were manifested at the opening of the market, but prices were pretty well sustained until Wednesday, when there was a drop of 10c. The following day witnessed a further decline of 10@15c, the market receding to $4.15@4.55. Under the moderate arrivals of yesterday and to-day a firmer feeling was developed, and at the close prices were barely 5c lower than at the close of trade last week. Steady improvement is now now noticeable in the quality of the hogs, the average being better than in former years at a like period.

To-day trading was fairly active, and the feeling was firm at 5c advance over yesterday's closing prices, sales making at $4.30@4.55 for common to extra heavy, and at $4.50@4.75 for poor to extra light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
104	229	$4.75	86	271	$4.40	34	222	[illegible]
107	200	4.60	58	206	4.65	45	240	[illegible]
42	286	4.30	43	259	4.55	28	260	[illegible]
115	201	4.60	40	200	4.70	40	260	[illegible]
37	271	4.50	23	214	4.60	58	309	[illegible]
44	200	4.50	30	245	4.40	34	300	[illegible]
55	198	4.60	89	171	4.60	26	229	[illegible]
44	290	4.55	71	187	4.70	56	188	[illegible]
22	291	4.45	26	196	4.60	26	260	[illegible]
41	199	4.70	44	201	4.70			

SHEEP—The sheep market remains quiet at steady and unchanged prices. The current wants of city butchers have proved sufficient to absorb the daily receipts at $2.75@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.50@3.80 for medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice. The quality has been of a rather poor average, and sales were mostly at $3.25@4.00.

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Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one trusting themselves to his care. While the world demands this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Consulting Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 352 WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in [illegible] than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

Dr. TOWNSEND, 183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Private difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE, 112 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Diseases treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS, ON Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison-sts., and Central Park. These lots have lake water, sidewalks, are near to schools and churches, and are in a first-class neighborhood. Will be sold on very easy terms to those who will build. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 121 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—RESIDENT LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., near Twelfth, and on Sampson-st., near West Grand-av., apply at 121 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS IN CAMPBELL'S ADDITION, near the new school, Western-av., on terms to suit purchasers. Apply at 121 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GAUBERT & GROSS., 162 WASHington-st., Room 17:

S. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, 38, 13.
W. ½ S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 14, 38, 13.
E. ½ S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ & N. W. ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 13.
E. ½ S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, 39, 13.
Lots in Orvis' Subdivision, Sec. 7, 39, 13.
Lots on Michigan-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
Lots on Warren-av., west of railroad.
Lots on Vincennes-road and Thirty-seventh-st.
Lots on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.
Lots on northeast corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Michigan-av.
Lots on Indiana-av., north of Thirtieth-st.
80 feet east Prairie-av., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.
Lots in Sec. 20, 40, 14, on Green Bay road.
Lots in Sec. 20, 40, 14, on Green Bay road.
3 acres in Sec. 24, 40, 13.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court-House, in the Town of Norwood Park, one mile from the station of Norwood Park, 30 rods from Belmont, formerly called Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is high and dry, and well subdivided into fine, under the highest cultivation. Buildings: Brick house, with 14 rooms; barn 40x50; barn for stock; 27x30-foot ice-house, &c. Fruit: Apples, cherries, currants, &c. Gravel-street goes to Chicago on the south side of the farm; street on the east side goes to Belmont Station; street on west side goes to Park Ridge Station. Good water. Price, $175 per acre. Terms: One-third down, balance on time. Notice—This property is very cheap, less by $75 per acre than can be bought in the vicinity, and never offered in the market before. Real estate men, if you want to buy or sell this property, inquire of the owner, 61 North Sangamon-st. E. ROOT.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

20 acres in Sec. 3, 37, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 4, 37, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 13, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 9, 37, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 12, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 12, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 12, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 3, 39, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 40, 13.

The above lots for sale at great bargains. Call and obtain prices. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—WE OFFER for a short time at Somerdale, Kensington, great bargains in Houses, on which we would like to buy a home. New two-story frame and brick houses, with brick cellars, gas, and good sewerage, near the lake, at $2,500 and $3,000. Terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for city property. Also, several comfortable houses. Have one house within two blocks of the depot that I will rent until May 1, at $20 per month, to the right party. Will sell cheap. Also, one nice property in Evanston, and grove property in North Evanston, at prices that will enable buyer to realize large profits. HENRY M. RIDDER, at Hotel Evanston.

FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO HYDE PARK Depot—Lot 100x150, with cottage of 8 rooms, first-class brick cellar, stabling for 4 horses, well of water, cistern very cheap, and easy terms. GEO. H. ROZET, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—100x150, EAST FRONT, Hyde Park-av., opposite the Lake Park and Boulevard entrance, price $75 per foot. For particulars, address the owner, CHAS. STARK, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR FORTY-third-st., east front, 8x130, price $60 per foot. Only a few more lots of this kind left. For particulars, address the owner, CHAS. STARK, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—Splendid building lots; thoroughly drained, close to churches, schools and depot; $10 per foot and upward. Special bargain in 217 ft, directly opposite the station, $1.50 less than $7.50 per foot.
Ravenswood—Desirable house and 66 ft of land—$2,600; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I CAN GIVE YOU AN EXTRA BARgain in a house on Cass, near Ohio-st. Call and see terms. C. J. STOUGH, 72 Dearborn—10 to 12 a. m.

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FOR SALE—5 ACRES, HIGH GROUND, ALL UNder cultivation. Will be sold at a bargain if sold at once. 4 blocks west of Western-av., corner Sixty-ninth-st. SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT HIGHLAND Park, one of the choicest improved places in that flourishing city. S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS, ON monthly payments, and just outside the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of Oakley-st., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Prices $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments, to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 18 South Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 13, 36, 13, ON LINE of C. R. I. & P. R. R., very cheap. 12 A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—87 65-100 ACRES ADJOINING IRVING Park, in Sec. 10, 40, 13, at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 ACRES ADJOINing one of our suburban towns, having 600 inhabitants, schools, churches, stores, manufactories, &c.; price $80 per acre, worth $600. C. W. BOYNTON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 113 AND 114 DEARborn-st.:

ACRE PROPERTY.

10 acres in Town of Jefferson, on line of Milwaukee-av.
1 acre corner of North and Central Park-avs.
1 acre corner Chicago and California-avs.
The above are very desirable tracts for subdivision, and are offered at very low figures.
Also several half-acre lots in the South Shore subdivision, Hyde Park, adjoining Kimbark's.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES IN HAWTHORNE; ALSO, 40 acres in 4, 39, 13. CHACE & ABELL, 154 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE, on Sixty-second-st. Easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WISCONSIN DIVISION NORTHwestern Railroad, 150 acres, only 13 miles from city. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

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FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE MARket. Seven acres, 2 miles from Court-House, and ½ mile from Lake Michigan & Virginnes Railway; only $350 per acre. 62 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—FINE, NEW cottage, 9 rooms, 2 marble mantels, folding-doors between parlors, hall, and bath; water, all conveniences; lot 50 feet front, for $6,250, on easy terms. Also, 2 cheap lots in the village. JOHN B. ADAMS, 32 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, $300. AT DESPLAINES, ON River, Main street, and near depot; fine for gardens. Also, 10 acres, $600. EDMUND G. STILES, 67 East Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 63 South Clark-st., Room 15:
8 acres in Sec. 11, 36, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 11, 36, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13.
Also, 2 acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land, half mile from depot in Hobart, on Fox River Railroad; Chicago 37 miles; cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency wanted. J. G. EARLE, owner, Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Room 13, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY ACRES, BETWEEN CORNELL and South Chicago; a fine tract to subdivide. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TWO lots, at corner of Seventy-first-st. and Forrestville-av., $1,000 each, or will exchange for vacant property in the city. Apply at 151 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A NEW 1½-STORY COTTAGE, WITH lot 25x125 feet, on Forty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., for $2,500; terms to suit purchaser. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT 50x 125, at Irving Park, near depot; price $3,000; will be sold at a bargain. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, WITH LOTS 50x125 feet each, in Washington Heights, near new depot; a fine chance for a person with a small family. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM the city limits, has school, two hotels, churches, steam planing office, fine residences. Parks $25 a lot. Now. We will sell you choice lots there from $175 to $200, size 24x85 to 25-feet alley, high and dry; terms easy; only $10 down and $6 a month. Nearly 200 lots sold this year. Go and see. Property shown free of charge. WILSON, PRICE & CO., Room 6, 162 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—MOST DEsirable property, close to the Railroad depot. Also, several comfortable houses. Have one house within two blocks of the depot that I will rent until May 1, at $20 per month, to the right party. Will sell cheap. Also, one nice property in Evanston, and grove property in North Evanston, at prices that will enable buyer to realize large profits. HENRY M. RIDDER, at Hotel Evanston.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. M. MARSHALL & CO., NO. 9 South Clark-st.:

Cottage, 5 rooms, on School-st., near Fifty-fifth, for $1,700.
40 acres, W. H. Adams' subdivision, corner State and Twenty-seventh-sts.
Lots in Block 1, 23, 39, 14, on Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.
3 lots near Humboldt Park, 33, 40, 14.
20 acres, w. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres, s. w. ¼ s. e. ¼ & s. ½ Sec. 13, 38, 13.
40 acres, w. ½ n. w. ¼ & n. ½ s. w. ¼ 27, 37, 13.
Lots 17 and 18, Block 1, Oakwood.
Subdivision of s. ½ s. ½ Sec. 23, 38, 14, on Calfax-av., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.
Also, vacant lots on Lake, Clark, and Sheridan-sts. and Wabash-av., to be leased for a term of years.

FOR SALE—BLAIRSDON HILLS—THIS, BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago, is 15 miles from the city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., about 250 feet above the level of the lake, beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a piece of your own. We will build houses for those desiring it. For health, wealth, and happiness, go to Blairsdon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NEW house and lot, at Jefferson, very cheap. H. R. DAVISSON, 126 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT NEAR SOUTH boulevard, small payments, balance monthly. N. F. DAVISSON, 126 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. LOTS, SOUTH OF THIRty-eighth-st., 40 or 75 feet on, near front, considerable below market price. Apply to W. M. WILLMER, 138 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SECTION 7, 38, 14; RAILroad, and boulevard front; very cheap.
20 acres in Section 34, 37, 14; finest ground and best bargain in Cook County.
40 acres in Section 14, 37, 14; finest ground and best bargain in Cook County.
40 acres in east ½ of southeast ¼ Section 22, 37, 14, at a bargain.
10 acres on Calumet River, in north ¼ Section 32, 37, 14; very desirable.
40 acres in Section 20, 37, 14; upon railroad; very cheap.
20 acres in Section 26, 38, 14, near South Chicago, upon which a fortune can be made.
CHACE & ABELL, 154 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—ON ACCOUNT OF engaging in business in the East, I offer for sale at a great bargain, my residence at Maywood; the house contains 13 rooms, admirably arranged, marble mantels, hard wood floors, etc.; it is recently built in the most substantial manner, and is finished throughout in modern style; large corner lot, over 225 feet deep; good barn, house, cistern, trees, shrubbery, etc.; can give immediate possession; furniture sold with the house if desired. Apply on the premises, or address F. A. STUART, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FREE TICKET FOR 5 YEARS TO each buyer of any half-acre lots, in Washington Heights; near depots; streets graded; trees set; all streets 100 feet wide. Price, $1,000; $100 cash, balance 1 year with 8 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 126 Clark-st., Room 14. Mason's work wanted in payment.

FOR SALE—100 TO 1,000 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL rolling land, in a body, 18 miles from Court House, on railroad, at $100 per acre; all the time you want. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—STOP PAYING RENT, and buy a fine new Gothic house and large lot in the best part of this enterprising suburb, on easy terms, without interest. This is a rare chance to secure a beautiful home. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN 4-ACRE BLOCKS, CORner Jackson, fronting Central Park; 8 acres, cor. California-av. and Taylor; 20 acres, Ridgeway's Central Park; 5 acres in Bradley & Honore's Subdivision on Berry Point Road, near Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF NEW RAILROAD, THE east ¼ of the north west ¼ Sec. 4, 37, 13. Very cheap. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS IN acres, northwest, east, southwest, and southeast cities wanting to invest, meaning business, can learn something to their interest by calling on me at once. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN AUSTIN, 10 LOTS, 50 ft. Also, 2, 5, and 5 acre tracts. Strike while the iron is hot. W. E. WOODBURY, 66 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—40 ACRES ADJOINING Montrose, Irving, or will exchange for city property. Address OWNER, Tribune, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 YEARS' TIME, 8 PER CENT—choice Hyde Park property, near depot and boulevard. J. H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOTS AT Kenwood Station. The handsomest block of Wm. B. Pierce, Esq., now occupied by Hon. Leonard Swett, is to be divided into 44 lots. Apply early if you wish to secure one. Price low. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights (depot on this property), $250 per acre.
5 to 25 acres in Morgan Park.
5 to 25 acres in Secs. 7 and 8, 36, 13.
10 to 20 acres at River Park, near depot.
20 to 100 acres at Maywood, $200 per acre.
40 acres near Central Park, $200 per acre.
The above list of property are bargains; terms to suit. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON CHICAGO & MILwaukee Railroad, near Deerfield; 17 miles from city; streets graded. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN N. W. 32, FRONTING South Chicago-av., 7 acres fronting South Park-av., corner Seventy-seventh-st. 10 acres on Stoney Island-av., corner Seventy-first-st. 5 acres on Cottage Grove-av., corner Seventy-fifth-st. 5 acres adjoining Lake Station at Washington Heights. 5 acres at South Chicago. Also 1,200 feet on South Park-av., corner of Seventy-sixth-st., very cheap. JOS. R. CHANDLER, 204 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE PLACES, OF 10 ACRES each, in Morgan Park; splendid investment. Also, a block divided. That we will sell at save prices, at the Sawdust, at 151 Clark-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, IN good neighborhood, on West Side, price $3,600; will take residence lot worth $1,500 as part payment. OLAF ANDERSON & CO., 121 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF Cornell; a good bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CALIFORNIA-AV., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $400 each. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, ACRES, 5 or 10 acres blocks. Sold cheap if taken immediately. W. F. HENDRICKSON, 167 Clark-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER LOT IN ENGLEwood, by MILLARD & DECKER, Room 6, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—20 acres, southwest corner of Halsted-st. and Tracy-av. Also, 10 acres at a great bargain, on south side of Halsted-st. and Tracy-av. M. HITT, 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND NORTHwestern car-shop lots, fronting on Lake, Kinzie, Washington, and Randolph-sts., 264 feet deep; Lots 130 feet deep. Within two blocks of Central Park. No city or park taxes; 20 minutes' ride from centre of city by 3 lines of cars. Park, 6 cents. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—20 OR 40 acres on the ridge, in centre of best improvements. 20 acres convenient to station; 5 acres, 2 miles south. Washington Heights. Nice high land. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FREE TICKET FOR 5 YEARS TO each buyer of any half-acre lots, in Washington Heights; near depots; streets graded; trees set; all streets 100 feet wide. Price, $1,000; $100 cash, balance 1 year with 8 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 126 Clark-st., Room 14. Mason's work wanted in payment.

FOR SALE—100 TO 1,000 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL rolling land, in a body, 18 miles from Court House, on railroad, at $100 per acre; all the time you want. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—STOP PAYING RENT, and buy a fine new Gothic house and large lot in the best part of this enterprising suburb, on easy terms, without interest. This is a rare chance to secure a beautiful home. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN 4-ACRE BLOCKS, CORner Jackson, fronting Central Park; 8 acres, cor. California-av. and Taylor; 20 acres, Ridgeway's Central Park; 5 acres in Bradley & Honore's Subdivision on Berry Point Road, near Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF NEW RAILROAD, THE east ¼ of the north west ¼ Sec. 4, 37, 13. Very cheap. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS IN acres, northwest, east, southwest, and southeast cities wanting to invest, meaning business, can learn something to their interest by calling on me at once. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN AUSTIN, 10 LOTS, 50 ft. Also, 2, 5, and 5 acre tracts. Strike while the iron is hot. W. E. WOODBURY, 66 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—40 ACRES ADJOINING Montrose, Irving, or will exchange for city property. Address OWNER, Tribune, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 YEARS' TIME, 8 PER CENT—choice Hyde Park property, near depot and boulevard. J. H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOTS AT Kenwood Station. The handsomest block of Wm. B. Pierce, Esq., now occupied by Hon. Leonard Swett, is to be divided into 44 lots. Apply early if you wish to secure one. Price low. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights (depot on this property), $250 per acre.
5 to 25 acres in Morgan Park.
5 to 25 acres in Secs. 7 and 8, 36, 13.
10 to 20 acres at River Park, near depot.
20 to 100 acres at Maywood, $200 per acre.
40 acres near Central Park, $200 per acre.
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TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores—Continued.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—STORES AND FIXTURES, on Ogden-av., cheap, suitable for dry goods, clothing, &c. Will sell separate store, together or separate. EDWIN A. RIDE & CO., 167 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5 STORES OPPOSITE THE EXPOSITION Building, on Michigan-av. and Madison-st., suitable for retail trade, restaurants, &c. W. H. PHARE, Room 1, 153 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—A NICE PLEASANT OFFICE ON MAIN floor in the Orbental Building; only $100 per month. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGHAM & CO., 178 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$18.33 PER MONTH—OFFICE OR sleeping room, 16x18, with water, second floor; also, desk room. 129 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NO. 46 SOUTH CLARK-ST., FOR office or mercantile business; also, pleasant offices and sleeping rooms in third and fourth stories; apply at Room 4, 44 and 46 South Clark-st. H. CORNELL & CO.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR. Inquire in building, 159 Fifth-av., Room 5.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AT SCHLOESSER Block, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES IN THE DORE Building, northwest corner State and Madison-sts; every modern convenience; plate glass; low rent. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 164 LaSalle-st., Ottis Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 25x100, with front, side, and rear light; first loft finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city, and to a suitable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rate per month, below their value. Inquire on the premises, 31 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE MAGNIFICENT AND WELL FURnished hall of the Germania Maennerchor, in Greenebaum's Range Building, on Fifth-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts. Will rent for evening parties, or for particulars apply to Janitor of the building, or to F. KAERY, 208 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building in the rear or 19 Jefferson-court, lately occupied by the Standard. The boiler and steam-pipes in the building remain if desired. The building is good for a steam laundry, or manufacturing business. Inquire of EDWARD GOODMAN, Room 42, 65 and 67 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER; THE PREMises on the West Randolph-st., now occupied by Rand, McNally & Co., printers, or about the 1st of October next. For particulars apply to A. V. PITTS, No. 11 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—65x40—THE REAR PART OF THE Grand Exposition Hall, northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., opposite the Exposition Building; very suitable for a dining hall. Inquire at the place.

TO RENT—FACTORY, CORNER OF TWENTY-sixth-st. and Stewart-av., with wood-working machinery, very cheap. WM. G. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, IN A WELL-FURNISHED office, cheap. Apply at 118 Washington-st., Room 63.

TO RENT—FRAME WAREHOUSE, ADAPTED FOR storage or shop; rent $40. 60, 62, and 64 South Market-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE 40x80 FEET, 2 STORIES and basement, for storage or manufacturing. 134 and 136 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL HOTEL AND FURNITURE for sale. 40 minutes' ride from the city, in a growing town. Address N 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 407 LUMBER-ST., ROOM 30X36, with motive power and power to manufacture sash, doors and blinds. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK, HANDSOME and commodious brick house and large grounds, on Highland-av., choice neighbors. R. T. KING, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH STORIES IN marble-front building corner Madison and Franklin-sts. Apply within. J. H. PEARSON.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 25x60, MILWAUKEE-AV., near Kinzie—very cheap for any business. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 154 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CENTRAL UNION HALL, ENTRANCE No. 78 Madison-st.; will be ready to open about Sept. 15th. Parties desiring Thomas' Central Park Garden stage wagon, seating stand, and, if wished, powder and fuse for blasting; also dock room, 75x100 feet covered, adjoining Central Park, for further particulars apply to CHARLES SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BARN—TO SOME RELIABLE, SOBER man owning his carriage and horses. Can pay his rent in use of carriage. Inquire at carpenter shop on corner of Alley on Twenty-third-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY BARN. APPLY AT 713 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW NICE NEW COTtages (4 rooms) to rent on Austin. They are convenient. WILSON, PERRIN & CO., Room 6, No. 183 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THIRD, 5D, AND 6TH FLOORS, EACH 50x70 feet, well lighted, with use of elevator, and power, if desired, in the building, in rear of 122 Washington-st., fronting on Calhoun-place. For particulars, apply to 122 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—PROPOSALS WILL NOW BE RECeived for the renting of a bowling alley, a shooting gallery, a cigar stand; also an eating house; all to be in the Exposition Fair. As large attendance is expected, money is here to spend. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 178 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG COUPLE WITHout children desire to rent a furnished house in good location at a seasonable price. Will give best of references and pay rent regularly in advance. Address N 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUY ON LIBERAL terms, a small cottage convenient to West Madison-st. cars. Address A 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, 3 or 4 rooms for housekeeping, on or near the South or Chicago-av.; rent reasonable; references can be given. Address M 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE with barn, from 1st of September, south of Eighteenth and south of Twenty-ninth-sts., on either of the avenues, for a family of two; one year's rent in advance. C. H. GLOVER, 174 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 14 OR MORE rooms, all modern improvements, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts., east of State. Address, for two days, A 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., with or without board, for a married couple. Address, stating terms per week or month, A 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS or rooms in block, not over one mile from Madison-st. bridge. Address B 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, conveniently located, by the West Side, by a responsible tenant. Address L 8, West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART OF 5 or 6 rooms, in good locality, North Side, by a small family. Address, stating location and price, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM near Lakeside-st., south of Madison, or room with board, vicinity of Lakeside-av., south of Madison-st. Address B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE SUITABLE FOR boarding, north of Twelfth-st., and east of State Clark; or 4 or 5 good, first-class rooms. Apply to A 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED basement board, for single gentleman. Must be within 10 minutes' walk of corner Adams-st. and Wabash-av. Must be nicely furnished. Address B 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED OR unfurnished house in pleasant locality; small family (only self and wife); rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address A 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARty, a house of 10 rooms, from Oct. 1 or Nov., to May 1; North Side, with furnace and barn, preferred. Address A 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two or three unfurnished rooms in a private family, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for light housekeeping. Address A 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR cottage, by small family; South Side preferred. Address B 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, rooms, without board, on South Side, in a respectable private family permanently located. Address, with terms, B 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, rooms, without board, on South Side, in a respectable private family permanently located. Unexceptionable references; will pay $25. Address N 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, for a single gentleman. Address, with full information, A 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, WITH with full information, A 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE WITH DWELLING, either small or moderate size; any genteel location. Address THE PART, Box 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED OR one large room, with or without board, in the vicinity of the Skinner School, for two persons and boy 7 years old. Address B, care H. H. Chandler & Co., Advertising Agency.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A NUMBER OF GOOD tenants, houses in the North Division. Owners of houses to rent will please call at our office if they wish to obtain ready tenants. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES. WE HAVE ready tenant's should call at our office. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in the South Division N. of 16th-st., or West Side; apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—OWNERS WISHing to rent, I want houses, cottages and rooms for good tenants. Also want rooms for boarding and sale, for good tenants. T. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT HOUSES—OWNERS WISHing to rent to first-class tenants, or rooms, will find some first-class tenants at my office, either up or down. T. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a nicely furnished room in a pleasant locality, within 20 minutes of the Times office. Address, stating terms and location, K 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF ABOUT 8 rooms, on the South Side, not too far out. Address B 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, 10 or 12 rooms, South Side. State lowest terms. Address A 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE rooms situated within 10 minutes' walk of the Courthouse and suited to light housekeeping. Address, stating location and price, A 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1—TWO OR three rooms, unfurnished, on or near Twenty-second-st. Address N 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM ABOUT 30X30, with 8-foot ceiling, on the first floor or basement, for manufacturing purposes. M. I. THAYER & CO., 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARty, a house of 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side. No children or boarders. Address B 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, COMfortable and neat, with or without board, in private family. Would prefer one near the lake. Private family preferred. Location convenient to East Lake-st. C 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL OR COTTAGE furnished, South Side, not over 2½ miles from P. O. No small children. P 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, CONVENIENTLY located, on North Side. Address, stating location and terms, J. S. JEWETT, Room 145 Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX OR seven rooms, West Side preferred; would prefer unfurnished lots for furniture. Address, stating terms, G 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, OR ABOUT 8 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, by a responsible man and wife. Address N 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side by gas fitter and wife and one child. Address W. J. T., 74 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND BREAKfast, in a private family; pleasant location; South Side; furnished or unfurnished. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WITH closet, for man and wife; unfurnished; within 5 minutes' walk of Gault House; rent, $10 per month. Address C, care of Carrier, 29 West Madison-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A comfortably furnished room on the South Side, north of Harrison-st. Address J N, 79 Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR SUIT OF rooms, furnished, convenient to a boarding-house, or where meals can be had in same house, for gentleman and wife. Address M 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT TEN rooms; the family has no children, and will take first-class care of the house. Address ASAHEL HALL, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS of the city. Special attention paid to renting and collection of rents. JAMES MUIRHEAD, 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR ON WAbash or Michigan-avs., north of Twelfth-st. Address G 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED or not, suitable for light housekeeping on South Side near Twenty-second-st. Address N 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 UNfurnished rooms near Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. Name a low price, and address B, 128 Washington-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE of 8 to 10 rooms, from Oct. 1 to May 1. Address M 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for a private family, south of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of State. Inquire of or address DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN 8 OR 10-ROOM HOUSE, within 20 minutes' walk of Chamber of Commerce. Will pay $40 or $45 per month. Apply to O 5, 89 LaSalle-st., basement.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—IN THE FOLLOWING first-class business, in which will bear the strictest investigation, and references as to character inclusive: $5,000—In a wholesale tea, coffee, and spice business. $30,000—In a first-class manufacturing business. $20,000—Active or special, in a first-class business. $3,000—In a city restaurant and dining parlors. $3,000—Vegetable, fish, and poultry market. $2,500—Third share in a first-class office and commission business. $2,000—In a city gents' furnishing and merchant tailors' business. $1,500—Third interest in a planing-mill. $1,000—In an upholstering establishment. $1,000—In a drug store, with soda and city. $1,200—In a restaurant and sample room. $2,000—In a first-class manufacturing business. Besides many others of smaller capital. Call and see us if you want to enter business or negotiate for a partnership. THOMAS & CO.,

Business Chance Brokers, 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—IF YOU WANT A PARTner with capital to put in our old established partnership offices or to put your capital to interest in any business. We can fill the bill. Ours is the old reliable agency office in the West. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Brokers, 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $7,000, IN the hardware business, establishing on East Side; delightful and first chance. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 139 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO ENGAGE in the cotton waste trade; corresponding advantages already established; 1,000 tons sold annually to the railroads of Chicago; railroad man preferred; prospects and plan of business detailed only upon interview. Address H 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 capital to take one-third or one-half interest in a well-established and highly profitable business; one to can give his whole attention to the business preferred; no objection to a lady. Address P 15, Tribune office, or other good property in payment. Apply at the office of the EXCELSIOR ASSOCIATION, Merchants' Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD PHYSician to take an interest in my drug store, where he can build up a big practice and do well from the start; none but man of high moral character; give name and reference.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000; I HAVE want a partner in order to enlarge the business. Address G 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS WHERE I have more work than I can do. $100 will buy half interest. Call at Room 10, 161 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $28,000, TO EXTEND the present facilities for a well established business, in the best location in the city. Address A 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 CASH, OR good real estate, at the Boston Car-Coupling Works, 46 and 48 West Adams-st. Doing a good business; have orders for the entire amount since April. This is a good chance for a business man. Call at the office, corner of, on Monday, before 12 o'clock. A. N. HANKINSON.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $4,000 CAPItal in a manufacturing business. Works all ready. For particulars, apply to Col. J. F. BEATY, No. 118 Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED drug store doing a good business. Small capital required. First-class physician in attendance. Address JAMES F., care Carrier 22.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN, in an established real estate office. D 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST-paying businesses in this city. Wall papers, oils, glass, &c. $1,000 or $1,500 only required. Painter preferred. Apply to-morrow, Sunday, 120 South Peoria-st., or 86 Blue Island-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ability desires situation in mercantile, manufacturing, or grain commission business, with view to partnership in the spring. Address A 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500, IN ONE OF the finest billiard halls in the city, doing a fine business. None but those having the ready cash and means need address A 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 capital, in manufacturing a staple, cash article that will bring every 45 days 100 per cent. Sale unlimited. Answer A 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $600, and some experience in bookkeeping; can buy a one-half interest in established business. Inquire at once, or address, for two days, 1 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,250—IN A LEGITIMATE business, that will pay from $3,000 to $5,000 a year; and references an interview may be had. Address B 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $200 CASH, in a good, legitimate, and well-established business. Best reasons for selling half interest. Address A 5, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES PUPILS on the Piano-forte at $10 per term, or $12 with use of piano. Address N L 71, Tribune office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL RECOMMENDED gentleman-teacher will give lessons in French and German at educational institutions, and to ladies or gentlemen at his or their respective residences. Address O, No. 90 North Clark-st., first floor.

A YOUNG LADY (GERMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and is Brussels) wishes to give private lessons in German and English. Can give best of references. Address L M, Tribune office.

A COMPETENT, WELL-EXPERIENCED FRENCH teacher desires at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Address C 13, Tribune office.

A COMPETENT GERMAN TEACHER WOULD give lessons to gentlemen or ladies, evenings. Address GERMAN TEACHER, Haven's School, or call at 163 Wentworth-av.

A LADY TEACHER, EXAMINED IN THE ROYAL School of Berlin, Prussia, gives German, French and piano lessons; also, every kind of ladies' hand or fancy works. Inquire at 104 Twenty-second-st.

EVENING DRAWING-CLASS FROM 7 TO 9, AT the School of Civil Engineering, Room 50. Room and 10 lessons, in advance; also, evening course of engineering.

ELEGANT RIDING TAUGHT TO LADIES AND gentlemen, horses trained to perfection, to walk, trot, canter, single, ladies', and single stick, by a young FOREIGNER, Room 56, Reaper Block.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—PARTIES WISHING INstruction in these languages are requested to address LADY TEACHER, 727 North Wells-st.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH TAUGHT after a new and easy method, by an experienced teacher. Address PROFESSOR, Tribune office.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION, IN PRIVATE EVENING classes, at the Bryant & Stratton College, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts. Applicants to meet PROF. ANDREWGROSS at 7 o'clock to arrange classes.

MISS THOMPSON, FROM LONDON, BEGS TO call attention to her complete system of instruction in the high-forte as practiced by the great masters. At her residence, 326 West Madison-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 413 WEST MADISON-ST. Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin, by the month. Also vocal or pupil's home. Terms, $8.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES A POsition in a family or school to teach music and English branches. Would accept board as compensation. Address MRS. JOSEPHINE EDWARDS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY from Paris, as governess, lady's maid, etc. Best of references. For particulars, apply at French Consfectionery, 546 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMpetent to instruct in the common English branches and in music. She wishes to take lessons in the higher department at the Conservatory, and the salary will not be so much an object as an opportunity to practise on the piano. Address N 93, Tribune office.

SHORT-HAND CLASS JUST ORGANIZED RE-ceive first lecture on Monday evening. Students can join. Metropolitan Business College 159 and 159 Madison-st.

SHORT HAND—A CLASS IN THIS BEAUTIFUL art will be formed next Thursday evening at the Parker House Club Room, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. All gentlemen desiring the art are invited to attend. No charge for first evening.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess or teacher in a private family; first-class references given. Address D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR THE PIANO, BY AN experienced lady teacher; terms reasonable. Call at 99 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE YOUNG MEN TO LEARN drawing on evenings. Inquire this afternoon at 9 o'clock, at 157 South Clark-st., Room 15.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Indiana. Address P. O. Box 1487.

DIVORCES AND ALL LAW BUSINESS ATTEND-ed to promptly, on equitable terms. 242 South Clark-st., Room 8. BUSH.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD 4-STORY BRICK HOTEL FOR SALE—Well furnished; large lot, and livery barn attached; house doing a good business; $6,500 cash will be required; a thriving town of 8,000 inhabitants, on the line of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. Will be sold cheap. Apply at once to or address JOHN TURNBULL, Agent, Galesburg, Ill.

A GOOD CHANCE—A CIGAR STORE IN GOOD location with living rooms in rear, for sale at half price; a good trade, clear cash, and favorable lease. $300 will buy it. Address A 12, Tribune office.

A MAN WITH $1,200 CAN BUY AN ESTABLISHED store business, store fixtures, horse, buggy, and harness; guarantees $200 per month; sickness the cause of selling. Address A 4, Tribune office.

A GENUINE CONCERN—FOR SALE, CHEAP, the stock, fixtures, &c., of a confectionery, cigar, and school-book store, doing a first-rate trade; cause for selling, other business to attend to. Parties meaning business can call any time and see trade done, at 226 West Polk-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY STOCK FOR SALE at 56 cents on the invoice price. Will take about $1,500. Address X B, Tribune office.

A NICE, TIDY SALOON STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale; will be sold cheap, as the proprietor has had a sudden call to the East. Address A 77, Tribune office.

A HALF PRICE, THE BEST RESTAURANT IN the city, with or without sample room. Very cheap rent and unsurpassed location. Address B 98, Tribune office, stating where you can be seen in the afternoon of any day you please to call.

A CORNER GROCERY STORE IN GOOD LOCALity for sale cheap for cash. Address T. C. STRAIN, 259 State-st.

A HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURnished, and full of boarders, for sale cheap. Inquire at 142 Madison-st., up-stairs.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, ON THE WEST SIDE, doing a first-class business, for sale; reason for selling, my health. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE OF THE FINEST SAMple-rooms and billiard-halls in the city, for sale; good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 157 South Clark-st., Room No. 8.

A BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON NO. 24 West Twenty-second-st., for sale. Apply to A. M. CAMBRIDGE, on the premises.

A MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE FOR SALE at a bargain; first-class location, growing better every year. Good reasons for selling. Call at 1277 South State-st.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS; small cash payments, balance in city lots or farm in Illinois. Inquire of or address McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 103 Washington-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE business, in which there is no competition, for sale; a moderate cash capital is required to purchase and carry it on. Address B 18, Tribune office.

A SMART MAN WANTED TO TAKE HALF IN-terest in a light manufacturing business paying $100 a week. Inquire at 147 West Randolph-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, NEARLY filled with good paying boarders, one of the best locations in the city, to rent. Furniture for sale or to rent. Address B 19, Tribune office, for 3 days.

A CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR SALE VERY cheap; place suitable for a lady at 112 Twenty-second-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT for sale, doing a splendid business; inside business; choice rent in the city. Apply at 603 West Lake-st.

A CORNER GROCERY STORE AND SALOON for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at 517 West Chicago-av., corner Hoyne-av.

A LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS and dry goods store, in the best business location on South Halsted-st. For sale. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 190 South Randolph-st., Room 6.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE IN A FIRST-CLASS LOcality, occupying first floor and basement. Cheap rent (year's) and lease. Apply 220 West Washington-st.

A CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE CHEAP; RENT and several years' lease. 561 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES—IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell, or trade for a business change, call at 48 South Clark-st., one door from the largest in the West, where you will find any description of business chance on sale or exchange, requiring capital from $500 or $1,000 to $50,000, of which will bear the strictest investigation, which we court. We have a large number of chances in other agents' hands, and we guarantee a speedy sale. Any description of partnerships is one of our specialities, and we have now some of the best partnership chances in the city. Parties wishing to invest can purchase an interest in a well-established grocery, city or country, anxious for business, we have a large selects of chances whereby the owners will trade for real estate. We quote a few of the chances now for sale:

$1,200—Restaurant, ice cream, and bakery, South Side.
$3,500—Manufacturing business, West Side.
$2,000—Chemical manufactory and drug store, West Side.
$1,000—Grocery store, with horse and wagon, West Side.
$1,000—Sample room, West Side.
$1,200—Sample room and billiard hall, South Side.
$800—Laundry, doing $120 a week, West Side.
$1,000—Bakery, cracker and pie route, with 2 horses and wagons.
$3,000—First-class restaurant, doing $2000 a day.
$1,500—Grocery, horse, wagon, boarding and sale stables.
$1,400—Blacksmith and wood-shop, with tools.
$1,500—Boarding-house, with 60 boarders, West Side.
$1,200—Restaurant and milk-route, with horses and wagons.
$1,000—Vegetable and fish market, West Side.
$3,000—Grocery store, with horses and wagons, South Side.
$1,000—Grocery and liquor store, horse and wagon, South Side.
$400—Flour and feed store, coal and wood.
$400—Restaurant and cook-house, West Side.
$400—Barber shop, Kendall-ville, Ind.
$2,000—Restaurant and dining-rooms.
$30,000—First-class manufactory business.
$1,250—Blacksmith shop and lease of building.
$200—Bakery, hand-power.
$1,250—Billiard-room and bar, City Hotel.
$1,500—Well-furnished boarding-house, South Side.
$1,000—Restaurant route, with horse, wagon and harness.
$1,300—Seventeen-acre nursery, with horses and wagons.
$700—Cigar store and building (no rent), South Side.
$1,200—Grocery, horses, wagons, and stock.
$1,300—First-class meat market, West Side.
$1,000—Drug store and physician's practice, West Side.
$200—Laundry, first-class, Wabash-av.
$200—Cigars, restaurant, and ice cream, West Side.
$1,200—Millinery and dressmaking, first-class, South Side.
$1,200—Planing mill (third interest), South Side.
$3,000—Gents' furnishing goods, first-class, South Side.
$11,000—Splendid grocery store, with horse and wagon.
$3,000—Cigars, restaurant, and billiard hall, ill.
$8,000—Merchant tailoring business and stock, North Side.
$1,000—Intelligence office, making $2,000 per annum, South Side.
$1,000—Sample room and saloon, West Side.
$10,000—Planing mill manufactory, West Side.
$2,250—Hard wood and lumber yard, with or without capital, to manufacture a staple, cash article that will bring every 45 days 100 per cent. Sale unlimited. Address A 85, Tribune office.
$400—Laundry, doing $120 a week, West Side.
$1,500—Large hall and saloon, West Side.
$1,200—Fashionable first-class boarding-house.
$600—Cigars, restaurant, and grocery, West Side.
$700—Meat market, doing a fine business, South Side.
$3,000—Vinegar factory; well fitted up, West Side.
$5,000—Mineral water manufactory and bottled beer, South Side.
$1,500—Boarding-house, full of boarders.
$600—Old-established ice business.
$600—Commission business, profits 25 per cent.

Most of the above chances will be traded for cash and real estate, city or country. Call on or address THOMAS & CO., General Business Chance Brokers, 48 South Clark-st.

Butcher Fixtures for Sale Cheap. Address N 85, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE OF 20 ROOMS FOR SALE; thirty boarders; furniture partly on time. Lease reasonable. Address P 32, Tribune office.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, and news store, with good stock, and good custom trade, for sale or exchange. Reason—Death of proprietor. Call at 34 Milwaukee-av. Must be sold under all circumstances.

CARPENTER SHOP FOR SALE, WITH 3 YEARS' lease; 3 years to pay; will be sold at great sacrifice. Apply at 226 Calumet-av.

CARPENTER AND JOBBING SHOP, DOING good business, for sale cheap. E. L. BARBER & CO., corner Sherman corner State and Twenty-ninth-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—BEST LOCATION ON West Side. Rent very low; good trade, and paying well. Investigation solicited. Address D 3, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ON SOUTH HALSTED-st., for $1,500 cash; a good location; suitable for a German druggist. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 103 Washington-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY stock of drugs and fixtures; stock about $6,000—$4,000 cash. I have a live business man this is a rare opportunity. Business established 11 years. P. O. Box 147, Tolono, Ill.

DRUG STORE—I WANT TO SELL MY DRUG fixtures all new. Stock and fixtures offered in the city for anyone wanting to, or can take the drugs back. For particulars see WM. L. HARCOURT, 164 North Morgan-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ON STATE-ST. A rare chance for a physician. Stock and fixtures new and complete. Price reasonable. Will exchange for city property. Address J. A. KISSELL, with HURLBUT & EDSALL.

EXTRA BUSINESS CHANCE—AN ACTIVE MAN wanted to take an interest in a good paying dining-room; will stand a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. For interview, address A 52, Tribune office.

FOUR-SEVENTH INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS meat and vegetable market for sale cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at 564 Lake-st.

FIXTURES, &C., OF STORE FOR DRESS-MAKING and millinery; good location; South Side. Very cheap rent. 1 Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH CHIcago or south suburban property, $10,000 stock of well-assorted merchandise in first-class order, with good-managing trade; business doing good business, $100 per day and no credit. 100,000 acres of land for sale in Illinois; also large crops of wheat, oats, and flax within 10 miles of Chicago. A few men can double his money every year. For particulars inquire of DAVIS & PIKE, 138 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY STORE, DOING A THRIVING BUSIness, located on one of the best corners in the city, horse, wagon, and harness, with stock of groceries, liquors, for sale; all new; everything complete to start business. This is a chance that is seldom offered. For satisfactory reasons for selling call or address PRESTLEIGH H. MURPHY, 520 South State-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP. LONG lease; low rent. Meat market for half cost; dwelling attached, without rent. Call Sunday. WEBSTER, South Green-st.

HARDWARE—HAVING GOOD TRADE, LIVE town, for sale. Must sell selected and good order. Address, P. O. Drawer 28, Mattoon, Ill.

I CAN OFFER AN INDUCEMENT TO A PARTY to engage in first business; capital required $1,000 to $1,500; young to middle aged man preferred. Address P 32, Tribune office.

I HAVE SOME LOTS IN HYDE PARK AND CASH to exchange for horse and buggy, piano, furniture, or stock of goods. For particulars inquire of F. PETERSON, 30 South Clark-st., Room 4.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF BUSINESS CHANces, representing all branches, first-class, reliable, and excellent. Call at 89 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

LAUNDRY, ALL REFITTED; BOOKS $400 A month; furnished living-room; rent and prices easy. 301 West Van Buren.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FIXed up, best location in the city. 29 State-st., cheap for cash. Call at 1 Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF DRUGS, SCHOOL-BOOKS, etc., with building, for sale; this is an excellent opportunity for a physician. Cash sales for 1873, $11,407. Address Postmaster, Gibson, A. SIMLIN, Attorney, Waterville, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business; good will; reasons for selling, business elsewhere. Will sell at a bargain.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A NICE cash business; good will; very cheap. 142 North Halsted-st.

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE FOR SALE. A splendid chance for a physician having a knowledge of medical electricity; will sell the entire furniture and fixtures, including heating and electrical apparatus; will sell for actual cost of fixtures; location one of the very best in the city. No humbugs wanted. Terms positively cash. Address A 74, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET AND FIXTURES, WITH GOOD terms and rent, in fine locality for business, for sale by E. L. BARBER & CO., southeast corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

MEAT-MARKETS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. CALL at 56 Fifth-av. I will give a bargain; little money wanted. C. G. GOODWILLIE, 154 South Clark-st.

ONE-HALF OF MY MANUFACTURING BUSINESS to a party alive to business and having $500 cash to invest; will pay 100 per cent profit. This is a sacrifice for the money. Full particulars at interview. Address B 40, Tribune office.

OWING TO A CHANGE OF BUSINESS, I NOW offer one of the best business chances in the way of a first-class retail grocery. The store is well located on one of the best retail streets in the South Division, and is now doing a trade of $3,000 per month, which runs up to $4,000 throughout the winter months. I have run the store four years, and have made money. It will take about $4,000 cash, and cash only to buy it. Address D 7, Tribune office.

ON SOUTH SIDE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY store, worth $2,000, for sale cheap for cash; rent, long established. Address at once A 38, 87 Canal-st.

OYSTER AND ICE-CREAM SALOON LOCATED on West Randolph-st. for sale. Inquire at C West Madison-st.

OYSTER RESTAURANT, ICE-CREAM CONFECtionery, and soda water establishment for sale cheap for cash. Call at 324 West Madison-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF CONTINUED ILL HEALTH I offer for sale the engraving and die sinking and stencil business, stock, stock-location in the city, also my residence in Austin. JOHN C. HILTON, 85 Clark-st.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, AND LEase for sale; everything in good running order; will be sold cheap if sold this week; the proprietor going into other business. Inquire on the premises, 76 Blue Island-av.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash, if taken at once. Call at 321 Blue Island-av.

SALOON FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD TRADE, cheap for selling the owner has another business; cheap rent and good reasons for selling. Address W, 85 Mount Barclay & Storm's, 237 West Lake

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED--A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROCERY salesman of good address, a thorough worker and well posted, who has a good trade. Address, with reference, box 78, Tribune office.

WANTED--A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE OFfice; they use assortmental to correspondence, and without a mixed hand. Address, with reference and wages expected, N 82, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen; good salary. KLEIN & SHLOSS, 134 Wabash-av.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRY GOODS salesman for the country. References required. Inquire at 146 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED--CLERK FOR STORE IN MICHIGAN; a foreigner preferred. Apply on Monday at 86 Kingsley-st., from 8 to 6.

WANTED--BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD IN MERchant tile office; must write well. N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL ESTATE office; one who lives with his parents preferred. Apply by letter, stating age, &c., REAL ESTATE, Tribune office.

WANTED--BOOKKEEPER WITH ABOUT $2,000 to loan on first-class real estate security. Address B 56, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. A gentleman of situation to a practical, reliable young man. Address, with reference and salary expected, A 3 Tribune office.

WANTED--BOOKKEEPER IN A WHOLESALE house; must be accurate and rapid, and bring first-class recommendations for honesty, industry, and steady habits. Address B 53, Tribune office.

WANTED--IN ONE OF THE LARGEST MERCANtile houses in the city, a smart young man from 16 to 18 years old, with some knowledge of penmanship, reliable in every respect, and willing to work for a small salary. This is a good chance for some one who is willing to learn. Don't understands something about oil and furniture preferred. Address A 96, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN DRY goods salesman. Inquire 240 North Clark-st.

WANTED--AN ACTIVE SINGLE MAN AS SALESman and collector in a produce store, must be able to deposit $100; situation permanent. Address D 4, Tribune office.

WANTED--THREE FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS salesmen; also two experienced lady salesmen. Apply at C. W. & E. FAIRBRIDGE & CO., 153 and 155 Lake-st.

WANTED--THREE EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS clerks. MANHEIMER BRO., 224 and 226 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; ONly those understanding their business need answer, with references. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

WANTED--9 GOOD TEA SALESMEN ON COMmission, one must speak German. 75 Clybourn-pl., tea store.

Trades.

WANTED--A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT foreman on crackers, one accustomed to taking charge in steam bakery. Address, with references, A. BROWN, 47 Fourth-st., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED--TWO FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKERS. Inquire of GILES, BRO. & CO., 239 Wabash-av.

WANTED--CONFECTIONERS; 2 CANDYMAKers, and 3 on cream work, at 50 State-st.

WANTED--THREE OR FOUR GOOD WEAVERS, at 108 Alton, Ill., Woolen-Mill. F. K. NICHOLS & SON.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER. ADDRESS W. ATKINSON, 324 North Illinois-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED--CARPENTERS TO TAKE CONTRACT to do the carpenter work for several dwellings at Lawndale, and others for cash in exchange for instalments. VAN, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--CIGAR-MAKERS, AT 215 BERDAN-st. Call on Sunday.

WANTED--MASON TO DO STONE AND BRICK-work for a lot west of city limits, or at Washington Heights; cash paid. G. W. DEAN, 153 Clark-st., room 16.

WANTED--BOY OR YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to fit up looking-glasses. A. P. C. BONTE, 114 Monroe-st.

WANTED--TO BOOKBINDERS--A FORWARDER and an Advocate Book-binder, Racine, Wis.; must understand both blank and printed work. Call on or address A. C. SANDFORD, Racine, Wis.

WANTED--ONE OR TWO BROOM-MAKERS IMmediately. Address, with reference, box 306 Wabash-av.

WANTED--PRACTICAL ENGINEERS OR MAchinists who are out of employment, to canvass in their line; large commissions and honorable business. Apply at 185 Clark-st., Room 36. M. SHANNAN.

WANTED--TWO GOOD MEN TUCK-POINTERS. Inquire of JAMES A. ROGERS, 626 Madison-st.

WANTED--20 STONE-CUTTERS TO CUT ROCKfaced ashlar, at St. Columbkill Church, corner of Indiana and Paulina-sts.

WANTED--A CARPENTER WHO IS CAPABLE of taking charge of work. Address N 51, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO OR THREE GOOD ROOFERS. N. Palmer, 292 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED--BRICK-MASONS AND PLASTERERS to do work and finish materials for several dwelling houses at Hyde Park; work to be pushed; good assurance in part payment. VAN, 87 Dearborn-st.]

WANTED--TWO OR THREE TUCK-POINTERS, at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED--CARPENTERS, SAWYERS, AND MEN to run wood-working machinery. Apply at Udell Ladder and Step Company, 650 State-st.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS STEAM-FITTERS; NO boys need apply, at 26 Michigan-st.

WANTED--TWO MEN ON SKEWED AND PEGGED work. 625 Archer-av.

WANTED--A GOOD CARVER, IMMEDIATELY. W. K. FROST & CO., 144 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED--FIVE PLASTERERS, MONDAY MORNing, early, by A. WILLIAMS, 467 Cambridge-st., negro, 24 a day.

WANTED -- IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD TINners at Englewood, ill. J. L. SWANN.

WANTED--BOOKBINDERS; FOUR FORWARDers, one case-maker, and one finisher, immediately, at GOO. MUNSON & CO.'S, Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINT-er at 721 State-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN.

WANTED--TWO GOOD TINSMITHS AT 72 SOUTH Market-st.

WANTED--ON TYLER-ST. AND WESTERN-AV., 10 teamsters or laborers; Monday morning. Wages $1.25 per day. Steady work.

WANTED--A GOOD PICTURE JOINER MONDAY morning at 7 o'clock. McCORMICK & STEBBINS, 174 South Clark-st.

WANTED--SHORMAKER--INQUIRE SUNDAY OF THOMAS HOUSTON, 128 North Paulina-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD BARBERS AT PROfessor GRAM'S, 859½ West Lake-st. Apply at once.

WANTED--STAIR-BUILDERS AND JOINERS AT No. 1225 and 1227 State-st.

WANTED--BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-MAKER to go into the country, to start business on their own account. No capital required; honest men can find a good chance for the right men. For full particulars call at 226 West Madison-st., Monday and Tuesday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock. Sept. 15 and 16.

WANTED--BRICKLAYERS TO-MORROW MORNing at the Union stock Yards Bank; $4.50 per day. C. H.

WANTED--TWO GOOD TINNERS; TO SUCH a steady job and good pay. Also, a good man to work in shop. Apply Monday morning at 239 Thirty-first.

WANTED--TEN GOOD CABINET-MAKERS AND two good carvers at SWINEY BROS.', 507 to 515 Kinzie-st.

WANTED--TWO PAINTERS MONDAY MORNING corner Monroe and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED--TRUNK-MAKERS. APPLY AT WILT'S store, 146 Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS TINSMITH EARLY Monday morning. Apply at 97 North Clark-st.

WANTED--TWO TRIMMERS AND ONE STRONG helper. M. W. & F. LESTER, 304 State-st.

WANTED--A TRIMMER AT THE CALIFORNIA Carriage Factory, 843 State-st.

WANTED -- FIRST-CLASS BOOTMAKER. 675 Hubbard-st.

WANTED--GOOD PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, and helpers on Monday, at McGINLEY'S, 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED--A BRASS-PATTERN-MAKER. APply at BURNETT & SON'S, 1063 South Halsted-st.

WANTED -- THREE CABINET MAKERS AND three good machine hands. Apply at office. SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st, near Blue Island-av.

WANTED--6 OR 8 MORE TRIMMERS, MONDAY, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED--TAILORS AND ALL PERSONS WHO desire to learn the art of cutting by the French Rivers Rule to inquire for J. C. A. WORLEY, 325 State-st., cor. of Broadway, New York.

WANTED--JOINERS AT SHULL & HAYNES', 703 and 705 State-st.

WANTED--TWO FIRST-CLASS JOINERS. APply at south entrance Exposition Building, Monday morning, 7 o'clock.

WANTED--6 GOOD BRICKLAYERS MONDAY morning on South Side, at corner Michigan-av. and Thirtieth-st. Wages, $4 per day. Bring good hod-carriers.

WANTED--TO BOOKBINDERS--A GOOD BLANK forwarder. McDONALD & JOHNSON, Blank-book Manufacturers, 111 Madison-st.

WANTED--CABINET-MAKERS AT 522 AND 554 Clark-st., corner Twelfth.

WANTED--CARPENTERS AND MASONS, NO. 621 West Van Buren-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED--A BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horses; German or Swede preferred. Call at 139 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COACHMAN WHO WILL make himself generally useful; none need apply unless good recommendation. Apply at 83 and 85 Washington-st.

WANTED--GERMAN BOY TO DRIVE WAGON AT coal office 26 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED--200 CROPPERS FOR THE WISCONSIN Central Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day; steady work at wheeling. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 75 Randolph-st., Land Block.

WANTED--200 PRACTICAL MINERS; HIGHEST price paid; steady work guaranteed. Also 200 railroad hands at 55 South Canal-st.

WANTED--200 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; wages, $1.75 per day; steady work; no. 26 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED--500 LABORERS, WAGES $2 PER DAY; for station work. Pay from 15 to 20 cents per hour; teamsters at $1.25 per cord, and 32 cents for 2-horse teams; carpenters, $4 per day. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 75 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--10 MORE PEDDLERS--THOSE NOW in the city can make considerable money during this season; are positively clearing $10 per day. Inquire, 167 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--BOYS AND GIRLS TO CANE CANEbottom chairs. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS' factory, 1 and 3 Sangamon, near West Side.

WANTED--MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT, WITH or without experience, to sell goods; will pay well. H. & CO., 275 East Madison, Room 14.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, A MAN (SINGLE) TO work in charge of a bar and billiard room. Those who can speak not apply. Apply at saloon, 74 Clark-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

WANTED--2 OR 3 GOOD CANVASSERS FOR Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, 169 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED--A COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN TO take charge of a branch office; a rare chance for a man of universal use. Address or apply to MARCUS, 18 South Elizabeth-st.

WANTED--AT 180 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 6, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED--A MAN TO PACK AND UNPACK crockery and glassware and handle crates; one accustomed to the business; none other need apply. BURLEY & TYRRELL, corner Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED--A BOY 17 OR 18 YEARS OLD CAPABLE of taking care of horses and washing wagons. Apply at 922 West Indiana-st.; near Robey. Monday.

WANTED--A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS TO SELL the Champion Copying Ink; warranted the best in use. Apply Monday from 8 to 10 a. m. at 168 Randolph-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN AS A STUDENT IN A law office. Address in handwriting, N 21, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD MAN TO TAKE ORDERS AND deliver goods in a grocery store; one that understands the business need apply; to the right man good wages will be paid. Apply Sunday morning. B. SOMWATS, 614 College Grove-av.

WANTED--AN INTELLIGENT MAN WHO IS NOT afraid of hard work, can turn his hand to anything, be it janitor or mechanic; one who can act as assumed part in the office. Address Boss 61, Chicago, stating age and former occupation.

WANTED--AT 180 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 6, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED--AT CHAPIN & GORE'S, 101 CLARK-st., a man to open oysters and to tend lunch counter.

WANTED--MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, to sell our new and novel wash-boiler; patent clothes-pin, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $75 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 80 East Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED--A BOY 17 OR 18 YEARS OLD TO TAKE care of horse and wash wagons, at 922 West Indiana-st., near Robey., on Monday.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED BOLICITOR FOR patent office, and quiet and active man to take a trade already established. Address, or apply 625 West Lake-st.

WANTED--TRAVELING SALESMEN; TO GOOD men large commissions or salary. Apply to J. G. WHITTIER, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED--SALESMAN -- A FIRST-CLASS, EXtensive and traveling salesman, one that has a trade, to sell on percentage of profits, by an established grocery house. Address, giving reference, route, trade, &c., B 60, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A new work. To men who mean business, we guarantee good pay. R. COATES, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--100 BRAN PICKERS ON MONDAY AT 181 South Water-st.

WANTED--GOOD SOLICITORS TO CALL ON BUSIness men; famous wages to the right parties. Address B 56, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD MAN, GERMAN OR SWEDE, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Apply to-day at 986 Michigan-av.

WANTED--CASH-BOYS AT 270 WABASH-AV.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

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WANTED--A GOOD MAN, GERMAN OR SWEDE, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Apply to-day at 986 Michigan-av.

WANTED--CASH-BOYS AT 270 WABASH-AV.

WANTED--BREAD PEDDLER, WITH OR WITHout team, to run with a good connection; liberal terms. F. J. BOYLE, 127 North Wells-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to take care of hall and make himself generally useful; reference required. Apply between 12 and 2 a. m., Monday, at 138 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED--A PARTY TO DECORATE A HALL--trimming, etc. Address S 5, Republican office.

WANTED--A STRONG BOY, BETWEEN 14 AND 18 years of age, to work in a coffee and spice mill. Call on Monday, from 10 to 12 a. m., at 228 Kinzie-st.

WANTED--A SMART BOY WITH GOOD REFERence. FOX & FRANK, 368 South Clark-st.

WANTED--A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO CANvass in country towns for an article indispensable to every housekeeper. If you are not employed, and want a paying business, come and see, for this is no trinket. Also a few young men with $50 cash to travel with sample. Business legitimate and pay large. 275 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--3 BOYS WHO HAVE WORKED AT chairmaking. 311 East Monroe-st.

WANTED--AN 1 ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITor, at 243 Dearborn-st. P. RUDERAD.

WANTED--MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE A LUNCH-counter, restaurant, or boarding-house, mostly furnished. 173 East Madison-st., down-stairs, Monday.

WANTED--CANVASSERS FOR A FIRST-RATE thing; good pay. Apply at Room 21, 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--BOOK-FOLDERS AT ADAM, BLACK-MER & TOD Publishing Company, Nos. 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED--CANVASSERS FOR A VERY POPUlar toilet article. From $60 per week. Only first-class canvassers wanted. Apply at 240 Lake-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO SELL GOODS BY sample; part salary, part commission. Address A 83, Tribune office.

WANTED--ERRAND BOYS BY SCHLESINGERS & MAYER, 136 West Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--2 FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAIDS AT Eldridge House, cor. Halsted and Washington-sts.

WANTED -- AT NO. 329 FULLERTON-AV., A good girl for general housework; wages, $4.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at corner Lincoln-av. and Franklin-sts. GEO. A. MOSER.

WANTED--AT 119 CALUMET-AV., A COMPEtent girl for second work. Call to-day and Monday between 12 and 2 o'clock, with references.

WANTED--A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl, not afraid to do general housework. Private family. 59 South Paulina-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Liberal wages paid. Apply at No. 76 Vinconnes-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. 698 Monroe-st.

WANTED--IN A FAMILY OF 5, A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. References required. Call at 729 West Tyler-st. from 10 to 12 m.

WANTED--A GOOD AND COMPETENT GIRL TO do second work; references required. Apply Monday morning after 9 o'clock at 360 South Morgan-st., between Van Buren and Tyler-sts.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily of seven. Apply from 9 to 11 Monday morning at 689 Wabash-av.

WANTED--GOOD, SMART GIRL FOR KITCHEN work. Apply at 94 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED--A GIRL CAPABLE GIRL FOR SECOND work at 246 West Washington-st.

WANTED--AT 191 CALUMET-AV., A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, and a young girl to take care of children.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK AT 148 WEST ADAMSst. Call Sunday or Monday morning.

WANTED--AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, a German girl who speaks English. Apply 167 West Lake-st.

WANTED--A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO scrubbing and washing; will pay extra good wages to a good worker. Apply at Room 58, 98 South Clark-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. APply at 1180 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A CAPABLE GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for housework in a small family. 321 Cockerell-st., corner Sophia.

WANTED--AT ULRICH HOTEL, CORNER STATE and Twenty-second-sts., four dining-room girls.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family for best wages. Apply 442 West Jackson-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL. APPLY AT TWENTYfifth-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family, one used to children, at 866 Fulton-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swedish girl for general housework in a small family. Inquire at 46 Honore-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 134 Walnut-st.; will pay $4 per week.

WANTED--A COOK. A GOOD COMPETENT woman is wanted in a permanent place. Best of wages for the right person. 1131 South State-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL. APply at the basement door of 236 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 307 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; German or Norwegian; no others need apply. 260 West Adams-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 3239 State-st.

WANTED--DRESSMAKER CAPABLE OF TAKING charge, to give her time for half profits. 827 West Lake-st.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 1485 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, to go to Evanston into the country. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply to M. SAMPSON, Room 3, Rawley Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TWO OR THREE GOOD GIRLS TO help at dressmaking in the rear of 816 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; no washing. A good girl only need apply; German preferred. Call at 79 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply at 42 Town ; Fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

WANTED--A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO WAIT ON table and assist to do the work of a private boarding-house. Call to-day or to-morrow in Tuttmayer's Building, up-stairs, corner Canalport-av. and Union-st.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; $20 per month; good wages to one that can work. Call at 16 Depuyster-st. Reference required.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 1239 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS COOK (FEMALE); colored preferred. At 29 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 61 Calumet-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. At 414 Warren-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 233 West Washington-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY--A GOOD COOK FOR a coffee-house. Apply at once at 69 East Randolph-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR A small family. 147 North Wells-st.

WANTED--AT 60 PARK-AV., A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework; German preferred. References required.

WANTED--A GOOD COLORED GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Inquire at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK AT 216 FULTON-ST., corner of Peoria.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Call at 196 South Peoria-st.

WANTED--AT 238 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN PREFERred, who can cook, wash, and iron, in a small family of three. Call at 178 West Indiana-st., near Brint-house.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 385 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; German or Swede preferred. 65 Twenty-second-st., Monday a. m.

WANTED--A GIRL TO GO SOUTH TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at room 134 Gardner House, to-day or to-morrow.

WANTED--FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; GOOD wages will be paid for a capable girl. Inquire at 1054 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GERMAN GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work at 113 South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 361 West Madison.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 47 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID FOR private house; must be a good table waitress. Apply at 824 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; liberal wages paid to a good girl. No Irish need apply. Call at 140 Larrabee-st.

WANTED--GIRL. APPLY AT 122 SOUTH PEORia-st. One who is competent to cook, wash, and iron in a family of three.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK IN A family living in the country, who will return to city in October.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 216 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED--AT NO. 630 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., A girl to cook, wash, and iron; German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY for general housework. Apply at once. 1310 Prairie-av.

Milliners.

WANTED -- FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. NONE others need apply, at MRS. FRAZER'S, 606 State-st.

WANTED--FIVE GOOD MILLINERS TO GO IN the country to whole and retail trade. Also, a good trimmer for the city. Apply Monday morning to KEITH BROTHERS, 250 Madison-st.

WANTED--10 EXPERIENCED MILLINERS AND bonnet-makers, at 170 Wabash-av. D. WEBSTER & CO.

WANTED--THREE FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS TO go into the country. Apply to HEWES & PRESCOTT, 256 Wabash-av.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED STRAW HAT AND Bonnet Blocker. Apply to M. COLBEY'S Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 146 South Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED -- FOUR FIRST-CLASS MACHINE-drivers to work on coats, and sight for finishing and making button-holes. Inquire at 246 Orchard-st.

WANTED--A GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO do errands and learn to sew in a dressmaking shop. 199 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED--10 GIRLS TO SEW LADIES' VELVET hats, &c. F. PERSON & CO., 240 to 246 Wabash-av.

WANTED--GIRLS FOR KNITTING AND CROCHET work at BOHNEN'S Knitting Rooms, 246 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--A SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO CAN RUN a Grover & Baker sewing machine. Apply at 109 Park-av.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS ON fine shirts, also button-hole makers, at COLLINS', 98 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--AT MRS. BISHOP'S DRESS-MAKING parlors, 76 Twenty-fifth-st., 2 expert and accomplished finishers on dresses and cloaks.

WANTED--SEAMSTRESS--AN APPRENTICE TO learn dress making, by MRS. STORY, 662 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKERS. APply at 521 and 533 State-st.

WANTED--STRAW SEWERS; NONE BUT THOSE experienced in the business need apply to E. J. TURNER, 63 and 67 State-st.

WANTED--GIRLS TO SEW VELVET AND FANCY hats. A. A. TURNER, 230 and 232 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES TO learn dressmaking, at 67 Henry-st. Only neat sewers need apply.

WANTED--TWO MACHINE GIRLS, TO WORK on making coats; also two tailors. Apply at No. 709 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER FOR Denver, Colorado; a liberal salary will be paid to one thoroughly competent; no others need apply. Apply to D. WEBSTER & CO., 170 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GIRL TO SEW ON CUSTOM VESTS; also one to learn. 763½ Foster-st., 2d floor, 4th door south of 138 West Harrison-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, 10 EXPERIENCED pantaloon-makers. Apply early Monday. J. E. SHIELDS, 16 and 18 East Madison-st.

WANTED--25 GIRLS TO SEW BY HAND, AND good hands for Grover & Baker's embroiderer machine; good wages. 142 Third-av.

Nurses.

WANTED--A SMART, TIDY NURSE GIRL, WHO can go home nights. References required. Apply immediately at No. 5 Eldridge-court.

WANTED--A GOOD-LOOKING, SMART NURSE girl, Swede preferred, from 15 to 18 years old, to take care of children. No Irish, &c. Call Monday at 152 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A NURSE GIRL, TO WHOM GOOD wages will be paid. Apply at No. 9 Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st. and the lake.

Laundresses.

WANTED--AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, 1 LAUNdry girl.

WANTED--A GOOD LAUNDRESS; GERMAN, Swede or Norwegian preferred. 220 West Washington-st.

WANTED--WASHERWOMEN. HOME LAUNDRY, 149 South Halsted-st.

WANTED -- FIRST-CLASS LADY'S CLOTHES ironers. Apply at HOME LAUNDRY, 525 State-st.

WANTED--WASHERWOMAN AND BOY AT 13 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--FOUR SHIRT-IRONERS AND THREE washwomen. Apply at 13 Adams-st., ready for work.

WANTED--A COMPETENT FOREWOMAN FOR laundry. Address A 5, Tribune office.

WANTED--AT WILSON'S LAUNDRY, NO. 209 South State-st., first-class girls, washers, starchers, and ironers on shirts; 6 cents for old shirts; $10 to a stacker. Call this forenoon or Monday morning ready for work.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AS agents to introduce a new and unsurpassed toilet article. From $10 to $15 can be made easily per day. Address N 47, Tribune office.

WANTED -- A NEW ACTIVE LADY OR GENTLEman and solicitors for one of the best literary publications in the West, with two beautiful premiums, extra inducements, and 4 rare chances to good workers. E. M. TURNER & CO., 57 Lake-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS; employment active, but pleasant; one with some knowledge of music preferred; good references required. Apply Monday between 2 and 5 o'clock at GOULD'S Piano Rooms.

WANTED--A WOMAN TO CLEAN HOUSE, AT 1420 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED--FOUR GIRL BURNISHERS; NONE but experienced hands need apply at CHAS. BERLANGER'S, Gold and Silver Plater, 182 State-st.

WANTED--HINDERY GIRLS; 3 FOLDERS AND one to feed; must be recommended the business, immediately, at COE, HENDERSON & CO.'S, Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED--25 LADIES FOR THE BALLET. APPLY to MRS. HALL, Ballet Mistress, 52 West Quincy-st., 3 doors from Wabash-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

WANTED--AT THE DRAMATIC ACADEMY, 25 Blue Island-av., 6 young ladies and gentlemen to prepare for the stage. Applications from 10 to 12 at Room 6. Managers supplied with talent, and goods for the profession sent C. O. D.

WANTED -- EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS. Apply Monday morning to CULVER, PAGE, HOYAE & CO., 113 and 115 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

WANTED--25 GIRLS TO SORT RAGS, AT 283 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED--A TIDY WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF offices and room. Address, with No. of residence, P. O. Box 33.

WANTED--WAITER-GIRLS, FROM 7 TO 11 P. M. Apply at 149 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED--A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of our trimmings department. J. B. SMAY, 84 and 86 State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL OR MIDDLEaged woman as housekeeper. Three in the family. No children. Apply at 807 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER with $100 or more capital. Address P. O. Box 195, city.

WANTED--A LADY BETWEEN THE AGE OF 18 and 35 years to superintend a house for a young widower; must be good looking. Address N 81, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED -- GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED--GOOD GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALities for all kinds of work, at Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED--9 GIRLS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY at Working Girls' Home, 227 West Randolph-st. Good board for girls $3 a week.

WANTED--GOOD GIRLS WANTING SITUATIONS call on Mrs. WHITTAKER, 265 East Chicago-av., and secure places; we have some of the best in the city and country.

WANTED--25 GIRLS IN PRIVATE HOUSES, boarding-houses, restaurants, hotels, for the city and country. Inquire of Mrs. RAIDER, 829 State-st.

WANTED--A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A laundry, girls for hotels, boarding-houses, and private families; also chambermaid, dining-room girl, and laundress for country hotel. MRS. THOMPSON, 1009 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who has good city references. Address West Side P. O. Box 1126.

SITUATION WANTED--CHARGE OF A SET OF books 2 hours a day. Address N 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS DRUGgist; unexceptionable references. Address N 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience, as clerk or bookkeeper in a retail grocery store, first-class. References. Address N 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as bookkeeper in a grain or produce commission house. Best of references. Address N 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SALESMAN OR SHIPping clerk, or both, in a furniture store. Ten years' experience. J. S. M., 73 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery, by a young man of 5 years' experience. Address A 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--DRUGGISTS--GRADUATE Philadelphia College of Pharmacy desires a situation; thoroughly acquainted with German and English. Address 19 N. Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A DRUG CLERK OF eight years' experience; can give best of references. Address N 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF strictly sober habits as grocery clerk or bar-tender, or in a wholesale house. Address F. HARKIN, 207 Fifth Minogue's, 605 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS CLERK OR NIGHT clerk in a hotel; good references. Address B 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED

THE RAILROADS.

No Reduction of Fare During the Exposition.

Earnings of Twenty-three Western Railroads.

The Belt Road—Consolidation of Roads—General Notes.

The General Superintendents of the different railroads in this city held a meeting yesterday forenoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of reducing their rates of fare during the Chicago Exposition. Most of the Superintendents of Western roads were present, but none of the roads leading to the East were represented. No formal action was taken, but all those present were in favor of sticking to their present rates, and to make no reduction whatever. This resolution will undoubtedly be adhered to unless our citizens bring strong influences to bear upon the managers of our railroads and convince them that it is to their interest as well as that of the city that the rates be reduced.

GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of twenty-three leading Western railroads for the month of August:

Road.	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$ 447,252	$ 479,110
Atlantic & Pacific	126,435	107,790
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn	103,100	93,430
Central Pacific	1,258,500	1,288,297
Cleve., Col., Cin., & Ind	426,283	404,298
Chicago & Northwestern	1,264,094	1,196,700
Erie	*1,772,986	1,525,243
Illinois Central	748,534	763,256
Ind., Bloom. & Western	153,344	117,408
Kansas Pacific	*310,386	349,382
Lake Shore & Mich. South'n	1,589,831	1,440,873
Milwaukee & St. Paul	767,800	565,728
Michigan Central	*456,134	480,908
Marietta & Cincinnati	175,468	163,730
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	220,016	171,945
Ohio & Mississippi	301,998	263,038
Pacific, of Missouri	325,093	315,699
St. Louis, Alton & T. H	*109,599	125,837
St. Louis, Alton & T. H., b'nches	*56,011	41,673
St. Louis, Kansas City & Mo	251,312	227,922
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	206,190	194,150
Toledo, Wab. & Western	643,209	614,176
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	130,393	127,883
Total	$13,160,774	$11,172,771
Increase	988,003	

*Fourth week estimated.

For the past eight months twenty of these roads show an increase of $8,482,189, or about 10 per cent. The earnings in detail for the last eight months compare as follows with those at the corresponding period last year:

Road.	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$ 3,348,084	$ 3,225,745
Atlantic & Pacific	837,912	707,330
Bur., C. Rapids & Minn	977,609	972,053
Central Pacific	9,294,633	8,807,952
Cleve., Col., Cin., & Ind	3,176,926	2,859,469
Chicago & Northwestern	8,522,752	7,607,845
Erie	*12,634,380	11,796,717
Illinois Central	5,173,809	4,968,110
Ind., Bloom. & Western	971,040	883,622
Kansas Pacific	*2,263,049	2,317,604
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	12,092,562	10,998,219
Milwaukee & St. Paul	5,220,805	3,944,208
Michigan Central	4,709,347	4,341,792
Marietta & Cincinnati	1,420,516	1,426,754
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2,060,855	1,052,395
Ohio & Mississippi	2,380,999	2,123,203
Pacific, of Missouri	2,316,037	2,214,856
St. Louis, Alton & T. H	*911,951	893,668
St. Louis, do branches	*329,408	317,317
St. Louis, Kan. City & Mo	1,737,793	1,509,633
Toledo, Wabash & Western	3,849,585	3,801,578
Total	$84,106,963	$75,644,804
Increase	8,462,159	

*Fourth week of August, 1873, estimated.

LIVELY COMPETITION.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, announced the fact that several of the Western roads had reduced the fare for passengers to the Quaker Convention, at Indianapolis, to $7 from Leavenworth to Chicago. The fight is between the Hannibal & St. Joe, the Missouri Pacific, the North Missouri, the St. Joe & Atchison, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroads. The regular fare from Leavenworth to Chicago, by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, which runs the entire distance, is $18.40. The share of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads is $8.81, and the share of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is $9. The superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad sent a dispatch yesterday morning to their agent at Leavenworth, instructing him not to deviate from their regular rates. The Superintendents of the other roads in this city assert that they will exact their full share from the Companies that have made the reduction. They claim that they will be the principal sufferers by this foolish competition, because hundreds of speculators are buying tickets at Leavenworth at the rate of $7, which will be resold again to visitors to the Chicago Exposition. It is thought that the bubble will burst in less than twenty-four hours.

THE BELT ROAD.

A Company called the Chicago Transfer Company has been organized in this city for the purpose of building a railroad in a crescent entirely around the city, to connect the different roads centering in Chicago. The road will commence at Grand Crossing, on the Illinois Central, and run thence along Seventy-first street to the dividing line between Lake and Lyons Townships, and thence north to Montrose, the crossing of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern. At a later period the road will be extended to Evanston. The road will have a length of 20 miles, and the right of way for 10 miles has already been secured. The required sidings will be put in at the crossing of each road, and extensive yards will be built at some point yet to be designated. The Company has ordered ten locomotives and a small number of passenger cars, but it does not intend to run freight trains of its own. In connection with the freight business, a clearing-house is in contemplation for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of differences on through freights between the various railroads entering this city. The road is expected to be finished in about three months. The capital stock is $800,000, and the incorporators and Directors are, H. B. Latrobe, T. S. Dobbins, B. F. Allen, Howard Priestly, E. C. Meldrum, George S. Bowen, D. N. Welch, and James Walsh.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EARNINGS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company sold in August 3,007.2 acres of construction land for $12,641.60, and 120 lots for $7,980, and the Land Department collected $40,718.76 in the month. The estimated earnings of the Traffic Department were:

	In Illinois. 701 miles.	In Iowa. 402 miles.	Total. 1,109 miles.
Freight	$403,000.00	$ 87,350.00	$490,350.00
Passengers	112,740.82	40,207.90	152,948.72
Mails	6,375.00	3,059.24	9,434.24
Other sources	93,326.00	2,555.76	95,880.76
Total, Aug., '73	$615,440.82	$133,172.90	$748,613.72
Total actual earnings, Aug., '72	553,768.14	129,467.01	783,255.15

ARTICLES OF CONSOLIDATION

were filed a short time ago with the Secretary of State of Indiana, between the Chicago & Atlantic, the Chicago & Atlantic Extension, and the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Companies. The last named is the company which is now constructing the Baltimore & Ohio Company's line to Chicago. The object of the consolidated company is to build a direct line from Chicago to the eastern line of Ohio, there to connect with a line from that point to Pittsburgh. The capital stock is to be $400,000, and the general offices will be in Chicago.

GENERAL NOTES.

Freight-trains will shortly begin running to Bloomfield, on the Chicago & Canada Southern Line. The Company has begun to run freight trains over the main line from Detroit River to the Suspension Bridge. The full opening of the road will probably not take place until the completion of the International Bridge.

The Chicago & Saginaw Railroad is expected to be completed from Fralfport to Sand Lake, a distance of 43 miles, by Jan. 1 next. Messrs. Thompson & Co., the contractors on the Muskegon & Big Rapids Railroad, are building it, and will do their best to have it ready for use by that time.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company has just completed a bridge across the Fox River, and trains will run into Elgin by the 15th of this month. The Company is also making preparations for a fine depot building near Chicago avenue bridge.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company has commenced work at Dolton on its new track to Chicago. The gradings will be completed in two months, and the track in running order by the middle of December.

Ground was broken Sept. 1, at Joliet, Ill., for the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad. A force of 100 men are now at work south of Joliet. The whole line from Chicago to Streator, a distance of eighty-five miles, is under contract.

THE "ATLANTIC" TESTIMONIALS.

Letters of Acknowledgment from John Brown, C. S. Bradly, John Speakman, Mrs. Riley, Ellen and Catherine O'Brien.

The accompanying letters, from the persons who assisted to rescue and care for the survivors of the "Atlantic," are in reply to the gifts sent them by the citizens of Chicago. It will be remembered that Messrs. H. F. Jennison, Franz Henkel, Fred L. Fahs, and Augustus Johnson were the Committee chosen to collect subscriptions here to provide some suitable testimonial to the brave men who risked their lives, and the noble women who endured all discomforts and fatigue, in the cause of humanity. One of the men who contributed in great measure to the safety and comfort of the survivors will be here in a few days, as stated in the postscript to his letter. The letters need no explanation, as they speak clearly for themselves:

S. S. MARINA, CARDIFF, Aug. 7, 1873.—*Gentlemen:* Please accept this humble acknowledgment with my most heartfelt thanks for your generosity and gratifying kindness in presenting me with a handsome gold watch, which long may I live to wear in remembrance of the kind and generous citizens of Chicago. My titles to such consideration was but small indeed. I did no more than human nature would demand in assisting the weak when death looked so near. May I ask you, dear sirs, to further extend your kindness by kindly thanking, on my behalf, all your fellow-citizens who in any way partook in the kindness and generosity. Again expressing my heartfelt thanks, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BROWN.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4, 1873.—*Gentlemen:* I have received the beautiful gift of the citizens of Chicago so gracefully conveyed to me through you, and ask you to increase the obligations under which you have placed me, by expressing to the generous subscribers my deep and heartfelt gratitude for their great kindness. My title is small indeed to such consideration, for at the loss of the ill-starred "Atlantic" I did no more than what duty would demand and humanity suggest; but the significance and moral value of your magnificent tribute are doubly enhanced coming spontaneously as it does from a city whose people had no personal interest in sufferers from the wreck. Whatever quality of merit there may be in me shall be encouraged for greater development by the citizens of Chicago. Again, gentlemen, I ask you to accept the assurance of my most enduring gratitude. I have the honor to be your grateful servant, C. S. BRADLY.

WEST ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCASHIRE, Aug. 5, 1873.—*Gentlemen:* Your valuable present of watch reached me on the 1st inst. I am deeply thankful for such a beautiful mark of your kind recognition. I can assure you that such a handsome testimonial was as unexpected as it was welcome. Again allow me to tender you my most heartfelt thanks, and believe me to be your grateful servant, JOHN SPEAKMAN.

P. S.—I shall be in Chicago about the 24th or 25th inst., and will call and thank you personally. I am coming by steamship Oceanic, J. S.

LOWER PROSPECT, Aug. 13, 1873.—*Gentlemen:* I have received your handsome present, which was a great deal more than I expected. I am extremely obliged to you for your kindness in sending it to me. I am very sorry I have kept you waiting so long for my picture, but I live 21 miles from Halifax, which is very inconvenient for me. I have had some taken and I send you one herein. I can never forget your great kindness, and it will be long remembered by me. I should be very happy to receive a picture of each of you gentlemen, which I should highly appreciate in remembrance of your great kindness. I close in giving you my sincere thanks. I am respectfully yours,

MRS. SARAH J. RILEY.

LOWER PROSPECT, N. Y, Aug. 19, 1873.—GENTLEMEN: Your elegant and generous presents were duly received, and would have been acknowledged ere this had we not been obliged to wait for our photographs. We assure you we were truly surprised at the liberality and exquisite taste you have displayed in rewarding us for our humble efforts to minister to the survivors of the late ill-fated steamer Atlantic. It has always been with us and shall ever remain a duty to aid and succor, to the best of our humble ability, the stranger that misfortune has cast upon our rugged shore. Thanking you kindly for your valuable presents, and trusting this may find you in good health, we remain your humble servants,

ELLEN A. O'BRIEN,
CATHERINE C. O'BRIEN.

P. S.—The photographs requested will be forwarded to you by first mail.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Reply of the Owner of the Steamer B. F. Wade to Mr. E. H. Talbott, of the Chicago "Evening Mail."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DETROIT, Sept. 12, 1873.—The following matter appeared in the Chicago *Evening Mail*, edited by E. H. Talbott, August 28, and was, I believe, republished by one or two of the Chicago dailies:

SIR: The undersigned, having made the trip from Sarnia and Mackinaw to Chicago in the steamer B. F. Wade, arriving at Chicago on the morning of Aug. 26, deem it their duty to the traveling public to say that they regard this boat, as at present officered and managed, as wholly unworthy of patronage. Their experience during the trip was of the most unpleasant character imaginable. Commencing with a desperate fight among the crew just as the boat left Sarnia, in which blows, oaths, and the struggling of desperate men, crazed by liquor, were freely indulged in to the disgust of all the passengers, it was marked throughout by culpable neglect on the part of the officers; insults and impudent behavior from the servants; stinted efforts by all with whom the passengers came in contact to be impertinent and disobliging; utter lack of discipline; insufficiency of quantity and inferiority of quality of the food provided; indescribably miserable cooking, and filth, and uncleanliness generally. The water-closets were in such a filthy condition that it was almost impossible to occupy those portions of the boat in which they were located. The butter furnished was rancid and could not be eaten. The cabin was run by a disgustingly-impudent colored chambermaid and two equally disgusting and still more impudent white waiters. The officers were seldom seen except in the saloon and at their meals; and the clerk's office was not open after leaving Sarnia, except in the night time, at Mackinaw. The clerk, who is the son of the principal owner of the boat, was disobliging and impudent, and has no qualification for the position except that he is the son of his father. Almost, if not every lady and gentleman on the boat, was subject to the insults and neglect of employes and clerk. The undersigned can only wonder that so great a difference should exist between boats of the same line as exists between the B. F. Wade and the other boats of the Grand Trunk line—the Montgomery especially being admirably managed. By warning the traveling public against the B. F. Wade they only do that which they regret was not done for them.

There are two sides to this as well as all other questions, and, being the owner of the boats referred to, I feel it my duty to make a plain statement in reply to the complaint of this man Talbott. I have been to no little pains to thoroughly investigate the matter, and I find it to be as follows: The editor of the *Mail* came on board the Montgomery at Chicago with a party of friends. After the boat left port, and when the clerk was taking up tickets, Mr. Talbott informed him that he was the editor of the *Mail*, and that he had a right to a free passage. The clerk referred him to the printed notice hanging in the cabin, which says that no one shall be passed on the boat without a pass over my signature. Mr. Talbott still insisted that he must be deed-headed, and the clerk was bluffed into passing him.

When the editor got ready to return to Chicago he took passage on the B. F. Wade, and when the clerk called for his ticket he again tried the bluff game. He was all brass and palaver, but the clerk's instructions were plain, and he finally paid his fare and collected fare. During the voyage Mr. Talbott asked the clerk to move the Captain down the table, and take with him a family who had made the trip down and were going back, and who had paid and were entitled by courtesy to the seats at the table which they had selected at the start. The clerk refused to grant the request. After that nothing suited the editor and his party, although extra efforts were made to please them. I am convinced that had he been dead-headed on the boat he would never have uttered a complaint of the word. He found everything lovely on the Montgomery, because he "cheaked it" through; he had to pay fare on the Wade, and he finds bad cooking, impudent servants, and gross mismanagement. Let me say that the Wade and Montgomery are both provisioned by the same parties, who could hardly have given everything fresh and palatable to one and everything stale and sour to the other. As to the officers, they are men of experience and good address, and all have reason to know that any dereliction of duty or carelessness as to the safety of the passengers would lose them their positions. The servants have instructions to use every effort to render the voyage pleasant, and I can learn of no instance where they have neglected to do so. As to the "desperate struggle" at Sarnia, it was simply a bout between two deck hands, which might take place at any hour on any boat, but which were immediately arrested. As to the charge of uncleanliness, the Wade is well furnished, well provided, and a cleaner boat does not sail the lakes.

Now, in proof of my assertions, I desire to publish the following letter:

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1873.—We, the undersigned, hereby grant permission for you to use our names in the papers as you see fit in answer to the article published by Mr. Talbott and party. We were on the B. F. Wade on the trip mentioned, and can truthfully say that we were well used; had plenty to eat, and that the boat was clean, and everything well cooked; and that the officers were courteous, and that we saw nothing out of the way in any shape or form.

Mrs. P. SHIELDS,
American House, Chicago.
THOMAS MCDONALD,
No. 122 North Clark street, Chicago.
JAMES DOYLE,
Of Doyle & Co., brewers, Chicago.
PATRICK SHIELDS,
American House, Chicago.
D. J. CAMPAU, JR.,
No. 508 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

If these names are not enough I can furnish 500 more, ladies and gentlemen, who reside in Chicago, Detroit, and elsewhere. Scores of refined families have made the round trip on the Wade this summer, and this is the first complaint made. The Wade has paid me 50 per cent more than her consort this season, and I ask if this botcheus "inefficient officers," "imprudent clerk," or "disgraceful for the comfort of passengers?" If the clerk of the Wade "happens" to be "the son of his father," he is engaged at a salary, is expected to know and perform the duties of clerk, and when he fails to do so he will seek other employment.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is that Talbott wanted to take revenge on the boat, and being the editor of a two-cent sheet he could publish whatever he chose. He started on his trip prepared to "beat" his way, and his failure on board the Wade aroused his ire, and caused the publication of what is no more nor less than a malicious libel.

JOHN PRIDGEON,
Owner and Manager of Sarnia Line of Propellers.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$2 FOR THE BEST BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHS, $2
$2 486 State-st., $2
A Doz Opposite Continental Hotel. A Doz
DENSLOW, Artist.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

BRETHARTE

Makes his debut in Chicago in the Star Course.

GROW'S OPERA HALL,
Madison-st., bet. Sheldon-st. and Bishop-court,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15,
VICTORIA C.

WOODHULL.

She will deliver her Startling and Thrilling Lecture entitled the

SCARE-CROWS OF SEXUAL SLAVERY.

Considering the late personal experience of Mrs. Woodhull, there will be a great curiosity to see her, and to hear this new lecture. This will be her only appearance in Chicago. She has recently been speaking to crowded houses in other cities. Persons attending this Lecture will have an opportunity of getting a copy of her celebrated Suppressed Power, "Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly," also a photograph of Mrs. Woodhull and her sister, Miss Tennie C. Claflin.

Tickets are now for sale at the West Side Library, 339 West Madison-st. Admission, 50 cents and 75. Be sure and purchase your tickets in advance, and so avoid the immense crowd in attendance on the evening of her appearance. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. The Madison-st. cars pass directly by Grow's Opera Hall.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

Unequivocal success of this Monster Organization.

More New and Sparkling Features.

MACKIN & WILSON

In their inimitable Songs and Dances.

THE ACTIVE BOY, - - by Bobby Newcomb.

ERNEST LINDEN, the Queen of Burlesque.

OUR GRAND VOCAL QUARTETTE—Kayne, Tyrrell, Lang, and Burridge.

MASTER G. DAVENPORT in his German Eccentricities. BILLY RICE as "Bobby Breakall."

MARY'S HEARD THE NEWS—Mackin, Wilson, and Newcomb.

The whole to conclude with the laughable afterpiece of

QUIET LODGINGS.

In active preparation—"Life on the Frontier," and "The Funny Mokes in a Fog."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

Monday, Sept. 15, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. HOUSES CROWDED with the FASHION OF CHICAGO.

Third and last week of Bronson Howard's latest effort,

LILIAN'S LAST LOVE,

Illustrative of Life in NEW YORK and PARIS, cast to the entire strength of the Company.

In Rehearsal, Bartley Campbell's beautiful Society Play, PERIL, OR LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

MARTINE'S ACADEMIES.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.
Will Open—Saturday, Sept. 20.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Newman Hall,

The Eloquent English Divine, appears in the Star Course

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT, commencing Monday, Sept. 15, "America's Tragic Queen,"

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

Supported by the young Tragedian, Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM, in their great representation of

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

During the week, MARIE ANTOINETTE and MARY STUART. Look out for Amy Robsart.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FRENCHWOMEN,

A beautiful love story of intense interest, translated from the great French work of Henri Murger,

LA VIE DE BOHEME,

And presented with an admirable distribution of the principal characters.

In active preparation, an entirely new and original American Play, entitled "IMMOLATION."

GLOBE THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL!

Palmer & Co.'s New York Spectacular Company in another great Novelty, entitled a

TALE OF ENCHANTMENT,

Introducing MLLE. BETTIE RIGL, MISS MAGGIE NICHOLS, the Aerial Queen (first appearance), MISS EMILY RIGL, THE GREAT GIRARDS, THE ONLY O'REARDON, NEW MARCHES, GRAND BALLETS.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

ORPHEUS HALL.

Teutonia Lodge No. 95 A. L. O. K. S. B,

Will celebrate MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1873, their

FIRST ANNUAL BALL,

At ORPHEUS HALL. Music by Voss & Hoffmann. Tickets, $1. Tickets to be had at A. Katz's, Sherman House. P. SCHRAMM, 459 Milwaukee-av.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Harriet Beecher Stowe,

Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," reads from her own works in the Star Lecture Course.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY, SEPT. 14, THEILMAN'S German Dramatic Co., in Palmer & Co.'s Spectacular

ALADDIN!

Introducing Betty Rigl, Emily Rigl, the Girards, O'Reardon, the Ballet, and all the great Specialties.

BOURNIQUE'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
126 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 1.
For arrangements apply to or address
A. E. BOURNIQUE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WILL OPEN for the Fall and Winter Season, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, with the largest and most complete VAUDEVILLE COMPANY ever in Chicago.
☞ For particulars see programmes of the day.

ATTENTION LECTURE PATRONS

"THE STAR WEEKLY" will be issued Oct. 1. Circulation 5,000. Prize of $5 for best original paragraph with criticism; 50 cents for best criticism. Brilliant paragraphs liberally paid for. Prize correspondence on pertinent subjects solicited. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers Star Course.

DANCING.

Wedgwood's Dancing Academy, 181 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Classes for Ladies, Misses, and Masters every Saturday, at 3:30 p. m. Class for Adults every Saturday, at 8 o'clock p. m.

N. B.—Hall to rent to private parties, clubs, societies, &c. Leave orders at the Hall, or at 67 Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Professor of Dancing.

DR. KAHN'S
MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York,
Of Natural Science and Art, 168 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Camilla Urso,

With her entire Concert Company, appears in the Star Course.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

Free Lecture, To-night (Sunday) at Halsted-st. Opera-House, on "Evolution and Immortality of the Human Soul," by Dr. Payne, Naturalist, now at Lasalle House.

MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

This new and elegant Hall can be had for Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls, and first-class Entertainments. It is convenient of access, admirably lighted, and the acoustic properties are perfect. Seating capacity 1,000. Seats movable and numbered. For terms, etc., apply at Room 8, in Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

LAST SEASON
OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED
CONCERTS,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,

And continuing throughout the anniversary week of the MAGNIFICENT MUSIC HALL, corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

N. B.—The sale of tickets will begin at the Box Office on Wednesday, Oct. 1.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Evening Schools will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22, at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the following School Buildings:

FOR SOUTH DIVISION.
Jones School, A. Kirk, Principal.
Holden School, C. F. Babcock, Principal.
FOR NORTH DIVISION.
Kinzie School, J. Hannaw, Principal.
Newbury School, C. G. Stowell, Principal.
FOR WEST DIVISION.
Foster School, C. F. Bright, Principal.
Scammon School, A. H. Vanzwell, Principal.
Bangsman School, J. R. Dewey, Principal.

Applicants for admission must be at least 12 years of age, and so employed as to be unable to attend the Day School. They must also provide themselves with necessary books, such books as have been in use in the Day Schools at any time during the past five years.

Teachers will be at their buildings at 7 o'clock p. m., to attend to all who come as early as that hour, but the regular hours will be from 7½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock p. m.

Gentlemen desiring positions as teachers will present themselves at the rooms of the Board of Education, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Ladies holding certificates from the Board of Education will make application by letter, if they desire to teach in the Evening Schools, not later than Wednesday, Sept. 17.

By order of the Committee.
J. BONFIELD, Chairman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NOVEL OF THE AGE

THE FAIR GOD;
Or, The Last of the 'Tzins.
A Tale of the Conquest of Mexico.
By MAJ.-GEN. LEW WALLACE.
12MO. PRICE, $2.00.

"We think the public need wait no longer for 'the great American novel.' If we have it not in 'The Fair God' our expectations are raised too high for human realization.

"It is one of those rare books that cast over the reader a spell which benumbs his critical faculties and surrenders him bound, but enraptured, to the will of the magician-author."—The Literary World.

"As the heralds announce the approach of some mighty conqueror, so, from time to time, we have marked the notes of warning which have prepared the way for the coming of this, the novel of the day. It has come, and we lay it down on the first flush of hasty perusal, dazzled, bewildered, and amazed. It is a bold statement to make, upon the threshold of public opinion, but upon the first impression of this wonderful book we unhesitatingly pronounce it the greatest American novel that was ever written."—Inter-Ocean.

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FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies....2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
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DRESS GOODS.

MANNHEIMER BROS.,

224 & 226 West Madison-st., near Peoria,

Will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, NOVELTIES in

FALL DRESS GOODS.

50 Pieces Glace Mohairs.
100 Pieces Baterno Cloths.
100 Pieces Cashmere d'Ecoue.
100 Pieces Camel's Hair Diagonals.
100 Pieces Cremorne Cloths.
100 Pieces Syrienne Mohairs.
Empress Cloth, Alpacas, Merinos, Serges, Armures, Popilns, Satteens, in all the New Shades.
25 Pieces Lyons Gros Grain Silks, from $1.25 to $3.00 per yard.
20,000 Yards of Hamburg Embroideries, in New Designs, at half price.

Above goods are mostly DIRECT IMPORTATION, and will be offered at

Immensely Low Prices.

SHOW CASES.

EXPOSITION

OPENING, SEPT. 25.

SHOW CASES!

Of all styles, and suitable for every class of trade, can be found at

M. ANDERSON'S
82 State-st.
He invites an examination.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

There will be a meeting of Welcome Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., Thursday evening, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock, at Council Hall, northeast corner LaSalle and Adams-sts. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

Attest: R. M. WARDLAW, K. R. and S. J. J. MITCHELL, C. C. pro tem.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Stated conclave Monday evening, Sept. 15, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

I. O. of O. F.

Home Lodge, No. 616, will have a reunion and auctable to-morrow (Monday) evening, Sept. 15. There will be vocal and instrumental music. Brethren of sister lodges, with their wives and friends, are cordially invited.

JOHN A. SMITH, Rec. Sec.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

NO. 74 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.

3-STORY AND BASEMENT

Brick Store and Dwelling,

AND

LOT 25x125 FEET,

At Auction, Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 3:30 o'Clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

We will sell, without reserve, that very desirable 3-story and basement brick store and dwelling No. 74 South Sangamon-st., with a 3-story frame building in rear. The brick building is new, and contains 12 rooms over store, has gas and water throughout, and all modern improvements. The frame addition has 9 rooms. The location is very desirable, being but one door south of Madison-st.

TITLE PERFECT. ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO BE FURNISHED. TERMS OF SALE: One-third Cash. Purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $6,500, due in 2 years, with interest at 6 per cent, and balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 182 East Madison-st.

LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION,
IN
WINNETKA,

The Hudson River Property of Chicago.

130
Beautiful Grove Lots,

Located on and near the Lake Shore, 40 to 90 feet above the Lake,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873, on the Ground.

This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, unobstructed access to the Lake, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.

Almost the entire Lake Shore, from Chicago to Lake Forest, is now held at speculative prices, and, as the amount of such property is limited, AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to all who desire a Lake-shore residence to obtain one at a reasonable and moderate price.

The village of Winnetka is situated about 13 miles from the city, on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the Lake. The easy drainage, freedom from gravel and malarious influences, nearly 2 miles of beach, its fine scenery, and fine, fresh air, make it the most desirable of suburban towns for residence. The population is nearly 1,000, and is rapidly increasing. A large number of houses are being built this season, and important improvements are contemplated.

The Winnetka Grammar School, an Academy conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University, with buildings worth $25,000. It has good Stores and Markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity of and near the Lake Shore. A site has been secured for a fine Hotel. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and durable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. New York has the Hudson River and Staten Island resorts, Philadelphia its Cheswick Bay and Cape May, and the high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes, bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the

Most Desirable Suburban Property Near Chicago.

The Railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily.

Title to Property Perfect. Abstracts of Title Furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale. For further information apply to

A LUNCH will be served on the ground.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 10½ a. m. on day of sale.

Further information and plats of the property can be had of C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 182 East Madison-st.

GREAT SALE

AT AUCTION, OF

Choice Acre Property

LOCATED IN

Vincennes Road Addition, Washington Heights,

AND

10 ACRES IN KRUEGER'S SUB.,

ON

FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock m.,

At Salesroom, 186 East Madison-st.,

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

We will sell as above, without reserve, Block 7, containing 6¼ acres; Block 8, containing 7 acres; Block 104, containing 10¼ acres; Block 105, containing 6¼ acres; also to Vincennes Road Addition, a subdivision of the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19, 39, 14, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east. These blocks are all subdivided into 50-foot lots; streets are all open. The property is in excellent marketable condition. Will also sell 10 acres, being Block 3, Krueger's Sub., of W ½ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, fronting north on Lyons-av. All of this property lies in the immediate vicinity of depots and the splendid improvements that are being made at Morgan Park.

TERMS OF SALE—On blocks in Vincennes Road Addition, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent interest; and on blocks in Krueger's Sub., one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 182 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

REGULAR SALE

On Tuesday Morning, Sept. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Custom-Made Clothing, Hosiery, &c., &c.
Cloth and Silk Hats, Fur Caps, &c., &c.
Gents' Plain and Fancy Overshirts, Cardigan Jackets, an Merino Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, Shawls, Collars and Dress Trimmings.
Gents' Fine White Shirts, Scarfs, Ties & Bows
25,000 Choice Cigars. An invoice of Cavalry and Infantry Pants, to close.
And at 11 o'clock—100 Rolls Ingrain and Rag Carpets, by the piece only.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

1,000 CASES
ASSORTED
BOOTS AND SHOES

At Auction, by Catalogue,

On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.

NO BETTER GOODS ARE SOLD than will be offered at this sale, and country and city merchants are invited to examine. All goods sold are GUARANTEED PERFECT AND AS REPRESENTED.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock,

SPECIAL SALE of Buggies, Carriages, Road Wagons, Express Wagons, extra fine Double and Single Harness. Also, a Large Stock of Elegant Plated Ware.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Sale of

Household Furniture and Carpets.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Bed